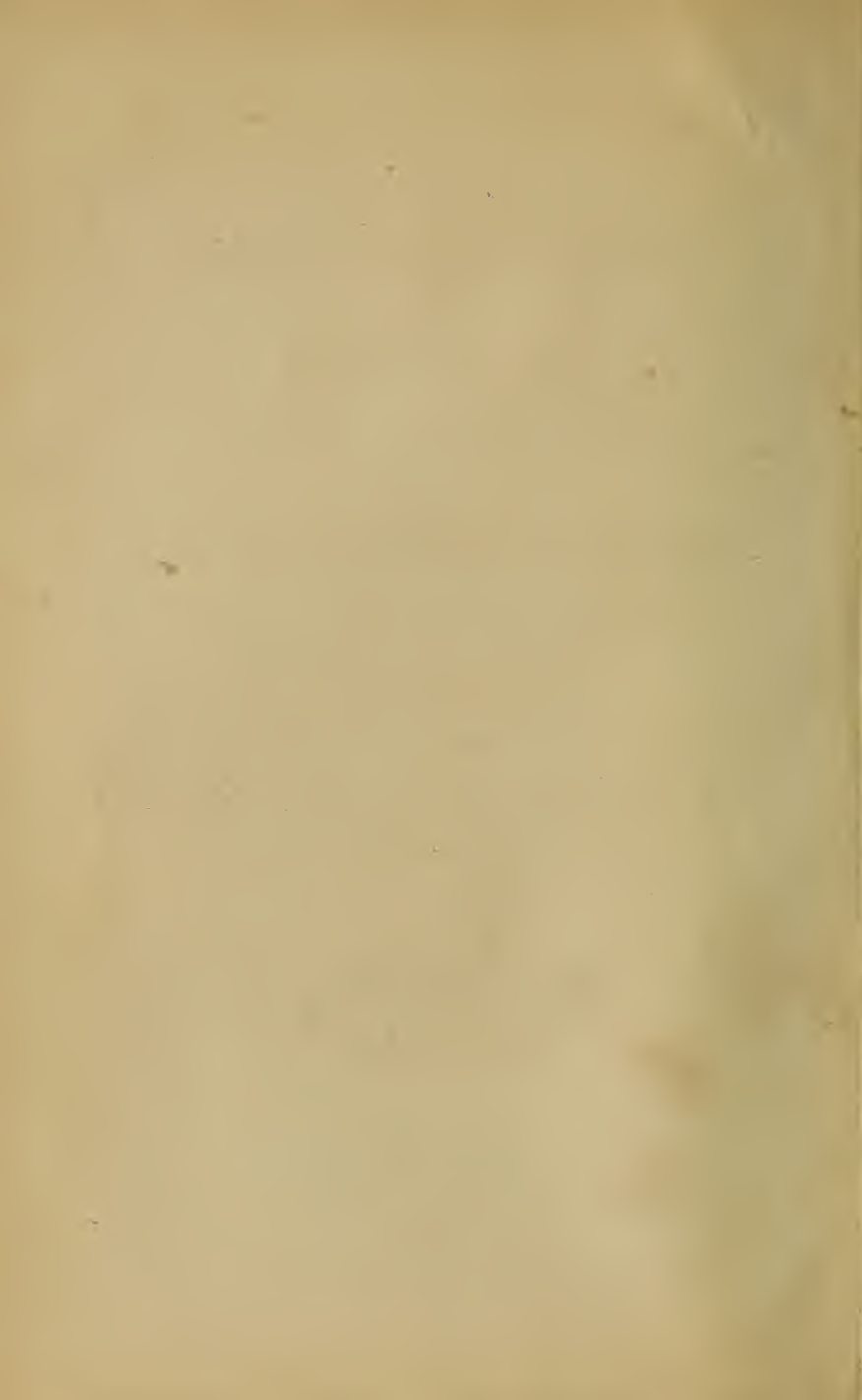


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A
PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE

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BEING A CONCORDANCE OF SUBJECTS

AND

COMPLETE INDEX TO THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

IN WHICH THE VARIOUS PERSONS, PLACES AND SUBJECTS
MENTIONED ARE ACCURATELY REFERRED TO,
AND EVERY WORD BRIEFLY
EXPLAINED.

TOGETHER WITH A

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE WHOLE BIBLE, BY WHICH
THE SCRIPTURES MAY BE READ IN ONE
CONNECTED NARRATIVE.



NEW YORK
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of New York.

PREFACE.

THE SACRED SCRIPTURES, above all other writings, ought to be carefully and frequently studied. Beautifully plain and simple as the language of the Bible generally is, there are many words and phrases in it which common readers cannot understand, without some explanation. It is obvious, therefore, that to the unlearned reader a *Dictionary* or *Glossary* of the Sacred Volume, in which every difficult word is briefly explained—figurative language illustrated—allusions to eastern customs noticed—the situation of cities, countries &c. mentioned—and the symbolical style of prophecy expounded, must be of high importance. To furnish this help is here attempted.

Among those who are well acquainted with the Bible, few are able to recollect the book, chapter, and verse, where suitable texts are to be met with in proof of every doctrine, and which treat of every person, event &c. which it contains. To aid the memory in this, is one of the principal designs of this work. Whatever relates to the various persons, places and subjects mentioned in it, is here accurately referred to and may be easily found.

Every Proper Name mentioned in the Bible, besides its signification, has the *pronunciation* appended, a feature which,

PREFACE.

it is hoped, will be found useful to Sabbath School Teachers and assist in introducing a uniform mode of pronunciation in their classes.

The addition of an extended Chronological Index to the Holy Scriptures, compiled from "Townsend's Historical and Chronological Arrangement of the Old and New Testaments," will be found of great value. It points out the time at which the most remarkable events mentioned in Scripture occurred, and the places in the Bible wherein they are recorded; and thus serves at once as an index of dates, and as a chronological arrangement of the Sacred Writings, by means of which the Scriptures may be read in one connected narrative. The New Testament portion forms, moreover, a complete harmony of the Gospels. Similar Tables of the Psalms and Prophecies have also been given, showing after what portion of Scripture any Psalm or Prophecy should be read in chronological order, and likewise the probable occasion on which it was composed; Chronological Table of the High Priests of the Hebrews; a Table of the Division of Palestine among the Tribes; Harmony of the Mosaic Laws; Table of the Psalms according to their Subjects; and Tables of Quotations from the Old Testament in the New, are also added—the whole forming a truly comprehensive SCRIPTURE STUDENT'S ASSISTANT.

BOOKS OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT

WITH CONTRACTIONS USED IN REFERENCES, AND
THE NUMBER OF CHAPTERS IN
EACH BOOK.

BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

	CONTR.	CHAPS.		CONTR.	CHAPS.
Genesis.....	Ge.....	50	Ecclesiastes.....	Ec.....	12
Exodus.....	Ex.....	40	Song of Solomon.....	Ca.....	8
Leviticus.....	Le.....	27	Isaiah.....	Is.....	66
Numbers.....	Nu.....	36	Jeremiah.....	Je.....	52
Deuteronomy.....	De.....	34	Lamentations.....	La.....	5
Joshua.....	Jos.....	24	Ezekiel.....	Eze.....	48
Judges.....	Ju.....	21	Daniel.....	Da.....	12
Ruth.....	Ru.....	4	Hosea.....	Ho.....	14
I. Samuel.....	1 Sa.....	31	Joel.....	Joel.....	3
II. Samuel.....	2 Sa.....	24	Amos.....	Am.....	9
I. Kings.....	1 Ki.....	22	Obadiah.....	Ob.....	1
II. Kings.....	2 Ki.....	25	Jonah.....	Jonah.....	4
I. Chronicles.....	1 Ch.....	29	Micah.....	Mi.....	7
II. Chronicles.....	2 Ch.....	36	Nahum.....	Na.....	3
Ezra.....	Ezr.....	10	Habakkuk.....	Hab.....	3
Nehemiah.....	Ne.....	13	Zephaniah.....	Zep.....	3
Esther.....	Es.....	10	Haggai.....	Hag.....	2
Job.....	Job.....	42	Zechariah.....	Zec.....	14
Psalms.....	Ps.....	150	Malachi.....	Mal.....	4
Proverbs.....	Pr.....	31			

BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

	CONTR.	CHAPS.		CONTR.	CHAPS.
Matthew.....	Mat.....	28	I. Timothy.....	1 Ti.....	6
Mark.....	Mar.....	16	II. Timothy.....	2 Ti.....	4
Luke.....	Lu.....	24	Titus.....	Tit.....	3
John.....	Jn.....	21	Philemon.....	Phile.....	1
Acts.....	Ac.....	28	Hebrews.....	He.....	13
Romans.....	Ro.....	16	James.....	Ja.....	5
I. Corinthians.....	1 Co.....	16	I. Peter.....	1 Pe.....	5
II. Corinthians.....	2 Co.....	13	II. Peter.....	2 Pe.....	3
Galatians.....	Ga.....	6	I. John.....	1 Jn.....	5
Ephesians.....	Ep.....	6	II. John.....	2 Jn.....	1
Philippians.....	Phi.....	4	III. John.....	3 Jn.....	1
Colossians.....	Col.....	4	Jude.....	Jude.....	1
I. Thessalonians.....	1 Th.....	5	Revelation.....	Re.....	22
II. Thessalonians.....	2 Th.....	3			

Search the Scriptures ; for in them ye think ye have eternal life : and they are they which testify of me.—JOHN v. 39.

These were more noble than those of Thessalonica, in that they searched the Scriptures daily whether those things were so.—ACTS xvii. 11.

A

CONCORDANCE OF SUBJECTS;

OR,

COMPLETE INDEX AND CONCISE DICTIONARY

OF THE

HOLY BIBLE.

AARON.

AARON, ā'ron [lofty, mountainous, a teacher], the son of Amram, and elder brother of Moses; was called by God to be the high priest of the Israelites;—was born in the year of the world 2430;—774 after the flood; and 1574 before Christ:—appointed to assist Moses, and to be specially useful as an excellent speaker, Ex. 4. 14-16;—meets him in the wilderness, 4. 27;—goes with him to Pharaoh, 5. 1, &c.;—married, and has four sons, 6. 23;—along with Hur, stayed the hands of Moses, while the Hebrews fought with Amalek, 17. 10-12;—he and his sons set apart for the priest's office, 28. 1, &c.; 40. 13;—solemnly consecrated, Lev. 8. 1, &c.;—commanded to burn incense before the Lord every morning and evening, Ex. 30. 7, 8;—to make atonement with the blood of the sin-offering once every year, 10;—makes the golden calf, 32. 1, &c.;—offers for himself and the people, Lev. 9. 1, &c.:—resignedly held his peace when his two sons were consumed for offering strange fire, 10. 3;—solemnly blesses the people, 9. 22, 23;—instructed how to bless the people, Nu. 6. 23-26;—he and Miriam unjustly complain of Moses, 12. 1, &c.;—stayed a plague by going between the living and the dead, 16. 48;—his rod buds, 17. 8;—sins at Meribah, for which he is

ABARIM.

not allowed to enter Canaan, 20. 7-13;—dies in mount Hor, 20. 28;—aged 123 years, 33. 39;—in his office as high priest was a type of Jesus Christ, Heb. 5. 4, 5.

AARONITES, ā'-ron-ites, the offspring of Aaron, 1 Ch. 12. 27; 27. 17;—were so numerous as to have assigned for them 13 cities, Jos. 21. 13-19.

AB, the eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of their sacred, corresponding to part of our July and August.

ABADDON, a-bād'-don, and APOLLYON [the destroyer], the former the Hebrew, and the latter the Greek name of the king of apocalyptic locusts, Re. 9. 11.

ABAGTHA, a-bäg'-thah [father of the wine-press], chamberlain to Ahasuerus, Es. 1. 10.

ABANA, āb'a-nah, and PHARPAR [strong, or made of stone], two rivers of Damascus, in Syria, 2 Ki. 5. 12. Abana is called *Barrady* or *Chrysorroas*, arises from Leb-anon, runs through Damascus, and southward, is lost in the desert. Pharpar is perhaps the *Orontes*, on the north-east of Damascus; passes Antioch, and, after 200 miles, runs into the Mediterranean sea.

ABARIM, āb'a-rim [passages], a range of high and rugged hills lying between the

rivers Arnon and Jordan, Nu. 33. 47, &c. See NEBO, PEOR, and PISGAH.

ABASE, to lower, or bring into contempt, Job 40. 11; Isa. 31. 4; Da. 4. 37; Mat. 23. 12; 2 Co. 11. 7; Phi. 4. 12.

ABASING, humbling, 2 Co. 11. 7.

ABATE, to grow lower, or less, Gen. 8. 3; Le. 27. 18; De. 34. 7.

ABBA, āb'bah, a Syriac word signifying Father, Mar. 14. 36; Ro. 8. 15; Gal. 4. 6. As the word Father is always joined with it, this may express the greater ardeney of affection and filial confidence in the use of the phrase.

ABDA, āb'dah [a servant, servitude], 1 Ki. 4. 6.

ABDI, āb'de [he is my servant], the father of Kish, 2 Ch. 29. 12.

ABDIEL, āb'di-el [a servant of God], 1 Ch. 5. 15.

ABDON, āb'don [servant of judgment], one of the judges of Israel, who left forty sons and thirty grandsons, Ju. 12. 13, 14;—another, the son of Micah, 2 Ch. 34. 20.

ABEDNEGO, a-bed'ne-go [servant of light], his history, Da. 1. 7; 2. 49; 3. 12, &c.

ABEL, ā'bel [vanity, vapor], the second son of Adam;—a keeper of sheep, Ge. 4. 2;—his sacrifice more acceptable to God than Cain's offering, 4;—a worshipper of God by faith in the Messiah, and killed by his brother Cain;—the cause of this attributed to Cain's hatred of Abel's righteousness, 1 Jn. 3. 12. He was the first martyr for Christ;—his blood mentioned, Mat. 23. 35; Lu. 11. 51;—his more excellent sacrifice, He. 11. 4;—his blood, or rather the blood of his sacrifice, alluded to as speaking, He. 12. 24.

ABEL, ā'bel, a city about 12 miles east of Gadara, famed for its excellent wines, Ju. 11. 33, *marg.*; 2 Sa. 20. 14, 15. — called *the field of Joshua*, near Bethshemesh, on account of 50,070 men struck to death for looking into the ark, 1 Sa. 6. 18, 19. Some read this, "He smote three score and ten men, fifty out of a thousand." It is generally believed there is an error in the number, which has arisen from a mistake in the transcription.

ABEL-MAIM, ā'bel-mā'im [the mourning of waters], or ABEL-BETH-MAACHAH [mourning of the house of Maachah], a

city of the tribe of Naphtali, where Sheba was beheaded, 2 Sa. 20. 14-18;—eighty years after it was ravaged by Benhadad, 1 Ki. 15. 20;—and 200 years subsequent, it was destroyed, 2 Ki. 15. 29.

ABEL-MEHOLA, ā'bel-me-hō'la [mourning of weakness], a city west of Jordan, about 12 miles south of Bethshan, in the tribe of Manasseh, 1 Kin. 4. 12. It was the birth-place of Elisha, 19. 16. Near this city Gideon defeated the Midianites, Ju. 7. 9-23.

ABEL-MIZRAIM, ā'bel-miz-rāy-im [the mourning of the Egyptians], a place so called from the great mournings of the Egyptians and Hebrews at the funeral of Jacob, Ge. 50. 11.

ABEL-SHITTIM, ā'bel-shit'tim [the mourning of the thorns], a city about 11 miles east of Jordan, in the plain of Moab. Here 24,000 Israelites were cut off in one day for idolatry and uncleanness, Nu. 25. 1-18; 33. 49.

ABEZ, ā'bez [an egg, muddy], a city in the tribe of Issachar, Jos. 19. 20.

ABHOR, to detest, or reject, De. 32. 19; Job 42. 6; Ps. 22. 24; 89. 38; 119. 163; Ro. 2. 22; 12. 9.

ABIA, a-bī'a or ABIJAH, was a priest, 1 Ch. 24. 10; Ne. 12. 4, 17;—his course continued, Lu. 1. 5.

ABIAH, a-bī'ah [the Lord is my father], the second son of Samuel;—he and his brother judge Israel, 1 Sam. 8. 1;—take bribes, and pervert judgment, 3;—elders complain against them, and ask a king, 5.

ABI-ALBON, a-bī-āl'bon [most intelligent father], one of David's mighty men, 2 Sa. 23. 31.

ABI-ASAPH, a-bī'a-saf [gathering or consuming father], one of the sons of Korah, Ex. 6. 24.

ABIATHAR, a-bī'a-thar [excellent father], a high priest;—escapes from Saul, 1 Sa. 22. 20;—sent back to Jerusalem with the ark, when David fled from Absalom, 2 Sa. 15. 29;—conspires to make Adonijah king in succession to David his father, 1 Ki. 1. 7;—on this account, is thrust out from the priest's office, 2. 26.

ABIB, ā'bib, or NISAN [green ears], the first month of the sacred, and the seventh

of the civil year, corresponding to our March, Ex. 13. 4; 23. 15.

ABIDAH, a-bī'dah [father of knowledge, knowledge of the father], the son of Midian, and grandson of Abraham by Keturah, Ge. 25. 4.

ABIDAN, āb-i'-dan [father of judgment, my father is judge], the son of Gideon, Nu. 1. 11.

ABIDE, to tarry, or stand, Ge. 19. 2; 24. 55; Ps. 15. 1; 61. 4; Mat. 10. 11; Jn. 15. 4; 1 Co. 3. 14; 7, 8, 20. To love Christ and keep his commandments, is to abide in Christ, Jn. 15. 6, 10.

ABIEL, āb-i'-el, or a-bī'el [God my father], the grandfather of king Saul, 1 Sa. 9. 1.

ABI-EZER, āb-i-ē'zer [father of help, help of the father], Jos. 17. 2; 2 Sa. 23. 27.

ABI-EZRITE, āb-i-ez'rite, Ju. 6. 11.

ABIGAIL, āb-i-gale, or āb-i-gīl [joy of the father], her behavior to David, 1 Sa. 25. 14, &c.;—married to him, 39;—taken captive, 30. 5;—rescued, 18;—*another*, David's sister, 1 Ch. 2. 16.

ABIHAIL, āb-i-hale [the father of strength, father of trouble], daughter of Eliah, 2 Ch. 11. 18;—the father of Esther, Es. 2. 15.

ABIHU, a-bī'hu. See NADAB.

ABIHUD, a-bī'hud [the father of praise or confession], the son of Bela, and grandson of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8. 3.

ABIJAH, a-bī'jah, or a-bī'jam [father of the sea], succeeds Rehoboam, 1 Ki. 14. 31; 2 Ch. 13. 1;—conquers Jeroboam, 13, &c.;—his wives and children, 21.

ABIJAH, a-bī'jah, the only pious son of Jeroboam, died in early youth, 1 Ki. 14. 1-18.

ABILENE, āb-bī-lē'ne [father of the mansion], a small canton in Syria, between the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus, Lu. 3. 1.

ABILITY, power or skill, Le. 27. 8; Da. 1. 4; Mat. 25. 15; Ac. 11. 29; 1 Pe. 4. 11. Measure of wealth, Ezr. 2. 69.

ABIMAEL, āb-bī-mā'el [a father sent from God], one of the sons of Joktan, Ge. 10. 28.

ABIMELECH, ab-im' me-lek [my father the king], king of Gerar, takes Abraham's wife, Ge. 20. 2;—*another*, gives reproof

concerning Isaac's, 26. 9;—makes a treaty with him, 31; *another*, the bastard son of Gideon, his history, Ju. 9. 1;—dies, 54.

ABINADAB, ab-in'a-dab [a father of a vow], the son of Jesse, 1 Sa. 16. 8;—*another*, the son of Saul, 31. 2;—*another*, the son-in-law of Solomon, 1 Ki. 4. 11.

ABINOAM, ab-in'no-am [father of beauty or comeliness; my father is beautiful], Jn. 5. 12.

ABIRAM, a-bī'ram [father of fraud], he, with his brother Dathan, and Korah, conspired against Moses and Aaron, for which God caused the earth to swallow them alive, Nu. 16. 1, &c. See KORAH.

ABISHAG, āb-bī-shag, or a-bī'shag [error of my father; or, ignorance of the father], cherishes David in his old age, 1 Ki. 1. 4;—asked of Solomon for a wife to Adonijah, 2. 21.

ABISHAI, āb-bī-shā'i [father of the present], a noted warrior;—asked liberty to kill Saul, but hindered by David, 1 Sa. 26. 7;—desired to kill Shimei when he cursed David, 2 Sa. 16. 9;—slays a mighty giant, 21. 17;—with his spear cut off 300 men, 23. 18.

ABISHALOM, āb-bi-shā'lom [the father of peace, the recompense of the father], 1 Ki. 15. 2.

ABISHUA, āb-bi-shūah [father of salvation, or of magnificence], 1 Ch. 6. 4.

ABISHUR, āb-i'shur [the father of the wall, or of uprightness], 1 Ch. 2. 28.

ABITAL, ab-i'-tal [the father of the dew], one of David's wives, 2 Sa. 3. 4.

ABITUB, ab-i'-tub [father of goodness, my father is good], 1 Ch. 8. 11.

ABIUD, āb-i'-ud, or a-bī'ud [father of praise], Mat. 1. 13.

ABJECTS, base men, Ps. 35. 15.

ABNER, āb'ner [my father's lamp], the general of Ishbosheth, his men and those of David fight, 2 Sa. 2. 12;—kills Asahel, the brother of Joab, 23;—revolts to David, 3. 12;—killed by Joab, 27.

ABOARD, on board a ship, Acts 21. 2.

ABOLISH, to repeal, or make void, Is. 2. 18; 51. 6; 2 Co. 3. 13; Ep. 2. 15; 2 Ti. 1. 10.

ABOMINATION of Desolation, the Roman

army, so called on account of its ensigns and images, which the soldiers worshipped, Mat. 24. 15, compared with Da. 9. 27.

ABOMINATIONS, things hateful, Ge. 43. 32; 46. 34;—sins in general, Is. 66. 3; Je. 44. 4;—idols so called, 1 Ki. 11. 7; 2 Ki. 23. 13; Isa. 66. 3;—sacrifices and prayers of the wicked are abomination to God, Pr. 15. 8; 21. 27; 28. 9.

ABOUND, to have great plenty, Pr. 28. 20; Mat. 24. 12; Rom. 5. 20; 6. 1; 2 Co. 1. 5; 8. 7; 2 Pe. 1. 8.

ABRAHAM, ā'bra-ham [father of a multitude], called at 75 years of age to leave his native country and kindred, Ge. 12. 1;—God promises to make him the father of a great nation, and of the Messiah, 2. 3; he departs with Sarai his wife, and Lot his brother's son, 4. 5;—builds altars in Canaan, and calls on the name of the Lord, 7. 8;—goes into Egypt on account of a famine, 10;—from fear of the king denies his wife, 14-20;—returns to Canaan, 13. 1;—separates from Lot, 5, &c.;—God renews his promise to him, 14, &c.;—rescues Lot, 14. 14, &c.;—is blessed by Melchizedec, 18, &c.;—a son promised to him, 15. 4;—Sarai gives him Hagar to be his wife, 16. 3;—who bears him Ishmael, 15;—God renews his promise and covenant with him and his seed, 17. 1-14;—circumcises all the males of his household, 23, &c.;—entertains three angels, 18. 1, &c.;—promise of a son by Sarah renewed to him, which she hearing, laughed, 12;—intercedes for Sodom, 23, &c.;—sojourns in Gerar, 20. 1;—a second time denies his wife, 2;—enters into a treaty with Abimelech, 21. 22, &c.;—Isaac is born to him, 21. 1, &c.;—casts out Hagar and her son, 9, &c.;—called to offer Isaac, 22. 2, &c.;—purchases a burial-place for Sarah, 23. 1, &c.;—sends his servant for a wife to Isaac, 24. 1, &c.;—his sons by Keturah, 25. 1, &c.;—his age and burial, 7;—Christ's discourse concerning his seed, Jn. 8. 37-58;—justified before God, not by works, but by faith, Ro. 4. 1-22;—he and his believing seed the true church, Ga. 3. 7; 4. 22;—justified before men, or proved to be a believer, by works, Ja. 2. 21.

ABRAM, ā'bram [a high father, the father of elevation], Ge. 12. 1, 10; 13. 1, 12, 18; 14. 14; 15. 1, 18; 16. 1; 17. 1.

ABSALOM, āb'sa-lom [father of peace], kills his brother Amnon, 2 Sa. 13. 23;—flies to Talmi, king of Geshur, 37;—recalled, 14. 21;—his beauty, &c., 25;—brought to his father, 33;—rebels, 15. 1, &c.;—defeated and slain, 18. 9.

ABSENT, not present, Ge. 31. 49; 1 Co. 5. 3; 2 Co. 5. 6, 8, 9; Phil. 1. 27; Col. 2. 5.

ABSTAIN, to keep from, Ac. 15. 20, 29; 1 Th. 4. 3; 5. 22; 1 Ti. 4. 3; 1 Pe. 2. 11.

ABSTINENCE, to refrain from food, Ac. 27. 21. See FASTING and TEMPERANCE.

ABUNDANCE, in great plenty, De. 28. 47; 1 Sa. 1. 16; 1 Ki. 10. 10, 27; 2 Ch. 9. 9; Mat. 12. 34; 13. 12; Ro. 5, 17.

ABUSE, to impose on, or ill use, Ju. 19. 25; 1 Sam. 31. 4; 1 Co. 6. 9; 7. 31; 9. 18.

ABYSS, or Deep, the chaos on which the Spirit of God moved, Ge. 1. 2;—the place of the dead, Ro. 10. 7;—also hell, Lu. 8. 31; Re. 9. 1; 11. 7; 20. 3.

ACCAD, āk'kad [a vessel or pitcher], a city founded by Nimrod in the beginning of his kingdom, Ge. 10. 10;—it is supposed that it was not far from where Bagdad was built. Its present name is Nisibin.

ACCEPT, to receive favorably, Mal. 1. 10, 13;—to esteem highly, Ac. 24. 3;—God accepts men's persons and services only through Christ, Ep. 1. 6; 1 Pe. 2. 5.

ACCEPTABLE, agreeable, kindly received, Ps. 19. 14; 69. 13; Isa. 49. 8; Luke 4. 19; Ro. 12. 1, 2; Ep. 5. 10.

ACCESS, free admission to God only through Christ, Jn. 14. 6; Ro. 5. 1, 2; Ep. 2. 18; 3. 12; He. 7. 25; 1 Pe. 3. 18. Access by the agency of the Spirit, Ep. 2. 18;—by the instrumentality of faith, Ro. 5. 2; Ep. 3. 12; He. 11. 6;—by prayer in seeking mercy, He. 4. 16;—freedom to exercise it, Ep. 3. 12; He. 10. 19, 22;—earnestly desired by saints, Ps. 27. 4; 42. 1, 2; 63. 1; 84. 2;—blessedness of it, Ps. 16. 11; 36. 8, 9; 65. 4. Examples, Ge. 18. 23, 33; Ex. 24. 2; 34. 5.

ACCHO, āk'ko [enclosed], now called Acre, a seaport of Canaan, about 27 miles south of Tyre, Ju. 1. 31. It was an important city, well fortified, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, the king of Egypt, who greatly enlarged and beautified that place. The Christians were expelled by the

Turks, in the year 1291. The French, under Bonaparte, after besieging it for two months, met a repulse, in 1799. Its population at present is about 20,000, of whom there are 3,000 Christians.

ACCOMPANIED, joined, Ac. 10. 23; 11. 12; 20. 4, 38.

ACCOMPLISH, to perform, or fulfil, Le. 22. 21; Job 14. 6; Ps. 64. 6; Isa. 55. 11; Da. 9. 2; Lu. 9. 31.

ACCORD, to unite, or agree with, Jo. 9. 2; Ac. 1. 14; 2. 1, 46; Phil. 2. 2;—of its, or his own accord, freely, without pains, or constraint, Le. 25. 5; 2 Co. 8. 17.

ACCOUNT, to esteem, or judge, Ps. 144. 3; Mat. 18. 23;—to give account, or have conduct tried, Mat. 12. 36; Rom. 14. 12; He. 13. 17; 1 Pe. 4. 5;—God giveth no account of his doings, is not responsible, Job 33. 13.

ACCURSED, devoted to destruction, as were the idolatrous nations of Canaan, Nu. 21. 2, 3; De. 7. 2, 26;—separated from the church, or excommunicated, Ro. 9. 3;—consigned to eternal misery, 1 Co. 16. 22; Ga. 1. 8, 9.

ACCUSATIONS, false charges brought against, Lu. 19. 8; 1 Ti. 5. 19;—instances of, Ge. 31. 30; 39. 13;—rash. *See* SLANDER.

ACELDAMA, a-cel'da-ma [the field of blood], so called because it was bought with the 30 pieces of silver for which Christ was betrayed, Mat. 27. 8; Ac. 1. 19;—previously called the potter's field, being a place whence they obtained their clay, Mat. 27. 7.

ACHAIA, a-kā'yah [grief, sadness], a province in the south of Greece, of which Corinth was the capital; its length, from east to west, is about 65 miles, and its breadth varies from 12 to 20 miles, Ac. 18. 1-12; 2 Co. 1. 1; 11. 10. It was subjected by the Goths, the Saracens, and the Turks; and the latter have long been their cruel masters. After an arduous struggle, it has thrown off the yoke of the oppressors. The Christians here are still pretty numerous. *See* GREECE.

ACHAICUS, a-kā'ī-kus [sorrowing, sad], 1 Co. 16. 17.

ACHAN, ā'kan, or ACHAR, ā'kar [he that troubles], stoned for coveting and con-

cealing the accursed spoil at the taking of Jericho, Jos. 7. 22.

ACHAZ, ā'kaz [one that takes], Mat. 1. 9.

ACHBOR, āk'bor [a rat, bruising, enclosing], 2 Ki. 22. 12, 14.

ACHIM, ā'kim [preparing, confirming, revenging], Mat. 1. 14.

ACHISH, ā'kish [how is this. sure it is], king of Gath, a city of the Philistines;—to this court David withdrew from Saul's persecution, 1 Sa. 21. 10;—before him David feigned himself mad, 13;—some years after, gave David Ziklag to reside in, 27. 5, 6.

ACHMETHA, ak-mē' thah [a box or summer-house], the capital of Medi, built by Dejoices or Phraortes; and surrounded with seven walls, Ezr. 6. 2.

ACHOR, āk'or [trouble], a valley near Jericho, Jos. 7. 26; Ho. 2. 15. It received this name from the trouble Achan's trespass brought on Israel.

ACHSAH, āk'sah [adorned, bursting of the veil, dishonesty], daughter of Caleb, Jos. 15. 16.

ACHSHAPH, āk'shaf [poison, trick], a city about the foot of mount Tabor;—Joshua smote the king of it, and gave it to the tribe of Asher, Jos. 12. 20; 19. 25. It was a small village 400 years after Christ; but now it is not found.

ACHZIB, āk'zib [a liar, or one that runs], a city of the tribe of Asher, on the shore of the Mediterranean sea, between Tyre and Ptolemais, Jos. 19. 29;—another, of the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15. 44.

ACKNOWLEDGE, to confess or approve, De. 21. 17; Ps. 32. 5; Pr. 3. 6; Isa. 33. 13; 1 Co. 14. 37; 16. 18; 2 Co. 1. 13.

ACQUAINT, to inform or make known, Job 22. 21; Ps. 139. 3; Ec. 2. 3; Isa. 53. 3.

ACQUAINTANCE, familiarity, or a person with whom we are acquainted, Job 19. 13; Ps. 31. 11; Lu. 2. 44; 23. 49.

ACRE, a portion of land, in English measure, 4840 square yards; but it is mentioned by the Hebrew, as much as one yoke of oxen can plough in a day, 1 Sa. 14. 14; Isa. 5. 10.

ACTIVITY, the quality of being active; also the habit of diligent pursuit of business, Ge. 47. 6.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, one of the sacred books of the New Testament, written by Luke, and which contains the history of the infant church for about thirty years after Christ's death.

—, deeds, exploits, or achievements, De. 11. 3. 7; Ju. 5. 11; 2 Sa. 23. 20; 1 Ki. 11. 41; Ps. 103. 7; 145. 4.

ADA, ADAH, ā'dah [an assembly], one of the wives of Lamech, Ge. 4. 19.

ADALAH, ād-a-i'ah [the witness of the Lord], the father of Jedidah, 2 Ki. 22. 1.

ADALIA, ād-a-li'ah [one that draws water, poverty, cloud, death], one of the sons of Haman, Es. 9. 8.

ADAM, ād'am [earthy, or taken out of red earth], the first man, created in the image of God, Ge. 1. 27;—put into the garden of Eden, 2. 15;—gives names to all terrestrial creatures, 19;—obtains a help meet, 22;—prohibited from eating of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, 17;—violates the Divine law, and is banished from paradise, 3. 6. 24;—his age and death, 5. 5;—all dead in him, as involved in his transgression, Ro. 5. 12-19; 1 Co. 15. 21, 22;—a type of Christ, the second Adam, 45. The name given, in one instance, to both of our first parents, Ge. 5. 2.

ADAM, ād'am, a city which was situated near the east of Jordan, over against Jericho, Jos. 3. 16.

ADAMANT, the same hard and precious stone which we call a diamond, Ex. 28. 18;—the prophet's forehead compared to, Eze. 3. 9;—wicked men's hearts, Zec. 7. 12;—used to convey an idea of extreme hardness or obduracy.

ADAMI, ād'da-mi [my man, red, earthy, human], a city, Jos. 19. 32.

ADAR, ād'ar [high, eminent], the twelfth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the sixth of their civil, agreeing to our February, Ezr. 6. 15.

ADBEEL, ād-bē'el [vapor, a cloud of God, a vexer of God], a son of Ishmael.

ADD, to join, De. 4. 2; Ac. 2. 41; 2 Pe. 1. 5;—to increase, Pr. 16. 23;—to bestow, Ge. 30. 24;—to proceed to utter, De. 5. 22.

ADDAR, ād'dar [one that commands], a son of Bela.

ADDER, a venomous serpent, brought forth

alive, and not hatched from an egg. It is smaller and shorter than the snake, and has black spots on its back. It, and all serpents in general, are *charmed* by music. The *deaf* adder mentioned, probably means one so full of venom as to be insensible to sweet sounds;—Ge. 49. 17; Ps. 58. 4; Pr. 23. 32.

ADDI, ād'di [my witness], Lu. 3. 28.

ADDON, ād'don [lord, foundation], a city of the Babylonish empire, Ne. 7. 61.

ADIEL, ād'i-el [the witness of the Lord], one of the posterity of the patriarch Sim-eon, 1 Ch. 4. 36.

ADIN, ād'din [adorned, dainty], Ezr. 2. 15.

ADITHAIM, ād-i-thā'im [assemblies, testimonies], Jos. 15. 36.

ADJURE, to bind by an oath, under the penalty of a curse, Jos. 6. 26; Mar. 5. 7;—to charge solemnly, Mat. 26. 63; Ac. 19. 13.

ADLAI, ād-lā'i, or ād-la-i [my witness, my ornament], 1 Ch. 27. 29.

ADMAH, ād'mah. *See* SODOM and SALT SEA.

ADMATHA, ād'ma-tha [a cloud of death, a mortal vapor], Es. 1. 14.

ADMINISTRATION, those to whom the care of public affairs is committed, 1 Co. 12. 5; 2 Co. 9. 12.

ADMIRATION, high esteem, Jude 16; Re. 17. 6.

ADMONISH, to warn a brother of a fault; our duty, Le. 19. 17; Mat. 18. 15; Lu. 17. 3, 4; 2 Th. 3. 15; He. 3. 13—how to act when admonition is neglected, Mat. 18. 16, 17.

ADNAH, ād'nah [rest, testimony, eternal], 1 Ch. 12. 20.

ADO, trouble, bustle, Mar. 5. 39.

ADONIBEZEK, a-don'i-bē'zek [lord of Bezek], took seventy kings captive, and cut off their thumbs and great toes, and fed them with crumbs from his table, Ju. 1. 7;—taken captive and dies at Jerusalem, 4-7.

ADONIJAH, ād-o-nī'jah [the Lord is my master], David's son claims the kingdom, 1 Ki. 1. 5;—put to death, 2. 13-25.

ADONIKAM, ad-o-nī'kam [the Lord is raised, my Lord hath raised me], Ne. 7. 18.

ADONIRAM, ād-o-nī'ram [my Lord is most high, the Lord of might and elevation], 1 Ki. 4. 6.

ADONIZEDEK, ā-don 'i-zē' dek [the lord of justice], king of Jerusalem, then called Zedek;—enters into alliance with five other kings to oppose Joshua, Jos. 10. 3-5;—the sun stood still a whole day till Joshua discomfited them, 12-14.

ADOPTION (NATURAL), an act by which one takes another into his family, and treats him as his own child;—thus Pharaoh's daughter adopted Moses, Ex. 2. 10;—Mordecai adopted Esther, Es. 2. 7.

—(NATIONAL), by which God takes a whole people to be his visible church, and to enjoy many privileges, Ro. 9. 4.

—(SPIRITUAL), consists in God's receiving sinners into his family of grace, and constituting them his sons, 2 Co. 6. 18;—preceded by the new birth, Jn. 1. 12, 13;—is of God's grace, Eze. 16. 6; 36. 26-28; Ep. 1. 5, 6;—faith instrumental in it, Gal. 3. 7, 26;—bestowed through Christ, Jn. 1. 12; Ga. 4. 4, 5; Ep. 1. 5.—*Marks of Adoption*;—renunciation of all former masters, Is. 26. 13;—love to God, 1 Jn. 4. 7;—the spirit and practice of prayer, Ga. 4. 6;—the Holy Spirit witnessing of it, Ro. 8. 16; 2 Co. 1. 22;—looking daily up to God for instruction, Ps. 25. 4, 5;—obedience to his will, Mat. 7. 21;—longing for the heavenly inheritance, Rom. 2. 7; 2 Co. 4. 18.—*Privileges of the adopted*;—God is their Father, 2 Co. 6. 18;—made heirs of God, Ro. 8. 17; Ga. 4. 7; Re. 21. 7; Mat. 25. 40; Jn. 20. 17; 1 Co. 9. 5;—Christ is their brother, He. 2. 11;—the Spirit is their leader, Ro. 8. 14;—God gives them a new name, Is. 56. 5; Re. 2. 17; 3. 12; 14. 1;—a new spirit, Ro. 8. 15;—instruction, Ps. 32. 8;—protection, Ps. 34;—provision, Is. 33. 16; Pr. 10. 3;—guidance, Isa. 58. 11;—correction, He. 12. 6-11; De. 8. 5; 2 Sa. 7. 14; Pr. 3. 11, 12;—access in prayer, Ps. 34. 15, 17;—a guard of angels, He. 1. 14;—a glorious inheritance, 1 Pe. 1. 4; Ga. 4. 7.—*Duties of the Adopted*;—they are bound to love their heavenly Father, De. 6. 5;—to venerate and honor him, Mal. 1. 6;—to obey him, Je. 7. 23; 1 Pe. 1. 14;—to filial and confident reliance on him, Mat. 6. 26, 32;—to love their brethren, 1 Jn. 4. 7;—to seek after holiness, 2 Co. 6. 17, 18; Phi. 2. 15; 1 Jn. 3. 2, 3.

—(GLORIOUS), in which the saints, being raised from the dead, are, at the last day,

solemnly owned to be the children of God, and enter into heaven, Ro. 8. 23.

ADORAIM, ad-o-ra'im [strength or power of the sea], 2 Ch. 11. 9.

ADORAM, a-do'ram [their beauty, their power, their praise], David's tribute gatherer, 2 Sa. 20. 24.

ADORATION, the holy and reverent ascription of divine honors to God, Ps. 104. 1-6; 102. 25-27; Is. 6. 1-3; 40. 22; Re. 4. 11; 5. 12; 19. 1-6.

ADORN, to deck, or beautify, Is. 61. 10; Je. 31. 4; Lu. 21. 5; 1 Ti. 2. 9; 1 Pe. 3. 3, 5; Re. 21. 2.

ADRAMMELECH, ād-rām'me-lek [the glory of the king], son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria;—he and his brother murder their father, 2 Ki. 19. 37;—an idol of this name worshipped by the inhabitants of Sepharvaim, 2 Ki. 17. 31.

ADRAMYTTIUM, ād-ra-mit'ti-um [the court of mansion of death], a maritime city of Mysia, in Asia Minor, opposite the island Lesbos, Ac. 27. 2. It was famous for its shipping trade. It is now a small village.

ADRIA, ā'dri-ah, the sea on the east of Italy, called the Adriatic, or the Gulf of Venice, Ac. 27. 27.

ADRIEL, ā'dri-el [the flock of God], the son of Barzillai, married Meerab, the daughter of Saul, after she was promised to David, 1 Sa. 18. 19;—had five sons by her, who were slain, in revenge for the cruelty of their grandfather, by the Gibeonites, 2 Sa. 21. 8, 9.

ADULLAM, a-dul'lam [their testimony, their prey], a beautiful city in the southern territories of the tribe of Judah, and about eight miles south-west of Jerusalem, Jos. 15. 35;—Joshua killed the king of, 12. 15;—in a cave near it David concealed himself from Saul, 1 Sa. 22. 1, 2;—rebuilt by Rehoboam, 2 Ch. 11. 7;—to be taken and plundered, Mi. 1. 15. It was a small town for four hundred years after Christ; but even its ruins are not found.

ADULTERY, uncleanness between a man and woman, one or both married,—forbidden, Ex. 20. 14; Le. 18. 20; De. 5. 18;—punishable with death, Le. 20. 10; De. 22. 22;—will be punished by God, Mal. 3. 5; 1 Co. 6. 9; He. 13. 4;—not to be committed in thought, Mat. 5. 28; the tem-

poral evils of it, &c., Pr. 6. 26, 32;—motives to avoid it, 5. 15; 6. 32;—idolatry so called, Je. 3. 2; 13. 27; Eze. 23. 37;—and also unbelief and irreligion, Mat. 12. 39; 16. 4; Mar. 8. 38;—of David with Bathsheba, 2 Sa. 11. 2, &c.; at one period held by heathens as a great sin, Ge. 20. 9;—God appointed certain means for detecting it in suspected persons among the Jews, Nu. 5. 12–31.

ADUMMIM, a-dum' mim [earthly or bloody things], a mountain and city of Jericho, in the tribe of Benjamin;—infested with robbers, Jos. 15. 7; 18. 17;—a parable founded on it, Lu. 10. 30–36.

ADVANTAGE, gain, benefit, Job 35. 3; Ro. 3. 1; 1 Co. 15. 32.

ADVENT OF CHRIST, or his second coming, predictions of, Mat. 16. 27; 25. 31; 26. 64; Mar. 8. 38; 14. 62; Jn. 14. 3; Ac. 1. 11; 1 Th. 4. 16;—called his appearing, 1 Ti. 6. 14; 2 Ti. 4. 1; 1 Pe. 1. 7;—His day, 1 Co. 1. 8; Phi. 1. 6, 10;—when He comes, it is to judge the world, Mat. 16. 27; 25. 31, 32; Ac. 17. 31; 2 Ti. 4. 1; Jude 14, 15; Re. 20. 11. The coming of Christ refers, in some instances, to the destruction he brought on Jerusalem and the Jewish nations by the Romans, and which had been predicted as a punishment of their inveterate unbelief, Mat. 24. 29, 30; Mar. 13. 24–31; Lu. 21. 25–38.

ADVENTURE, hazard, De. 28. 56; Ju. 9. 17; Ac. 19. 31.

ADVERSARY, an enemy, or opposer, Ex. 23. 22; Is. 50. 8;—to be appeased, Mat. 5. 25; Luke 12. 58;—Satan so called, 1 Pe. 5. 8.

ADVERSITY, distress, 2 Sa. 4. 9; Ps. 31. 7; how to behave under. See **AFFLICTIONS**.

ADVERTISE, inform, Nu. 24. 14; Ru. 4. 4.

ADVICE, counsel, to be asked in cases of difficulty, Pr. 11. 14; 13. 10; 15. 22; 20. 18;—the advantages of it, 27. 5;—to be given by a friend, Ps. 55. 14; Pr. 27. 9. See **ADMONITION**.

ADVOCATE, one who pleads the cause of another;—Christ is our advocate with the Father, Ro. 8. 34; He. 7. 25; 9. 24; 1 Jn. 2. 1. See **INTERCESSION**.

ÆNEAS, e-n'e'as [praised], healed of the palsy by Peter, Ac. 9. 33, 34.

ÆNON, e'non [a cloud, his eye], a river, Jn. 3. 23.

AFFAIRS, concerns, Ps. 112. 5; Ep. 6. 21, 22; 2 Ti. 2. 4.

AFFECTION, love, zeal, 1 Ch. 29. 3; Ro. 1. 31; Col. 3. 2.

—, warm attachment;—remarkable expressions of, Ge. 37. 35; 42. 38; Ex. 32. 32; 2 Sa. 18. 33; 19. 9; 2 Co. 12. 15; Phi. 2. 17; 1 Th. 2. 8;—of the wicked oft unnatural, Ro. 1. 31; 2 Ti. 3. 3. See **LOVE** and **CHARITY**.

AFFECTIONS, to be set on heavenly things, Col. 3. 2;—should be set on the commandments of God, Ps. 19. 8–10; 119. 97, 167;—on the house of God, 1 Ch. 29. 3; Ps. 26. 8; 84. 1, 2;—on the people of God, Ps. 16. 3; 1 Th. 2. 8;—God gives up wicked men to vile affections, Ro. 1. 26;—they who are Christ's have crucified such, Ga. 5. 24.

AFFINITY, agreement, connection with, 2 Ch. 18. 1;—relation by marriage; Solomon made affinity with Pharaoh by espousing his daughter, 1 Ki. 3. 1;—not to be formed between believers and heathen infidels, 2 Co. 6. 14, 15; Eze. 9. 14.

AFFLICTION, calamity, misery, or sorrow—
—the natural inheritance of sinful man, Job 5. 6, 7; 14. 1;—under the appointment of God, Job 2. 10; 5. 17, 18; Is. 45. 7; Ps. 66. 11; Amos 3. 6;—the righteous consequence and punishment of sin, Ge. 3. 17; 18. 25; Job 4. 7; Is. 59. 2; Je. 5. 25; La. 3. 33, 39;—its degree not proportioned in this life to men's guilt, Ec. 9. 2; Lu. 13. 1, &c.;—sometimes the immediate and visible punishment of sin, 2 Sa. 12. 14; Is. 57. 17; Da. 4. 30–33; 5. 30; Ac. 12. 23; 13. 10, 11; 1 Co. 11. 30;—sometimes suffered in consequence of the discharge of duty, Ge. 39. 20; Ps. 69. 5, 7; Mat. 10. 17, 18, 22; 24. 9;—not a mark of God's anger to his people, but of his love, Pr. 3. 12; Ps. 119. 75; 1 Co. 11. 32; He. 12. 6–11; Re. 3. 19;—for the improvement of virtue and the trial of faith, De. 8. 5; Job 5. 17; Ps. 66. 10; 78. 34; 94. 12; 119. 67, 71, 75; Pr. 3. 11; Ec. 7. 3; Is. 26. 9, 16; 48. 10; Je. 2. 30; Zep. 3. 7; Ro. 5. 3; He. 12. 5, 10; 1 Pe. 1. 6;—is sometimes the means of bringing transgressors to a sense of duty, De. 8. 5, 6; 2 Ch. 33. 11; Job 5. 17; 36. 8; Ps. 78. 34; 94. 12; 119. 67, 71, 75; Pr. 3. 11;

Ec. 7. 3; Isa. 26. 9, 16; Je. 2. 30; Zep. 3. 7; Ro. 5. 3; He. 12. 5;—oft terminate in bringing present good, Ge. 50. 20; Ex. 1. 11, 12; Je. 24. 5, 6;—to be borne with patience, Pr. 24. 10; 2 Ti. 2. 3; 4. 5;—instances of such behaviour, 1 Sa. 3. 18; Job 1. 21, 22; Ac. 5. 41; 16. 25; 2 Co. 7. 4; He. 10. 34;—less than we deserve, Ezr. 9. 13; Ps. 103. 10; 130. 3;—afflictions of persons better than we have been, greater than ours, 1 Co. 4. 9; 2 Co. 4. 11; Ja. 5. 10; 1 Pe. 5. 9;—especially those of Jesus Christ, Ro. 8. 17; 2 Co. 4. 10; 2 Ti. 2. 12; He. 12. 3; 1 Pe. 2. 21; 4. 13;—God supports the righteous under them, Ps. 9. 9; 34. 19; 37. 24; 41. 3; 55. 22; Pr. 24. 16; La. 3. 31, &c.; 1 Co. 10. 13; 2 Co. 12. 8; 2 Ti. 3. 11; 2 Pe. 2. 9;—useful in preventing departures from God, Job 34. 31, 32; Is. 10. 20; Eze. 14. 10, 11;—in leading to seek God in prayer, Ju. 4. 3; 2 Ch. 14. 11; Je. 31. 18; La. 2. 17–19; Ho. 5. 15; Jonah 2. 1;—in leading to confess sin, Nu. 21. 7; Ps. 32. 4, 5; 51. 3, 4, 5;—an abundant recompense will be made for them, Mat. 5. 10; Lu. 6. 22; Ro. 8. 18; 2 Co. 4. 17; Ja. 1. 12; 1 Pe. 1. 7; 2. 19; 3. 14; 4. 13; Re. 2. 10; 7. 13–17;—we may ask in prayer to know the cause, Job 6. 24; 10. 2; 13. 23, 24; Ps. 44. 24; 88. 14;—we may desire, and pray for deliverance out of them, 2 Ki. 20. 1; 2 Ch. 33. 12; Ps. 6. 1; 7. 1; 18. 3, &c.; Mat. 26. 39; 2 Co. 12. 8; Ja. 5. 13;—encouragements to saints under affliction, Ps. 27. 5, 6; 34. 19, 20; Pr. 12. 13; Is. 25. 4; 43. 2; 49. 13; Je. 31. 13; 39. 17, 18; 2 Co. 1. 3, 4; 7. 6; Re. 3. 10;—Duties resulting from: *submission*, 1 Sa. 3. 18; 2 Ki. 20. 19; Job 1. 21; Ja. 1. 4; *imitation* of Christ, He. 12. 1–3; 1 Pe. 2. 21–23; *acknowledge the justice of*, Ne. 9. 33; Job 2. 10; Is. 64. 5, 6; Mi. 7. 9;—how to behave to those who suffer them, 2 Ki. 8. 29; Job 2. 11; 6. 14; 16. 5; 39. 25; Ps. 35. 13; Is. 58. 7, &c.; Mat. 25. 35; Ro. 12. 15; 2 Ti. 1. 16–18; He. 13. 3; Ja. 1. 27.

AFOOT, on foot, in action, Mar. 6. 33; Ac. 20. 13.

AFORE, sooner in time, before, Ro. 1. 2; 9. 23; Ep. 3. 3.

AFRAID, fearful, terrified, Le. 26. 6; Job 11. 19; Ps. 56. 3; Mar. 5. 15.

AGABUS, ág'a-bus [a locust, father's feast], a prophet, foretells a famine, Ac. 11. 28;—the sufferings of Paul at Jerusalem, 21. 10.

AGAG, ā'gag [roof, floor], a king of Amalek, spared by Saul, 1 Sa. 15. 9;—put to death by Samuel, 32.

AGAPE, the Greek word signifies *love*, or *friendship*. It was a religious feast of charity among the ancient Christians, when contributions were made by the rich to the poor. St. Chrysostom gives this account of it:—"Upon certain days, after partaking of the Lord's Supper, they met at a common feast; the rich bringing provisions, and the poor, who had nothing, being invited." Paul complains of corruptions against its abuse, 1 Co. 11. 20–22. Some think it is referred to in Ac. 2. 46; Jude 12; 2 Pe. 2. 13.

AGAR, a'gar [a stranger that fears], a name given to Sinai, Ga. 4. 24.

AGATE, a precious stone, almost transparent, sometimes beautiful, representing trees, rivers, clouds, &c., Ex. 28. 19; Is. 54. 12; Eze. 27. 16.

AGE, the whole of man's life, Ge. 47. 28; times past, present, and to come, Ep. 2. 7; 3. 5. See OLD AGE.

AGEE, āg'e-e [a valley, deepness], 2 Sa. 23. 11.

AGES, past times, Col. 1. 26;—future times, Ep. 2. 7; 3. 5, 21.

AGO, a long time since, 1 Sa. 9. 20; Is. 22. 11; Mat. 11. 21; Ac. 10. 30.

AGONY, the painful conflict endured by Christ, Lu. 22. 44.

AGREEMENT, a compact, a bargain, 2 Ki. 18. 31; Is. 28. 15; Da. 11. 6; 2 Co. 6. 16.

AGRIPPA, a-grip'pah [one who at his birth causes pain], hears Paul plead, Ac. 26. 1, &c.;—declares himself almost a Christian, 28. See HEROD.

AGUE, a periodical disease, consisting of alternate fits of shivering cold and burning heat, Le. 26. 16.

AGUR, ā'gur [a stranger], his confession, Pr. 30. 1;—his prayer, 8. 9.

AHAB, a'hab [brother of the father], king of Israel, succeeds Omri, 1 Ki. 16. 29;—marries Jezebel, 31;—defeats Benhadad, 20. 20, 29; takes him prisoner and dismisses him, 33;—reproved for it 35;—takes the vineyards of Naboth, 21. 15;—repents, 27;—his death, 22. 37.

- AHARAH**, a-här'ah [a smiling brother], a son of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8. 1.
- AHASAI**, a-häs'a-i, Ne. 11. 13.
- AHASBAI**, a-häs'ba-i [trusting in me, brother compassing], 2 Sa. 23. 34.
- AHASUERUS**, a-häs-u-ë'rus [prince, chief], **ASTYAGES**, the Mede, son of Cyaxares, Da. 9. 1;—he assisted Nebuchadnezzar to overthrow the Assyrian empire, and ruin the city of Nineveh.
- , **CAMBYSES**, king of Persia, during whose reign the building of the temple was suspended, Ezr. 4. 6, 7.
- , **DARIUS HYSTASPIS**, his feast, Es. 1. 1, &c.;—dismisses Vashti, 13;—marries Esther, 2. 17;—makes a decree against the Jews, 3. 11;—allows them to defend themselves, 8. 7; his greatness, 10. 1, &c.
- AHAVA**, a-hā'vah [essence, being generation], a small river of Assyria, where a solemn fast was observed, that God would give their return to Judea, Ezr. 8. 15-21.
- AHAZ**, ā'haz [one who takes, or seizes], king of Judah, succeeds Jotham, 2 Ki. 16. 1; 2 Ch. 28. 1;—distressed by the Syrians and the king of Israel, 5;—encouraged by Isaiah, Is. 7. 1, &c.;—applies to the king of Assyria, 2 Ki. 16. 7; 2 Ch. 28. 16;—makes an altar like to one he saw at Damascus, 2 Ki. 16. 10;—his death, 20; 2 Ch. 28. 27.
- AHAZIAH**, a-ha-zī'ah [possession or vision of the Lord], a king of Judah, succeeds Jeboam, 2 Ki. 8. 24; 2 Ch. 22. 1;—joins Joram king of Israel in his wars with the Syrians, 5;—slain by Jehu, 2 Ch. 22. 9.
- AHAZIAH**, a-ha-zī'ah, king of Israel, succeeds Ahab, 1 Ki. 22. 40;—consults Baalzebub, 2 Ki. 1. 2;—reproved by Elijah, 4;—sends a force to seize him, 9; his death, 17.
- AHBAN**, āh'ban, 1 Ch. 2. 29.
- AHER**, ā'her, a descendant of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 7. 12.
- AHI**, ā'hī [my brother, my brethren], son of Shamer, 1 Ch. 7. 34.
- AHIAH**, a-hī'ah [brother of the lord], 1 Sa. 14. 3; 1 Ki. 4. 3.
- AHIAM**, a-hī'am [brother of the nation], 2 Sa. 23. 33.
- AHIEZER**, a-hī-ë'zer [brother of help], Nu. 1. 12.
- AHIHUD**, a-hī'nd [brother of vanity, brother of joy], 1 Ch. 8. 7.
- AHIJAH**, a-hī'jah [brother of the Lord], the prophet, addresses Jeroboam, 1 Ki. 11. 29;—prophesies concerning his son, 14. 5.
- AHIMAAZ**, a-him'a-āz [brother of the council], the son and successor of Zadok the high priest;—performed important services for David during his son's rebellion, 2 Sa. 15. 27, 36; 17. 17;—runs swiftly, and reports the victory, 18. 27, 28.
- AHIKAM**, a-hī'kam [a brother that raises up], 2 Ki. 22. 12; Je. 26. 24.
- AHILUD**, a-hī'lud [a brother born], 2 Sa. 8. 16.
- AHIMAN**, a-hī'man [a brother prepared], Nu. 13. 22.
- AHIMELECH**, a-him'e-lek [brother of the king], great-grandson of Eli, and brother of Ahia, whom he succeeds as high-priest;—supplies David with food, when he fled from Saul, 1 Sa. 21. 1-6;—gives him the sword of Goliath, 9;—is accused by Doeg, 22. 9;—brought before Saul, 11—he and other eighty-five persons in the priest's office slain by Doeg, 18.
- AHIMOTH**, ā'hī-moth or a-hī'moth [brother of death], 1 Ch. 6. 25.
- AHINADAB**, a-hin'a-dab [a willing brother, a brother of a vow], 1 Ki. 4. 14.
- AHINOAM**, a-hin'o-am [the beauty and comeliness of the brother], 1 Sa. 14. 50; 25. 43.
- AHIO** a-hī'o [his brother, his brethren], 2 Sa. 6. 3.
- AHIRA**, a-hī'rah [brother of iniquity, or of the shepherd], Nu. 1. 15.
- AHIRAM**, a-hī'ram [brother of craft or protection], a son of Benjamin, Num. 26. 38.
- AHISAMACH**, a-his'a-māk [a brother of strength or of support], Ex. 35. 34.
- AHISHAHUR**, a-hī-shā'hur or a-hī'sha-hur [the brother of the morning], son of Bilham, 1 Ch. 7. 10.
- AHISHAR**, a-hī'shar [brother of the prince, a waiting brother], 1 Ki. 4. 6.

ARHITHOPHEL, a hit'o-fel [brother of ruin], a famous counsellor; his counsel rejected, 2 Sa. 17. 1;—hangs himself, 23.

ARHITUB, a-hi'tub [brother of goodness], the son of Phinehas and grandson of Eli, succeeds his father in the office of the high priesthood, 1 Sa. 14. 3; 22. 9.

ARHLAB, äh'lab [which is of milk, fat brother of the heart], a city belonging to the tribe of Ashur, Ju. 1. 31.

ARHLAI, äh'la [beseeching, excepting, sorrowing], daughter of Shesham.

ARHOAH, a-hö'ah [a thistle, my thorn], 2 Sa. 23. 9.

ARHOLAH, and **ARHOLIBAH**, a-hö'lah, and a-höl'i-bah [his tabernacle, and tabernacle of the father], two fictitious names adopted by the prophet Ezekiel to represent the idolaters of the kingdoms of Judah and Samaria, Eze. 23.

ARHOLIAB, a-hö'li-ab [the tent or tabernacle of the father], Ex. 36. 1.

ARHOLIBAH, a-höl'i-bäh [my tent or my tabernacle in her], Ez. 23. 4, 36.

ARHOLIBAMAH, a-ho-li-bä'mah, or a-holib'ä-mah [my tabernacle is exalted], Ge. 36. 2.

ARHUMAI, a-hü'ma-i [a meadow of waters, brother of waters], a descendant of Judah.

ARHUZAM, a-hü'zam [their taking possession, vision].

ARHUZZAH, a-huz'zah [possession, apprehension, collection], Ge. 26. 26.

AI, ä'i [mass, heap], a city near Bethel, and about ten miles north of Jerusalem;—the Israelites defeated before it, Jos. 7. 5; taken and destroyed, 8. 3-27.

—, a city of the country of Moab, taken and pillaged by the Chaldeans, Je. 49. 3.

AIJALON, äd'ja-lon [an oak, strength], a city of the tribe of Dan, near Bethshemesh, Ju. 1. 35;—another of the same name in the tribe of Benjamin, 2 Ch. 11. 10;—another in Zebulun, Jos. 10. 12.

AILED, in pain or sickness, Ge. 21. 17; Ju. 18. 23; Ps. 114. 5.

AIR, an elastic fluid surrounding the earth to the height of forty-five miles. It has a considerable weight at the surface of the sea, and gradually diminishes, in the

higher regions, till it is nothing at all. Air's external pressure would be fatal to our existence, if it were not balanced by its internal pressure, which reacts against it. It is not a simple, but a compound body, consisting of two gases, oxygen and azote, in the proportion of 21 of the former, and 79 of the latter, in the 100 parts. Its weight is equal to a column of quicksilver about thirty inches in height or a column of water thirty-three feet high. Air is necessary for man's existence, and of all animals and plants. In it clouds and vapours float; and air in motion is wind, to keep it pure, 2 Sa. 21. 10; Job, 41. 16; Ac. 22. 23; 1 Co. 9. 26; 14. 9.

AIR, "the prince of the power," that which God permits Satan to exercise his power among fallen angels, Ep. 2. 2.

AKKUB, äk'kub [the print of the foot, crookedness, lewdness], 1 Ch. 9. 17.

AKRABIM, äk-räb'bim [scorpions], a city of the Amorites.

ALABASTER, a beautiful bright fossil, nearly allied to marble, but more brittle, Mat. 26. 6, 7. The ancients called boxes that contained odoriferous ointment, *alabaster boxes*, although they were not made of the stone called alabaster.

ALAMMELECH, a-läm'me-lek [God is king], a city, Jos. 19. 26.

ALARM, sudden terror or danger, Nu. 10. 5, 7, 9; 2 Ch. 13. 12; Je. 4. 19; 49. 2; Zep. 1. 16.

ALBEIT, notwithstanding, although, Eze. 13. 7; Phil. 19.

ALEMETH, ä'l'e-meth, or **ALMON**, a city of the tribe of Benjamin, three miles north of Jerusalem, and near Anathoth, Jos. 21. 18; 1 Ch. 6. 60; 7. 8; 8. 36.

ALEXANDER, älex-än'der [the helper of men], addresses the people at Ephesus, Ac. 19. 33;—the enemy of Paul, 1 Ti. 1. 20; 2 Ti. 4. 14.

— the **GREAT**, his victories foretold, Da. 8. 5, 21; 10. 20; 11. 3.

ALEXANDRIA, älex-än'dri-a, a once famous city in Egypt, near the western branch of the Nile, where it flows into the Mediterranean, which derived its name from Alexander the Great, its

founder. It was one of the most flourishing and celebrated cities of the world, the metropolis of the kings of Egypt, and long the grand seat of commerce and wealth.—Jews from it persecuted Stephen, Ac. 6, 9;—Apollos a native of it, 18. 24;—in a ship belonging to it, Paul sailed for Rome, 27. 6.—It is now much declined, but has still a considerable trade. At present, its population is 16,000; of these, 9000 are Arabs, 2000 Greeks, 2000 Franks or Europeans, and the rest Jews and Copts.

ALIAH, a-li'ah, or ALVAH [high], Ge. 36. 40.

ALLIAN, a-li'an, or ALVAN [high], Ge. 36. 23.

ALIANT, an alien, a stranger, Job 19. 15; Ps. 69. 8.

ALIEN, a stranger or foreigner, Ex. 18. 3; De. 14. 21; Is. 61. 5; La. 5. 2; Ep. 2. 12; He. 11. 34.

ALIENATE, estranged, Eze. 23. 17. 18, 22; Ip. 4. 18; Col. 1. 21.

ALIVE, naturally, Ge. 7. 23: 12. 12; 50. 20;—spiritually, Lu. 15. 24, 32; Ro. 6. 11. 13.

ALL, every creature or person, Ge. 42. 11; Job 34. 19; Ps. 14. 3, &c.;—frequently means only a great number, as Ex. 9. 6, 19; Mat. 3. 5; Lu. 15. 1; Ac. 2. 5, &c.

ALL IN ALL, Christ is, Ep. 1. 23; Col. 3. 11; Christ is all in his people's *righteousness*, Ro. 3. 25;—*sanctification*, 1 Co. 1. 30;—*instruction*, 1 Jn. 2. 27;—*guidance*, Ps. 73. 24;—in *supplying* their wants, Phi. 1. 19; in his *supreme* esteem, Ro. 8. 35.

ALLEDGING, maintaining, Ac. 17. 3.

ALLEGORY, a figurative mode of speech, consisting of metaphors analogous to a subject, instead of the subject itself;—Hagar and Sarah are said to be an allegory of the two covenants, Ga. 4. 24–31.

ALLELUJAH, or HALLELUJAH [praise ye the Lord], to be met with at the beginning or end of several psalms, particularly in the 145th, and those which follow;—and in Re. 19. 1–6.

ALLIANCE, any union or connection of interests between persons, families, states, or corporations. Such alliances are occasionally referred to in Scripture by the term covenant, and were forbidden

to exist between the Jews and their heathen neighbors, and by consequence, believers are still prohibited from entering into them, Ex. 23. 32, 33; 34. 12, 15; De. 7. 2, 3; Ju. 2. 2; Ezr. 9. 12;—believers not to contract such marriage alliances, 2 Co. 6. 14–17; 2 Ch. 19. 2; De. 7. 3, 4; Ezr. 9. 2;—all avoidable alliances to be shunned, Nu. 16. 26; Ezr. 10. 11; Je. 51. 45; 1 Co. 5. 9–11; 2 Th. 3. 6; 1 Ti. 6. 5; 2 Ti. 3. 5;—evil results of, De. 31. 16, 17; Jos. 23. 12, 13; Ju. 2. 1. 3; 3. 5, 7; 2 Pe. 2. 18, 19; Re. 18. 4. Examples, 1 Ki. 11. 1–8; 12. 8, 9; 2 Ch. 18. 3; 19. 2; 22. 3, 4; Ezr. 9. 1, 2.

ALLIED, to be connected or tied, Ne. 13. 4.

ALLON, al'lon [an oak, or strong], 1 Ch. 4. 37.

ALLON-BACHUTH, al'lon-bāk'uth [the oak of weeping], the place where Rebekah's nurse was buried, Ge. 35. '8.

ALLOW, to yield or grant, Lu. 11. 48; Ac. 24. 15; Ro. 7. 15.

ALLOWANCE, a pension, 2 Ki. 25. 30.

ALLURE, to entice by means, Ho. 2. 14; 2 Pe. 2. 18.

ALMIGHTY, omnipotent, able to do all things; applied to God, Ge. 17. 1; 35. 11; 43. 14, &c.;—applied to Christ, Re. 1. 8.

ALMODAD, al-mō'dad [the measure of God], Ge. 10. 26.

ALMON, al'mon [hidden], Jos. 21. 18.

ALMON-DIBLATHAIM, al'mon-dib-lathā'im [a hidden cluster in fig-trees], Nu. 33. 46.

ALMOND-TREE, resembling the peach-tree in its leaves and blossoms;—Jacob sent its fruit to Joseph, Ge. 43. 11;—the hoary locks of the aged compared to its white blossoms, Ec. 12. 5.

ALMOST persuaded to be a Christian, but not saved, Ac. 26. 28.

ALMS-GIVING recommended, De. 15. 7; Job 22. 7; 31. 16; Eze. 16. 49; Lu. 3. 11; 11. 41; Ep. 4. 28; 1 Ti. 6. 18; He. 13. 16; 1 Jn. 3. 17;—must be accompanied with prayer, Is. 58. 7, 9; Ac. 10. 2. 4;—will be rewarded, Ps. 41. 1; 112. 9; Pr. 14. 21; 19. 17; 22. 9; 28. 27; Mat. 25. 35; Lu. 6. 38; 14. 14; 1 Ti. 6. 18, 19; He. 6. 10;—the neglect of it will be punished, Job 20. 19; Pr. 21. 13; Eze. 18. 12; Mat. 25. 41–46;—to

be given chiefly to the pious and deserving, Ro. 12. 13; 2 Co. 9. 1; Ga. 6. 10;—not to the idle, 2 Th. 3. 10;—according to men's ability, Mar. 12. 43; Ac. 11. 29; 1 Co. 16. 2; 2 Co. 8. 12; 1 Pe. 4. 11;—cheerfully and speedily, Pr. 3. 27; Ro. 12. 8; 2 Co. 8. 11; 9. 7;—not from ostentation, Pr. 20. 6; Mat. 6. 1;—proper to attend fasting, Is. 58. 7.

ALMUG, or ALMUG-TREE, a species of wood, commonly supposed to be ebony or brazil, 1 Ki. 10. 11, 12. *See* EBONY.

ALOE, plants with broad leaves, nearly two inches thick, prickly and chamfered. It grows about two feet high, and it gives a very bitter gum;—employed in perfuming, Ps. 45. 8; Pr. 7. 17;—and in embalming the bodies of the dead, Jn. 19. 39.

ALOOF, at a distance, Ps. 38. 11.

ALPHA and OMEGA, the first and the last letters of the Greek alphabet, applied to Christ to signify his eternal existence, and that he is the *All* and *in all* in the scheme of grace, Re. 1. 8, 11; 21. 6; 22. 13.

ALPHEUS, al-fə'us [learned, chief], the father of James and Jude, and one of Christ's apostles, Mat. 10. 3; Lu. 6. 15;—supposed to be Cleophas, 24. 18.—Another of this name, the father of Levi or Matthew, Mar. 2. 14.

ALREADY, now, at this time, Ex. 1. 5; Mal. 2. 2; Mat. 17. 12; Jn. 3. 18; Phi. 3. 16; Re. 2. 25.

ALTAR, an edifice built for offering thereon sacrifices to God, Ex. 20. 24;—*of burnt-offering*, Ex. 27. 1, &c.; 38. 1;—Christ compared to it, He. 13. 10;—*of incense*, Ex. 30. 1; 37. 25;—the offerings of the princes at its dedication, Nu. 7. 10;—*of brass*, in the temple of Solomon, 2 Ch. 4. 1;—set up after the captivity, Ezr. 3. 1, &c.

—, built by the Reubenites, &c., after the conquest of Canaan, Jos. 22. 10.

ALTARS, how to be made, Ex. 20. 24; De. 27. 5;—how to be anointed or dedicated, Ex. 40. 10; Le. 8. 10, 11;—offerings at the dedication of, Nu. 7. 10;—erected for the worship of the true God, Ge. 8. 20; 12. 7; 13. 4; 22. 9; 26. 25; 33. 20; 35. 1, &c.; Ex. 17. 15;—for idolatrous purposes to be destroyed, Ex. 34. 13; De. 7. 5; 12. 2, 3.

ALTER, to change, exchange, Le. 27. 10; Ezr. 6. 11, 12; Ps. 89. 34; Lu. 9. 29.

ALTHOUGH, notwithstanding, Ex. 13. 17; Job 2. 3; Je. 31. 32; Mar. 14. 29.

ALTOGETHER, completely, Nu. 16. 13; Ps. 14. 3; Jn. 9. 34; 1 Co. 5. 10.

AMAD, a-mād [a people of witness, people everlasting], Jos. 19. 26.

AMALEK, am'a-lek [a people that licks up, or uses ill], or AMALEKITES, a powerful people, supposed by some writers to be descended from Ham, the son of Noah;—defeated in the wilderness, Ex. 17. 8;—to be destroyed, 14; De. 25. 17;—plunder Ziklag, 1 Sa. 30. 1;—defeated by Saul, 14. 48; 15. 7;—at last utterly destroyed, 1 Ch. 4. 41-43.

AMAM, a'mam, mother [fear of them], Jos. 15. 26.

AMANA, a-mā'nah or am'a-nah [integrity and truth], Ca. 4. 8.

AMARIAH, am-a-rī'ah [the Lord says, the excellency of the Lord], Zep. 1. 1.

AMASA, a-mā'sah or am'a-sah [a forgiving people], the son of Ithra, and of Abigail, David's sister;—commands the army of Absalom, 2 Sa. 17. 25;—slain by Joab, 20. 4.

AMASAI, am-a-sā'i or a-mās'a-i [the people's present], the son of Elkanah, 1 Ch. 6. 25;—chief of the captains who joined David while he was in the wilderness, evading Saul, 12. 18.

AMAZEMENT, great wonder, or perplexity, Ac. 3. 10; 1 Pe. 3. 6.

AMAZIAH, am-a-zī'ah [the strength of the Lord], king of Judah, succeeds Jehoshaphat, 2 Ki. 12. 21; 2 Ch. 25. 1;—defeats the Edomites, 2 Ki. 14. 7;—defeated by Jehoash, 12;—murdered, 19; 2 Ch. 25. 27.

—, the idolatrous priest to the golden calves of Bethel, complained of, Amos 7. 10;—God's judgments upon him, 17.

AMBASSADOR, a person sent to a foreign court as the representative of his king, 2 Ch. 32. 31;—Paul styles himself and his fellow-apostles ambassadors of Christ, 2 Co. 5. 20.

AMBASSAGE, a mission, Lu. 14. 32.

AMBER, a yellow fossil resin, or hard inflammable bitumen, and when rubbed is highly endowed with electricity;—Eza. 1. 4; 8. 2.

AMBITION, desire of honour, reprov'd, Mat. 18. 1; 20. 20; Lu. 22. 24;—vanity of, Job 20. 5-9; Ps. 39. 5; 49. 11-20. Examples of, Ge. 11. 4; Nu. 12. 1, 2; 2 Sa. 15. 4; 1 Ki. 1. 5; Is. 22. 15, 16; 3 Jn. 9.

AMBUSH, or AMBUSHMENT, soldiers or assassins secretly placed to assail their enemy unexpectedly, Jos. 8. 2; Je. 51. 12; 2 Ch. 13. 13.

AMEN, a Hebrew word, which signifies true, faithful, certain. Our Saviour often uses it to express the truth of what he says; "Amen, amen, I say unto you," rendered in our translation, verily, verily, Jn. 3. 3, 5;—all the promises of God are *amen* in Christ, that is, infallibly true and certain, 2 Co. 1. 20;—Christ himself, the true and faithful prophet, is called the *Amen*, Re. 3. 14;—Jehovah is denominated the God of truth (Hebrew), the God *amen*, Is. 65. 16. At the end of prayer it is used to signify our earnest desire and assurance to be heard;—amen, so be it, so it shall be, Nu. 5. 22; De. 27. 15; 1 Ki. 1. 36; 1 Ch. 16. 36; Ps. 72. 19; 89. 52; Mat. 6. 13; Re. 22. 20.

AMERCE, to punish; a fine or penalty, De. 22. 19.

AMETHYST, a gem of purple colour, set in the breast-plate of the high-priest, Ex. 28. 19;—in the foundation of the new Jerusalem, Re. 21. 20.

AMIALE, lovely, or pleasing, Ps. 84. 1.

AMISS, wrong, criminally, 2 Ch. 6. 37; Da. 3. 29; Lu. 23. 41; Ja. 4. 3.

AMITTAI, a-mit'tā or a-mit-tā'i [true, fearing], Jonah 1. 1.

AMMAH, ām'mah [his people], 2 Sa. 2. 24.

AMMI, ām'mā [my people], Ho. 2. 1.

AMMIEL, ām'mī-el [the people of God], Nu. 13. 12.

AMMIHUD, ām'mī-hud [people of praise], Nu. 1. 10.

AMMINADAB, am-min'a-dab [my people is free], the father of Aaron's wife, Elisheba, Ex. 6. 23;—mentioned among the progenitors of Christ, Mat. 1. 4.

AMMISHADDAI, ām-mī-shād'da-i [the people of the Almighty], Nu. 1. 12.

AMMON, ām'mon [the people], the son of

Lot, and the father of the Ammonites, Ge. 19. 38.

AMMONITES, ām'mon-ites, a people descended from Ben-Ammi, the son of Lot, who possessed the country on the east of Canaan, and to the north-east of Moab;—the conquest of them forbidden to the Israelites, De. 2. 19;—not to be received into the congregation of Israel, 23. 3;—oppress the Israelites, Ju. 10. 7;—conquered by Jephtha, 11. 32;—by David, 2 Sa. 10. 14; 12. 26;—by Jotham, 2 Ch. 27. 5;—the final conquest of them foretold, Eze. 21. 28; 25. 1; Je. 49. 1;—to be restored, 6;—God's judgments upon them, Am. 1. 13; Zep. 2. 8.

AMNON, ām'nōn [faithful and true], the son of David, debauches his sister Tamar, 2 Sa. 13. 14;—slain by Absalom, 25.

AMOK, ā'mok [a valley, depth], Ne. 12. 7, 20.

AMON, ā'mon [faithful, true], king of Judah, succeeds Manasseh, 2 Ki. 21. 19; 2 Ch. 20;—murdered, 24; 2 Ki. 21. 23;—another of this name, governor of Syria, 1 Ki. 22. 26.

AMORITES, ām'o-rites [bitter, a rebel, or prating babbler], a tribe of the idolatrous Canaanites, sprung from Emor, the fourth son of Canaan, Ge. 10. 16;—many of them were of gigantic height, Am. 2. 9;—their iniquity not full in the time of Abraham, Ge. 15. 16;—to be utterly destroyed, Le. 20. 17;—not wholly so in the time of the judges, Ju. 1. 34.

AMOS, ā'moz or ā'mos [weighty, load], one of the minor prophets, contemporary with Hosea, and who lived about 780 years before Christ;—another the father of Isaiah, Is. 1. 1.

AMPHIPOLIS, ām-fip'o-lis [a city surrounded], a city of Europe, formerly the capital of Macedonia, situated on the river Strymon, which nearly surrounded it, from whence it took its name. It was founded about 470 years before Christ;—Paul and Silas passed through it, Ac. 17. 1;—the Turks call it *Emboli*, and is now a small town.

AMPLIAS, ām'plī-as [large, extensive, making more], beloved by Paul, Ro. 16. 8.

AMRAM, ăm'ram [a people exalted], the father of Aaron, Moses, and Miriam, Ex. 6. 20; 1 Ch. 6. 3.

AMRAPHEL, ăm'ra-fel [judgment, ruin], the king of Shinar, one of the confederated monarchs who made war against the kings of Sodom, and captured Lot, Ge. 14. 1, &c.;—conquered by Abraham, 15.

AMZI, ăm'zī [strong, mighty], a Levite, son of Bani, 1 Ch. 6. 46.

ANAB, ā'nab [a grape, a knot], Jos. 11. 21.

ANAH, ā'nah [answering, singing, poor, afflicted], Ge. 36. 2, 24.

ANAHARATH, ān-a-hā'rath [dryness, burning, wrath, suffocation], a city, Jos. 19. 19.

ANANIAH, ān-a-ī'ah, one of the assistants of Ezra in reading the law, Ne. 8. 4.

ANAK, ā'nak [a collar, ornament], the father of the Anakims, a race of giants;—had three sons, Jos. 15. 14;—their descendants, from their gigantic appearance, inspired with terror the spies who were sent to search and report on the land of Canaan, Nu. 14. 33;—the whole race cut off by Joshua, 11. 21.

ANAMMELECH, a-nām'me-lek [answer, song of the king], an idol, 2 Ki. 17. 31.

ANAN, a'nān [a cloud, prophecy], Ne. 10. 26.

ANANIAS, ān-a-nī'as [the cloud of the Lord], a high-priest of the Jews, unjustly commands those who stood by to smite Paul, Ac. 23. 1-5;—went to Cesarea to prosecute the apostle, 24. 1.

—, a disciple of Christ who resided at Damascus;—the Lord Jesus appeared to him in a vision, and directed him to go to Saul of Tarsus for his instruction, Ac. 9. 10;—he objects the previous character of Saul, 13;—is again commanded and obeys, 15-20.

— and Sapphira struck dead for endeavouring to impose upon the apostles, Ac. 5. 1, &c.

ANATH, ā'nath, an answer [a song, affliction, poverty], father of Shamgar, Ju. 3. 31.

ANATHEMA, strictly means something *set apart or separated*;—separation from the church, and from Christ, 1 Co. 16. 22;—Paul, while a Pharisee, wished himself

anathematized, Ro. 9. 3;—blasphemers call Christ anathema, or accursed, 1 Co. 12. 3.

ANATHOTH, ān'a-thoth [answer, song, affliction], a city of Benjamin, about three miles north from Jerusalem;—given to the priests, 1 Ch. 6. 60;—here Abiathar the priest was confined, after he was deposed, 1 Ki. 2. 26;—its inhabitants threatened, Je. 11. 21. Nothing but its ruins can be found.

ANCESTORS, forefathers, predecessors, Le. 26. 45.

ANCHOR, an instrument for fastening or stopping the course of a ship at sea;—cast from the ship in which Paul was, Ac. 27. 30;—*hope* is the anchor of the soul, He. 6. 19.

ANCIENT, of old time, De. 33. 15; Job 12. 12;—Ancient of days, a name given to Christ because of his eternal deity, Da. 7. 9, 13.

ANKLES, or ANKLES, joints of the feet or legs, Ac. 3. 7; Eze. 47. 3.

ANDREW [a strong man], the apostle, attends Jesus, Jn. 1. 40;—called Mat. 4. 18;—his answer about the loaves, Jn. 6. 8;—introduceth Greeks to Jesus, Jn. 12. 22;—asketh him about the signs of the times, Mar. 13. 3.

ANDRONICUS, an-dro-ni'kus or an-dron'i-
kus [a man excelling others, a victorious man], Ro. 16. 7.

ANEM, ā'nem [song of them, their affliction], a city of Issachar, near Bethel, 1 Ch. 6. 73; Jos. 15. 34.

ANER, ā'ner [an answer], a city of the half tribe of Manasseh, on the west of Jordan, and appears to be the same with Taanach, 1 Ch. 6. 70; Jos. 21. 25.

ANGELS [messengers], celestial spirits, said to be wise, good and immortal, 2 Sa. 14. 17, 20; Ps. 103. 20; Mat. 25. 31; Lu. 20. 36; 1 Ti. 5. 21;—are created and imperfect beings, Job 4. 18; Mat. 24. 36. 1 Pe. 1. 12;—are appointed as guardians of men, Ps. 34. 7; 91. 11; Ec. 5. 6; Mat. 18. 10; Ac. 12. 15; He. 1. 14;—charged with folly, Job 4. 18;—ignorant of the day of judgment, Mat. 24. 36;—desire to know what the apostles knew, 1 Pe. 1. 12;—are in great numbers, De. 33. 2; Ps. 68.

17; Da. 7. 10; Mat. 26. 53; Lu. 2. 13; He. 12. 22; Jude 14; Re. 5. 11;—have appeared in the form of man, Ge. 18. 1. 2; 19. 1–5; Ju. 13. 6, 9, 10, 11; Lu. 24. 4;—are in the immediate presence of God, Mat. 18. 10; Lu. 1. 19;—are of different ranks, Da. 10. 13; Jude 9;—are subject to Christ, 1 Pe. 3. 22; He. 1. 6;—not to be worshipped, Ju. 13. 16; Col. 2. 18; Re. 19. 10; 22. 8;—worship God, Ne. 9. 6; Ps. 148. 2;—rejoice when sinners are converted, Lu. 15. 10;—conduct souls to paradise, Lu. 16. 22.

ANGELS, messengers of God, entertained by Abraham, Ge. 18. 1, &c.—sent to Sodom, 19. 1;—to Manoah, Ju. 13. 3, 9;—to David, 2 Sa. 24. 17;—to Elijah, 1 Ki. 19. 5;—smite the Assyrians, 2 Ki. 19. 35;—rescue Jacob, Ge. 48. 16;—speak to him, 31. 11;—to Zacharias, Lu. 1. 19;—to Mary, 26;—deliver Peter from prison, Ac. 12. 7;—smite Herod, 23;—ministering spirits, He. 1. 14; 1 Ki. 19. 5; Ps. 104. 4; Lu. 16. 22; Ac. 12. 7; 27. 25;—have communicated the Divine will to man, Da. 8. 16, 17; 9. 21, 22; Mat. 2. 13; Lu. 1. 19; Ac. 5. 19, 20; 8. 6;—encamp about them that fear God, Ps. 34. 7;—sing glory to God and good will to men, Lu. 2. 14.

—, attend Christ on earth after his temptation, Mat. 4. 11;—in his agony, Lu. 22. 43;—roll the stone from his sepulchre, Mat. 28. 2;—announce his birth, Lu. 2. 9;—at his resurrection, 24. 4;—at his ascension, Ac. 1. 10;—will be sent to gather the wicked at the day of judgment, Mat. 13. 41;—and the elect, 24. 31;—to accompany Jesus at his second coming, 16. 27.

—, sometimes Christ appeared as one; to Abraham, Ge. 18. 17; 22. 15;—to Jacob, 32. 28;—to Moses, Ex. 3. 2, &c.;—to the Israelites, Ju. 2. 1, &c.;—to Gideon, 6. 11.

—, some so called that sinned, 2 Pe. 2. 4;—that fell from their first estate, Jude 6.

—, the presiding ministers, or overseers of the church, Re. 2. 1, 8, 12, 18; 3. 1, 7, 14. They are so called because they are messengers, or ambassadors of God; and as the term angel signifies messenger, it is employed to denote in special instances, not a nature but an office.

ANGER, resentment;—general advice to re-

press it, Ps. 37. 8; Pr. 16. 32; 17. 14; Ep. 4. 26, 31; Col. 3. 8; Ja. 1. 19;—exposes a man, and makes him incapable of friendship, Pr. 22. 24; 25. 8, 28;—a mark of folly or madness, Job 5. 2; Pr. 12. 16; 14. 29; 19. 11; 27. 3; 29. 20;—may bring a man to destruction, Job 5. 2; Pr. 19. 19; Mat. 5. 22;—stirred up by grievous words, Pr. 15. 1; Ju. 12. 4; 2 Sa. 19. 43;—persons given to it to be avoided, Pr. 22. 24; Ge. 49. 6;—one of the works of the flesh, Ga. 5. 20;—comes from pride, Pr. 13. 10; 21. 24; its effects on others, Pr. 15. 1, 18; 17. 14; 26. 21; 29. 22; 30. 33;—may be innocent, Ep. 4. 26; Mar. 3. 5; Le. 10. 16; Nu. 16. 15; how pacified, Pr. 15. 1; 16. 24; 21. 14; 25. 15; Ec. 10. 4; Mat. 5. 23.

—, examples of it, in Cain to Abel, Ge. 4. 5;—Potiphar's wife to Joseph, 39. 13; Simeon and Levi to the Shechemites, 34. 27; 49. 6;—of Balaam to his ass, Nu. 22. 27;—of Moses, Nu. 20. 10; Ps. 106. 33;—of Saul to Jonathan, 1 Sa. 20. 30;—of Jonah, Jonah 4. 1;—of the Jews against Jesus, Lu. 4. 28;—of the elder son in the parable of the prodigal, 15. 28.

—, examples of reasonable anger, of Jacob with Laban, Ge. 31. 36;—of Moses with the sons of Aaron, Le. 10. 16;—at the rebellion of Korah, &c., Nu. 16. 15;—after the battle with the Midianites, 31. 14;—of Jesus with the Pharisees, Mar. 3. 5;—of God for sin, Ge. 6. 7; 30. 1, 2; Ex. 4. 14;—His anger to be dreaded, Ps. 2. 12; 76. 7; 90. 11; Mat. 10. 28;—its most fearful expressions reserved for the future, Mat. 25. 41; Ro. 2. 5, 8; 2 Th. 1. 7, 8; Re. 6. 17; 11. 18; 19. 15.

ANGLE, a fishing rod, Is. 19. 8; Hab. 1. 15.

ANGUISH, inward pain, Gen. 42. 21; 2 Sa. 1. 9; Ps. 119. 143; Jn. 16. 21; Ro. 2. 9; 2 Co. 2. 4.

ANIAM, a-ni'am [the strength of people, the ship of people], son of Shemida, 1 Ch. 7. 19.

ANIM, a'nim [answerings, singings], a city of the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15. 50.

ANISE, or dill, a species of parsley with large sweet-scented seeds;—the Pharisees paid tithes of it, Mat. 23. 23.

ANNA, an'na [gracious], her character and prophecy, Lu. 2. 36.

ANNAS, an'nas [one that answers, merciful], the high-priest of the Jews, at the

time of Christ's death;—before him Christ was brought, Jn. 18. 13;—persecutes the apostles, Ac. 4. 6.

ANOINTED, kings and priests were anointed, Le. 16. 32; 1 Sa. 16. 12; 1 Ki. 19. 16.

———, Christ the anointed of God, Lu. 4. 18; Ac. 10. 38.

———, Christ was anointed by a woman, a sinner, Lu. 7. 37;—by Mary the sister of Lazarus, Jn. 12. 3;—by another woman, Mat. 26. 6.

ANON, soon, quickly, Mat. 13. 20; Mar. 1. 30.

ANSWER, a reply to a question, Ge. 41. 16; Job. 32. 3; Lu. 20. 26;—*answers* to be deliberately made, Pr. 18. 13; Jn. 7. 51.

ANTI-CHRIST, a *person*, or *power*, or *system of error*, opposed to Christ;—his coming foretold, 2 Th. 2. 3; 1 Ti. 4. 1, &c.;—is said to be come, 1 Jn. 2. 18.

ANTIOCH, ăn'ti-ok [for, or instead of a chariot], the capital of Syria, on the banks of the river Orontes, about eighteen miles from where it falls into the Mediterranean, and about 180 miles north of Sidon. It was built by Seleucus Nicanor, B. C. 301. It was ranked the third city of the earth. *Luke* and *Theophilus* were born in this place. Here Paul and Barnabas preached, and had many Christian converts, Ac. 11. 20;—the term *Christian* was first used here, 26. Toward the close of the fourth century, the celebrated Chrysostom was the bishop of this city. In A. D. 588, sixty thousand of the inhabitants perished in an earthquake. In the year 1822 another tremendous earthquake completely destroyed that once splendid city, and now it is little else than a heap of ruins.

ANTIOCH of Pisidia, a city of Asia Minor, about twenty-five miles north-east of Seleucia, in which Paul and Barnabas preached the gospel, Ac. 13. 14.

ANTIPAS, ăn'ti-pas [against all], a Christian martyr, Re. 2. 13.

ANTIPATRIS, ăn-ti-pă'tris, or ăn-tip'a-tris [against his father], a town in Palestine, eighteen miles from Joppa, and forty miles from Jerusalem, and is situated in a pleasant valley, in the way from Jerusalem to Cesarea, Ac. 23. 31.

ANTIQUITY, long ago, Is. 23. 7.

ANTOTHIAH, an-to-thi'jah [answers or songs of the Lord], a descendant of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8. 24.

ANTS, or emmets, small insects, remarkable for their diligence, economy, and prudent foresight, and from which a lesson of industry may be learned, Pr. 6. 6; 30. 25.

ANUB, a'nüb [a grape, a knot], 1 Ch. 4. 8.

ANVIL, the iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged, Is. 41. 7.

ANXIETY, perplexity about worldly things, to be avoided, Mat. 6. 25; 13. 22; Lu. 12. 22; Jn. 6. 27; 1 Co. 7. 32; Phi. 4. 6; 1 Ti. 6. 8;—trust in God frees from, Je. 17. 7, 8; Da. 3. 16;—vanity of, Ps. 39. 6; Ec. 4. 8.

APACE, quickly, speedily, Ps. 68. 12.

APART, separately, privately, Ex. 13. 12; Le. 18. 19; Ps. 4. 3; Mat. 14. 13; Ja. 1. 21.

APELLES, a-pel'les [to exclude, to separate], Ro. 16. 10.

APES, or monkeys, brought in Solomon's fleet from Ophir, 1 Ki. 10. 22.

APHARSACHITES, af-für'sa-kites [dividing, tearing in pieces], Ezr. 4. 9.

APHEK, ā'fek [a stream, vigour], the name of several towns, but none of them of great note, 1 Sa. 4. 1; 29. 1; Jos. 19. 30; 1 Ki. 20. 26.

APHIAH, af-fy'ah [speaking, blowing], great grandfather of Kish, 1 Sa. 9. 1.

APIECE, to each one's share, separately, Nu. 3. 47; Lu. 9. 3; Jn. 2. 6.

APOCRYPHA [hidden, concealed], a number of books sometimes placed between the Old and New Testaments. It was not admitted by ancient Christians into the canon of Scripture. It was never received by the Jews, nor by Philo nor Josephus. Some parts of it are useful and instructive; but it contains *fables, lies, and contradictions*.

APOLLONIA, ăp-pol-lō'ni-a [perdition, destruction], a city of Macedonia, situated on the north of Amphipolis (see *Amphipolis*), and in which was a temple of Apollo;—Paul passed through it, Ac. 17. 1.

APOLLOS, a-pol'los [one that destroys], an eloquent preacher of the gospel;—taught

assiduously while he knew only the baptism of John, Ac. 18. 24;—instructed by Aquilla, &c., 26; a party at Corinth attached to him, 1 Co. 1. 12; 3. 4, &c.

APOLLYON, ā-pol'yon [one that exterminates], Re. 9. 11. See ABADDON.

APOSTACY, a departure from a religious profession;—the causes and danger of it, Mat. 12. 43; 13. 21; Jn. 6. 60–66; 1 Ti. 4. 1; He. 6. 4; 10. 26, 38; 2 Pe. 2. 20;—of man, Ge. 3. 6; 6. 1–6;—of many of the disciples of Jesus, Jn. 6. 66;—of some early Christians, 1 Ti. 4. 1.

APOSTLES [sent forth], those who had often seen Christ and his miracles, and heard him preach;—their appointment, Mat. 10. 1; Mar. 3. 13; Lu. 6. 13;—their commission and powers, Mat. 10. 1, &c.; Mar. 16. 15;—sent out, Mat. 10. 5; Mar. 6. 7; Lu. 9. 1;—their power of binding and loosing, Mat. 18. 18; 16. 19; Jn. 20. 23; 1 Co. 5. 4, 5;—power of working miracles, Mat. 10. 1, 8; Mar. 16. 20; Lu. 9. 1, 2; Ac. 2. 43; 3. 6; 19. 11, 12;—to do greater works than even Jesus had done, Jn. 14. 12;—their words were the words of God, Mat. 10. 20, 40; 2 Co. 5. 20; 1 Th. 2. 13; 4. 8;—witnesses of Christ's resurrection, Ac. 1. 22; 4. 33; 10. 40, 41;—witnessed the ascension of Christ, Lu. 24. 50, 51; Ac. 1. 2, 9;—hated by the world, Mat. 10. 22; 24. 9; Lu. 21. 17; Jn. 15. 18;—their sufferings, 1 Co. 4. 9;—false ones complained of, 2 Co. 11. 13.

APOSTLESHIP, the office of the apostles, Ac. 1. 25; Ro. 1. 5; 1 Co. 9. 2; Ga. 2. 8.

APOTHECARY, one who compounds or prepares drugs or perfumes, Ex. 30. 25, 35; Ec. 10. 1.

APPAIM, ap'pā-im [a countenance or face; the nostrils], 1 Ch. 2. 30.

APPAREL, clothing, garments, 2 Sa. 12. 20; Ac. 20. 33;—appearance, Is. 63. 1; Ac. 1. 10. See CLOTHES.

APPARENTLY, visibly, openly, Nu. 12. 8.

APPEAL, to refer to another as judge, Ac. 25. 21; 26. 32; 28. 19.

APPEAR, to be seen, Ge. 1. 9; Ps. 42. 2;—to seem, Mat. 6. 16; 23. 28.

APPEASE, to remove anger, Ge. 32. 20; Es. 2. 1; Pr. 15. 18; Ac. 19. 35.

APPERTAIN, to belong to, Le. 6. 5; Nu. 16. 30; Je. 10. 7; Ro. 4. 1.

APPETITE, a desire for food, or worldly things, Job 38. 39; Pr. 23. 2; Ec. 6. 7; Is. 29. 8.

APPHIA, ap-fi'a [bringing forth, fruitful], Ph. 2.

APII-FORUM, ap'pe-i-fō'rum, a place on the north-east of Italy, about fifty miles south of Rome, Ac. 28. 15.

APPLE-TREE, a species of fruit, probably the citron, large and fragrant, Ca. 2. 3; 8. 5; Joel 1. 12.

APPLE OF THE EYE, peculiarly tender, God's care of his people, Ps. 17. 8; Pr. 7. 2; La. 2. 18.

APPOINT, to settle or determine, Ge. 30. 28; Le. 26. 16; Is. 26. 1; Mat. 24. 51.

APPREHEND, to seize on or understand, 2 Co. 11. 32; Ac. 12. 4; Ph. 3. 12, 13.

APPROACH, drawing near, De. 31. 14; Ps. 65. 4; 1 Ti. 6. 16.

APPROVE, to like, or commend, Ps. 49. 13; 1 Co. 16. 3; Ph. 1. 10.

APRON, a cloth hung before, Ge. 3. 7; Ac. 19. 12.

AQUILA, ak'wū-la [an eagle], Paul finds him at Corinth, Ac. 18. 1;—goes with Paul to Syria, 18.

AR [awaking, uncovering], the capital of Moab, near the south side of the river Arnon, and on the east of the Dead Sea;—it was burnt by the Ammonites, Nu. 21. 28;—about 300 years after Christ it was swallowed up by an earthquake.

ARAB, ā'rab [multiplying, sowing sedition, a window, a locust]. Jos. 15. 52.

ARABAH, ar'ra-bah [signifying the west], Jos. 18. 18.

ARABIA, a-rā'bē-a [evening, a place wild and desert], an extensive country of Asia; is about 1420 miles in length, and 1150 in breadth. It is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez on the west, Canaan and part of Syria on the north-west and north, and the mountains of Chaldea and the Persian Gulf on the east. It is divided into *Arabia Petrea*, or the rocky, on the north-west; *Arabia Deserta*, or the desert, on the east of Canaan; and *Arabia Felix*, or the happy, on the south. It contains vast sandy deserts in the interior, but on

- the coast it is fertile and beautiful;—from it Solomon received gold, 1 Ki. 10. 15;—the burden or punishment of, Is. 21. 13; Je. 25. 24;—Paul went into it, Ga. 1. 17.
- ARABIANS, brought flocks to Jehoshaphat, 2 Ch. 17. 11;—God helped Uzzah against them, Is. 21. 13;—some of them present in Jerusalem when the apostles preached, Ac. 2. 11.
- ARAD, ā'rad [a wild ass, a dragon], Nu. 21. 1. *See* HORMAH.
- ARAH, ā'rah [the way, or traveller], Ezr. 2. 5.
- ARAM, ā'ram [magnificence, one that deceives], Ge. 10. 22.
- ARARAT, ar'ar-at [a curse of trembling], a lofty mountain in Armenia, terminating in two peaks, one of which is 9500 feet above the level of the sea, and visible nearly 200 miles distant, and is situated 33 miles eastward of Erivan, a large city of Persia;—Noah's ark rested on it, Ge. 8. 4.
- ARAUNAH, ar-aw'nah [ark, song, joyful cry], sells David his thrashing-floor, 2 Sa. 24. 24.
- ARCHANGEL, the chief angel, 1 Th. 4. 16; Jude 9.
- ARCHELAUS; ār-ke-la'us [prince of the people], son of Herod the Great;—reigns in Judea, Mat. 2. 22.
- ARCHERS, person who shot with the bow, in hunting, or in battle;—Ishmael was an archer, Ge. 21. 20;—see 1 Sam. 31. 3; 1 Ch. 10. 3; Job 16. 13; Is. 22. 3; Je. 51. 3.
- ARCHES, buildings in the form of a bow, such as are used in bridges, windows, vaults, &c., Eze. 40. 16.
- ARCHI, ār'kī, a city in the tribe of Ephraim, near Bethel; perhaps it ought to be joined with Ataroth, thus Archi-Ataroth; and is the same with Ataroth-Addar, Jos. 16. 2, 5; 18. 13.
- ARCHIPPUS, ār-kip'pus [master of the horse], a pastor of the church of Colosse, exhorted by Paul, Col. 4. 17;—Paul salutes him by Philemon, Phile. 2.
- ARCTURUS, ārk-tū'rūs [guard, or tail of the bear], a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Boötes, and thought by some to be the nearest to our system of any of the fixed stars, Job 9. 9; 38. 32.
- ARDON, ar'don [ruling, the judgment or malediction], 1 Ch. 2. 18.
- AREOPAGUS, ā-re-op'a-gus [the hill of Mars], a place where the magistrates of Athens held their supreme council;—Paul was cited before this court, Ac. 17. 19-32. Some remains of this court-house are still to be seen.
- ARELI, a-rē'li [the light or vision of God], a son of the patriarch Gad, Ge. 46. 16.
- ARETAS, a'rē-tas [one that is virtuous, pleasant], the king of Damascus, who was desirous to apprehend Paul, Ac. 9. 23, 24; 2 Co. 11. 32, 33.
- ARGOB, ar'gob [a turf of earth, fat land], a country east of Jordan, of the half-tribe of Manasseh in Bashan, and about sixteen miles west from the Sea of Galilee. It was extremely fertile, and contained sixty walled towns, De. 3. 4, 14; 1 Ki. 4. 13.
- ARGUMENTS, controversies, Job 23. 4.
- ARIDAI, a-rid' dā-i, one of Haman's sons, Es. 9. 8.
- ARIDATHA, a-rid'a-thah, one of Haman's sons, Es. 9. 8.
- ARIEL, ā'rē-el [the altar, light, or lion of God], a name given to Jerusalem, Is. 29. 1, 2, 7.
- ARIMATHEA, ar-e-mā-the'a [a lion dead to the Lord], a city of Judah, where Joseph the counsellor dwelt, situated between Lydda and Joppa, and thirty-six miles west of Jerusalem, Mat. 27. 57. It is now a small village, with about 200 houses, in a ruinous state.
- ARIOCH, ā're-ok [long, or tall], the captain of Nebuchadnezzar's guards, appointed to slay the wise men of Babylon, Da. 2. 24.
- ARISAI, a-riss'a-i, a son of Haman, Es. 9. 9.
- ARISE, to rise up, Ac. 20. 30;—to repent, Ep. 5. 14;—comforted, Amos 7. 2.
- ARISTARCHUS, ar-is-tar'kus [best prince], one of the primitive preachers, who was Paul's companion, Ac. 19. 29; 20. 4; 27. 2; Col. 4. 10.
- ARISTOBULUS, ar-is-tob'ū-lus [a good counsellor, the best advice], Ro. 16. 10.

ARK, of Noah, Ge. 6. 14;—it was 120 years in building; above 450 feet long, 75 wide, and 45 deep; divided into three stories : and it is computed that it would contain about 81,000 tons.

ARK OF THE COVENANT, a small chest, made of shittim-wood, overlaid with gold. It was about four feet and a half long, two feet and nine inches broad, and as much in height. Within it were deposited the two tables of the moral law, a golden pot of the manna, and Aaron's rod that budded; and the top of the chest was covered with two golden cherubim. Here the lid is called the *mercy-seat*, over which the *Shechinah* hovered like a visible cloud, the emblem of Jehovah's presence. The ark was lost when the temple was destroyed. Though a similar ark was made after the Jews returned from Babylon, yet it never regained its sacred contents;—its dimensions, Ex. 25. 10;—made, 37. 1;—placed in the Holy of Holies, Ex. 26. 33; He. 9. 3, 4;—carried to the river Jordan, which is divided at its approach, Jos. 3. 15;—carried around Jericho, and said to have 'compassed the city' when its walls fell down at the time of its destruction, Jos. 6. 6-20;—taken by the Philistines, 1 Sa. 4. 11;—Dagon falls before it, 5. 3;—returned, 6. 10; received by Abinadab at Kirjath-jearim, 7. 1;—brought from thence in a new carriage, when Uzzah was smitten for laying his hands on it, 2 Sa. 6. 1, &c.:—received by Obed-Edom, 10;—brought to Jerusalem, 15;—taken with him by David when he fled from Absalom, but sent back again, 15. 24;—brought to the temple of Solomon, 2 Ch. 5. 2;—the glory of God covers it, and fills the temple, 13;—a psalm composed on the removal of it, Ps. 68;—called the ark of God's strength, 2 Ch. 6. 41; Ps. 132. 8;—and ark of the testimony, Ex. 30. 6; Nu. 7. 89;—referred to as the glory of Israel, 1 Sa. 4. 21, 22. It was eminently symbolical of the presence of the Lord, and before it the mind of the Lord was consulted, Jos. 7. 6-9; Ju. 20. 27; 1 Ch. 13. 3.

ARM OF GOD, his almighty agency, Je. 27. 5; 32. 17; Is. 52. 10; 53. 1; 63. 12.

ARMAGEDDON, ăr-ma-ged'don [the mountain of Megiddo, of the hill of fruits], a place of great slaughter, in which Con-

stantine, with a Christian army of 98,000 men, conquered Maxentius, with an army of 188,000 heathens. The name given to a place where there shall be a great slaughter of the enemies of the Lord, under the sixth seal, Re. 16. 16.

ARMENIA, ar-më'ne-a, a large country on the north of Mesopotamia, and on the east of Cappadocia. It is generally mountainous, and gives rise to the Tigris and the Euphrates. Its elevation renders it cold in winter; but through the greater part of the year it enjoys a delightful climate. It was reduced to a Persian province of Cyrus. The Armenians profess Christianity, but in a very corrupted state, having departed very far from the purity of the gospel, both in doctrine and worship. They form a distinct religious community, known by the name of the Armenian church, which is governed by four patriarchs, by archbishops, doctors, secular priests, and monks. Armenia is now subject to the Turks;—2 Ki. 19. 37; Is. 37. 38.

ARMOUR, a weapon of war, 1 Sa. 17. 54;—the Christian, Ro. 13. 12; 2 Co. 6. 7; Ep. 6. 13, &c.

ARMOURY, an arsenal, or repository of arms, Ca. 4. 4; Je. 50. 25.

ARMY, a host, or a vast number of warriors; such as Jeroboam, 800,000; Zerah, 1,000,000; Jehoshaphat, 1,160,000, 2 Ch. 13. 3; 14. 9; 17. 14-18.

ARNON, ar'non [rejoicing, leaping for joy, light of the sun], a small river that rises in the mountains of Gilead, and falls into the Dead Sea, Nu. 21. 14; 22. 36.

ARODI, a'rod-i [ruling, descending], son of Gad the patriarch, Ge. 46. 16.

AROER, ar'ô-er [heath, nakedness of the skin], a city of Reuben, situated on the river Arnon, and it seems to be of two parts; one on the bank of the river, and the other on an island of it, Jos. 13. 16;—Jephthah defeated the Ammonites, Ju. 11. 26-33.

—, a city of Gad, situated near Rabbath-Ammon, Jos. 13. 25;—another in Judah, 1 Sa. 30. 28.

ARPAD, ar'pad [the light of redemption], a city of Syria, near Hamath, 2 Ki. 18. 34; Is. 10. 9; 36. 19; 37. 13.

ARPHAXAD, ar-fax'ad [healer, releaser], the son of Shem, born about two years after the flood, Ge. 11. 10-12;—died aged 438 years, 13.

ARRAY, to put on apparel, Ge. 41. 42; Es. 6. 9; Ac. 12. 21; Re. 7. 3;—to put an army ready to fight, 2 Sa. 10. 9; Lu. 23. 11.

ARRIVED, reached, Lu. 8. 26; Ac. 20. 15.

ARROGANCY, proud contempt, 1 Sa. 2. 3; Pr. 8. 13; Is. 13. 11; Je. 48. 29.

ARROW, a pointed weapon shot from a bow, 1 Sa. 20. 36; 2 Ki. 9. 24;—inward terror, or judgments of God, Job 6. 4; Ps. 38. 2;—wicked intentions, Ps. 38. 2;—wicked intentions, Ps. 11. 2; 64. 3.

ARTAXERXES, är-tax-erks'es [the silence of light, fervent to spoil], a Persian king, his decree to prevent the building of the walls of Jerusalem, Ezr. 4. 17, &c.

——— LONGIMANUS, issues his gracious command to Ezra respecting Jerusalem, Ezr. 7. 11-26.

ARTEMAS, ar'te-mas [whole, sound, without fault], Tit. 3. 12.

ARTIFICER, one skilful in handy-works, Ge. 4. 22; 1 Ch. 29. 5; 2 Ch. 34. 11; Is. 3. 3.

ARTILLERY, weapons of war, 1 Sa. 20. 40.

ARUMAH, a-roo'mah [high, exalted, cast away], Ju. 9. 41.

ARVAD, ar'vad, a city of Phenicia, situated on a small island southward of Tyre, Ge. 10. 18; Eze. 27. 8, 11;—it has a few houses.

ASA, ä'sah [physician], a good king of Judah, succeeded his father Abijam, 1 Ki. 15. 8; 2 Ch. 14. 1;—defeats Zerah the Ethiopian, 9;—makes a solemn covenant with God, 15. 7;—degrades his mother for idolatry, 16;—joins the king of Syria, 16. 2;—his war with Baasha, king of Israel, 1 Ki. 15. 16;—his death, 23; 2 Ch. 16. 13.

ASAHHEL, as'a-hel [work of God], Joab's brother, slain by Abner, 2 Sa. 2. 18.

ASAIHAH, as-a-i'ah [the Lord hath wrought], 1 Ch. 4. 36; 6. 30; 2 Ch. 34. 20.

ASAPH, ä'saf [one that assembles, or finishes], a celebrated musician in the time of David, 1 Ch. 6. 39; 25. 2, 9;—his name affixed to Psalms 50, 73, and the ten which follow.

ASCEND, to climb up, Jos. 6. 5; Ps. 24. 3;—up to heaven, Ep. 4. 8, 9; Re. 8. 4; 11. 12.

ASCENSION, the rising of Christ into heaven, Ac. 1. 9-12;—predictions respecting, Ps. 24. 7-10; 47. 5, 6; 68. 17, 18; Da. 7. 13, 14; Mi. 2. 13;—foretold by Christ himself, Jn. 6. 62; 7. 33; 14. 28; 16. 5; 20. 17;—Mount Olivet the scene of, Ac. 1. 12;—took place forty days after his resurrection, Ac. 1. 3;—evidences, by his disciples, Ac. 1. 9, 10;—by two angels, 11; seen by Stephen, Paul, and John, 7. 55, 56; 9. 3; Re. 1. 12-18;—his promised descent of the Holy Ghost, Jn. 16. 7, 14; Ac. 2. 33;—the terrible judgments he foretold, Mat. 26. 64; Jn. 8. 21;—the time of it, Ac. 1. 3;—the place of it, 12;—the effects of it in fulfilling his predictions, Jn. 16. 7, 14;—in bestowing miraculous gifts, Ac. 2. 33. See EXALTATION of Christ.

ASCRIBE, to impute to, De. 32. 3; Job 36. 3; Ps. 68. 34.

ASENATH, as'e-nath, the daughter of Poti-pherah, the wife of Joseph, Ge. 41. 45, 50.

ASHAMED OF CHRIST, the portion of those who are, Mar. 8. 38; Lu. 9. 26.

ASHDOD, or AZOTUS, ash'dod [inclination, theft], a city on the borders of the Mediterranean, about ten miles north of Gaza;—assigned to the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15. 47;—possessed by the Philistines, 1 Sa. 5. 1-7;—Uzziah demolished its walls, 2 Ch. 26. 6;—it fell into the hands of Tartan, the Assyrian general, Is. 20. 1;—the place where Philip was found, after baptizing the eunuch, Ac. 8. 40;—it now has about 150 miserable cabins,—all Mahometans.

ASHDOTH-PISGAH, ash'doth-piz'gah [the hill or fortress of Ashdod], a city of Reuben, Jos. 13. 20.

ASHER, ash'er [blessedness], the son of Jacob, his inheritance, Jos. 19. 24;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 7. 30.

ASHES, the remains of burnt fuel, Le. 6. 10, 11;—used in token of humiliation, Es. 4. 1; Job 42. 6; Jonah 3. 6; Mat. 11. 21.

ASHIMA, ash'i-mä [the fire of the sea, the offence], an idol of the Samaritans, 2 Ki. 17. 30. Jarchi says this idol was of the form of a goat.

ASHKELON, or ASKELON, ask'kē-lon [the fire of infamy, a balance], a principal city of the Philistines, upon the coast of the Mediterranean, about fifteen miles north from Gaza, and forty west from Jerusalem;—was taken by the tribe of Judah, Ju. 1. 18; 14. 19;—its desolation was predicted, Zec. 9. 5; Zep. 2. 4;—near its ruins the Arabs have a poor village, called Mijdol; but it is itself in utter desolation.

ASHKENAZ, ash'ke-naz [a fire that distils or spreads], one of the sons of Gomer, Ge. 10. 3.

ASHPENAZ, ash'pe-naz, the governor of Nebuchadnezzar's eunuchs, who changed the name of Daniel and his three companions, Da. 1. 3-17.

ASHTAROTH, ash'tā-roth, or ASHTORETH, ash'to-reth [flocks, or riches], a famed goddess of the Zidonians, served by Israel, Ju. 2. 13; 10. 6;—Samuel chargeth to put away, 1 Sa. 7. 3, 4.

ASHTAROTH-KARNAIM, ash'ta-roth-car'-nā-im [flocks, horns], a city of the half-tribe of Manasseh, eastward of Jordan, and six miles north from Edrei, Gen. 14. 5; De. 1. 4;—it has a small village.

ASHUR, ash'ur [happy, prosperous], the son of Shem, founded Nineveh, Ge. 10. 11.

——, a posthumous son, Hezron, 1 Ch. 2. 24;—his descendants, 4, 5.

ASIA, ā'she-a [muddy, boggy], one of the quarters into which geographers have divided the earth, frequently mentioned in Scripture;—here the human race were created,—the Jews were planted,—the sacred Scriptures chiefly indited,—the Son of God accomplished our redemption.—and from it the gospel was diffused through the world. Asia mentioned in Scripture is usually divided into two parts, Asia Major and Asia Minor. Asia Major comprehends by far the most extensive eastern parts of the continent—Canaan, Assyria, Syria, Arabia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Chaldea. Asia Minor, in the form of a peninsula, is bounded on the north by the Euxine Sea, on the south and west by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the east by Armenia, &c.; about 960 miles in length, and

400 in breadth; and the chief divisions of it are, Mysia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Phrygia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Pontus, Cappadocia, Cilicia, and the islands of Cyprus and Rhodes. Asia in the New Testament is always taken for Asia Minor, Ac. 6. 9; 16. 6; 19. 10; 20. 16, &c.

ASLEEP, to take rest, Jonah 1. 5; Mat. 8. 24;—to die, Ac. 7. 60; 2 Pe. 3. 4;—a term only applicable, in denoting death, to the death of the righteous, 1 Co. 15. 18; 1 Th. 4. 13, 15.

ASMAVETH, as'ma-veth a strong death, the strength of death], 2 Sa. 23. 31.

ASNAPPER, as-nap'per [unhappiness, fruitless, increase of danger], Ezr. 4. 10.

ASP, a small poisonous serpent, which kills within a few hours, De. 32. 33; Job 20. 14, 16; Is. 11. 8; Ro. 3. 13.

ASRIEL, as'rē-el [the help of God], a son of Gilead, also of Manasseh the patriarch, 1 Ch. 7. 14.

ASS, rode upon by great men; Abraham, Ge. 22. 3;—Jair's thirty sons, Ju. 10. 3, 4;—Abdon's forty sons, 12. 13, 14;—Christ, Mat. 21. 5.

—— OF BALAAM, speaks, Nu. 22. 28,

——, wild, described, Job 39. 5;—the natural man likened to, Job 11. 12.

ASSAULT, a violent attack, Fs. 8. 11.

ASSAY, to try, or examine, De. 4. 34; Ac. 9. 26; He. 11. 29.

ASSEMBLIES, meetings of Christians, not to be forsaken. He. 10. 25.

ASSEMBLY, a company met, Ex. 12. 6; Ps. 89. 7, Ac. 19. 32.

ASSENT, to agree to in judgment, Ac. 24. 9.

ASSHUR, āsh'ur [one that is happy], same as Assur;—a name given to the Assyrians, Ho. 14. 3; 5. 13; 12. 1.

ASSIST, to help, Ro. 16. 2.

ASSISTANCE, divine help, necessary in all our undertakings, Je. 10. 23; Jn. 15. 5; 1 Co. 15. 10; 2 Co. 3. 5; Phi. 2. 13; 1 Ti. 1. 12.

——, promised upon proper application, Ps. 37. 4, 5; Is. 58. 9; Je. 29. 12, 13; Mat. 7. 11; 21. 22; Lu. 11. 9; Ja. 1. 5; 1 Jn. 5. 14.

——, instances and acknowledg-

ment of such, Ge. 24. 12; 1 Sa. 1. 10; 2 Ki. 19. 20; 20. 5; 2 Ch. 33. 13; Job 42. 10; Ps. 3. 4; 118. 5; 120. 1.

ASSOCIATE, to join together, Is. 8. 9.

ASSOS, às'sos [drawing near to], a seaport in the north-west of Asia Minor, south of Troas, Ac. 20. 13, 14;—its ruins are still found

ASSUAGE, to ease, or abate, Ge. 8. 1; Job 16. 5, 6.

ASSURANCE, a certainty of an interest in Christ, attained by some, Job 19. 25; Ps. 17. 15; 2 Ti. 1. 12; 1 Jn. 2. 5; 3. 14; 4. 13;—eminent saints sometimes deprived of it, Job 13. 24; 23. 9; 29. 3; Ps. 44. 24; 77. 7; 88. 14;—we are exhorted to seek it, 2 Co. 13. 5; He. 6. 11; 1 Th. 5. 21; 2 Pe. 1. 10;—effect of righteousness, Is. 32. 17;—exemplified by David, Ps. 23. 4; 73. 24; by Paul, Ro. 8. 38, 39; 2 Ti. 4. 18.

ASSYRIA, as-syr'e-a, an ancient kingdom in Asia, bounded on the north by Armenia, on the east by Media and Persia, on the south by Chaldea, and on the west by the river Tigris; and is about 345 miles in length, and 297 in breadth;—Ge. 2. 14; 2 Ki. 15. 29; 17. 6; Is. 11. 11; 19. 23, 24, 25; Zep. 2. 13, &c.;—it now comprehends the provinces of Turkey and Persia. It is now a desolate country, and infested with robbers. Its present name is *Curdistan*.

ASSYRIANS, their conquest of Syria foretold, Is. 8. 4, &c.; 10. 5, &c.;—to be punished, 10. 12, 26; 14. 24; 30. 31; 31. 8;—their glory and destruction, Eze. 31. 3;—to be wasted, Mi. 5. 6; Zep. 2. 13.

ASTONIED, or ASTONISHED, it generally means filled with perplexity, fear, or wonder, Ezr. 9. 3, 4; Is. 52. 14; Da. 3. 24; 4. 19; Mat. 7. 28; 22. 33; Lu. 2. 47; 5. 9; Ac. 9. 6.

ASTONISHMENT, surprise, amazement, De. 28. 28, 37; 2 Ch. 7. 21; Ps. 60. 3; Je. 8. 21; 42. 18; Eze. 4. 16; 23. 33.

ASTRAY, out of the right way, Ps. 119. 176; Pr. 5. 23; 1 Pe. 2. 25.

ASTROLOGERS, men who, by observing the stars, pretend to foretell future events, Is. 47. 13; Da. 1. 20; 2. 27; 4. 7; 5. 7.

ASYNCRITUS, a-sin'krè-tus [incomparable], Ro. 16. 14.

ATAD, ā'tad [a thorn], Ge. 50. 10, 11.

ATHAIAH, āth-ā-i'ah [the hour or time of the Lord], a son of Uzziah, the son of Zechariah, Ne. 11. 4.

ATHALIA, āth-a-lī'a [bar of the Lord], a queen of Judah, destroys the seed royal, 2 Ch. 22. 10;—her death, 23. 15; 2 Ki. 11. 15.

ATHALIAH, ath-a-lī'ah [the time of the Lord], Ezr. 8. 7.

ATHEISTS, the proper designation of those who deny the being of God, Ps. 14. 1; 53. 1; Pr. 30. 9;—deny his providence, Job 21. 15; 22. 13; 34. 9; Ps. 10. 11; 73. 11; 78. 19; 94. 7;—deny him in their works, Ex. 5. 2; Job 31. 28; Tit. 1. 16.

ATHENS, āth'ens, a city of Greece, the capital of Attica, situated about thirty-five miles eastward of Corinth. It was founded about 1556 years before Christ, and therefore it is one of the most ancient remaining in the world. It was the most eminent in population, wealth, magnificence, commerce, literature, philosophy, oratory, poetry, and the fine arts. Idolatry in it was notorious; and the number of their gods is reckoned by Hesiod at 30,000. It produced Solon, Socrates, Demosthenes, &c., besides many renowned generals;—here Paul preached, Ac. 17. 16–22. It was governed by the Romans before the time of Christ; and in the fourth and fifth centuries it was pillaged by the Goths. Since 1455 it was under the slavery of the Turks. It suffered dreadfully in the war between the Greeks and Turks, yet it bravely sustained three sieges; twice in the year 1822, and finally in 1826, and now it is free. It has at this time only 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants, of whom about four-fifths are Christians.

ATHIRST, thirsty, dry, Ju. 15. 18; Ru. 2. 9; Mat. 25. 44;—a desire for happiness, Re. 21. 6; 22. 17.

ATONEMENT [a covering], something to cover, to expiate, or to make satisfaction for sin;—the great *annual day* of, among the Jews, Le. 23. 26;—sacrifices on it, Nu. 29. 7, 8;—manner in which they were to be offered, Le. 16. 1–34.

ATONEMENT OF CHRIST, his covering, or expiating the sins of men, by suffering as their substitute or surety, Is. 53. 5–7, 12; Mat. 20. 28; 26. 28; Jn. 6. 51; Ro. 3. 25; 5. 6–9; 2 Co. 5. 21; Ga. 1. 4, 3. 13; Ep. 1.

- 7; 1 Ti. 2. 6; Tit. 2. 14; He. 9. 26; 7. 27; 1 Pe. 2. 24; 3. 18; 1 Jn. 1. 7; 2. 2; 4. 10; Re. 1. 5; 5. 9;—necessary for the explanation of sin, Is. 59. 16; Lu. 24. 26, 45; Ac. 17. 3; He. 2. 10; 9. 22;—made once and finished, He. 7. 27; 9. 26; 10. 10-14; 1 Pe. 3. 18;—effects of reconciliation with God, Ro. 5. 10; 2 Co. 5. 18-20; Ep. 2. 13-16; Col. 1. 20-22; He. 2. 17;—was voluntary, Ps. 40. 6-8; Jn. 10. 11, 15, 17, 18; Ga. 1. 4; Ep. 5. 2;—faith, or trust in it necessary for benefit, Ro. 3. 25; 1 Pe. 2. 7;—typified in the sacrifices of the Levitical law; in Isaac, Ge. 22. 2; in the passover, Ex. 12. 2, &c.
- ATTAIN**, to reach, or obtain, Ps. 139. 6; Pr. 1. 5; Eze. 46. 7; Ho. 8. 5; Ac. 27. 12; Phi. 3. 12.
- ATTALIA**, at-tā'li-a, a seaport town of Pamphylia, in Asia Minor, situate about thirty miles south-west of Perga. It stands on a fine bay, and has considerable trade;—Paul and Barnabas preached in it, Ac. 14. 25.
- ATTENDANCE**, the act of waiting on another, 1 Ki. 10. 5; 1 Ti. 4. 13; He. 7. 13.
- ATTENT**, heedful, intent, 2 Ch. 6. 40; 7. 15.
- ATTENTIVELY**, carefully, Ne. 1. 6; 8. 3; Job 37. 2.
- ATTIRE**, dress, ornaments, Le. 16. 4; Pr. 7. 10; Je. 2. 32; Eze. 23. 15.
- AUDIENCE**, an assemblage of persons to hear, Ge. 23. 13; Ex. 24. 7; 1 Sa. 25. 24; Ne. 13. 1; Lu. 7. 1; Ac. 13. 16; 22. 22.
- AUGMENT**, to increase, Nu. 32. 14.
- AUGUSTUS CESAR**, aw-gus'tus [increasing, majestic], the second of the Roman emperors, swayed the imperial sceptre at the time of Christ's birth, Lu. 2. 1;—Paul appealed to him, Ac. 25. 21.
- AUNT**, a father or mother's sister, Le. 18. 14.
- AUSTERE**, harsh, or severe, Lu. 19. 21.
- AUTHOR**, the beginner of a thing, 1 Co. 14. 33; He. 5. 9; 12. 2.
- AUTHORITY**, legal power, rule, Es. 9. 29; Pr. 29. 2; Mat. 7. 29; 8. 9; 20. 25; Ac. 8. 27; 9. 14; 1 Co. 15. 24; Tit. 2. 15.
- AVAILETH**, profiteth, Es. 5. 13; Ga. 5. 6; Ja. 5. 16.
- AVEN**, ā'ven [iniquity, sorrow, strength], a city of Egypt, eastward of the river Nile, Eze. 30. 17. See **HELIOPOLIS**.
- AVEN**, a plain in Syria. It seems to be the same with Baal-beck, or the valley of Baal, where a magnificent temple was dedicated to the sun, and is called the *valley of Lebanon*, Amos 1. 5; Jos. 11. 17. It lies between Lebanon and Anti-libanus, about thirty miles north of Damascus, and a part of it stands. The town of Belbec is now a poor village, with about 800 inhabitants, chiefly Mahometans, and a few Greek Catholics.
- AVENGE**, to punish or insult, Le. 19. 18; 26. 25; De. 32. 43; Is. 1. 24; Lu. 18. 3; Ro. 12. 19; Re. 6. 10.
- AVERSE**, not favourable to, contrary to, Mi. 2. 8.
- AVIM**, ā'vim [wicked, perverse], a city, Jos. 18. 23.
- AVITES**, a'vites, a tribe of the Samaritans, who came from Avah, or Ivah, on the north-west of Chaldea;—were destroyed by Sennacherib, king of Assyria, Is. 36. 1-12; 37. 13;—they worshipped the idols Nibhaz and Iartak, 2 Ki. 17. 31.
- AVOID**, to shun, Pr. 4. 15; Ro. 16. 17; 1 Co. 7. 2; 1 Ti. 6. 20; 2 Ti. 2. 23; Tit. 3. 9.
- AVOUCHE**d, asserted, or justified, De. 26. 17, 18.
- AWAKE**, to be ready, or lively, Ju. 5. 12; Job 8. 6; 14. 12; Ps. 7. 6; 17. 15; Mar. 4. 38; Lu. 9. 32; Ro. 13. 11; Ep. 5. 14.
- AWARE**, attentive, vigilant, Ca. 6. 12; Je. 50. 24; Lu. 11. 44.
- AWE**, a reverential fear, Ps. 4. 4; 33. 8; 119. 161.
- AWL**, a servant bored with it in his ear, to represent his voluntary perpetual servitude, Ex. 21. 6; De. 15. 17.
- AXE**, a carpenter's tool, Ju. 9. 48;—human instrument, the king of Assyria, Is. 10. 15;—God's judgment, Mat. 3. 10.
- AZALIAH**, āz-a-li'ah [near the Lord], the father of Shaphan, 2 Ki. 22. 3; 2 Ch. 34. 8.
- AZANIAH**, az-a-nī'ah [hearkening to the Lord, the weapons of the Lord], Ne. 10. 9.
- AZAREEL**, āza-rē-el [help of God], 1 Ch. 12. 6.
- AZARIAH**, az-a-ri'ah [help, or court of the Lord], (Uzziah) king of Judah, succeeds Amaziah, 2 Ki. 14. 21;—becomes a leper for officiating as a priest, 15. 5;—dies, 7. ———, the son of Oded, prophesies in the time of Asa, 2 Ch. 15.

AZEKAH, az-ē'kah [strength of walls], a city of Judah, situated about twelve miles west of Jerusalem;—famed for the destruction of five kings by Joshua, Jos. 10. 10; 15. 35;—in it the Philistines were routed when David killed Goliath, 1 Sa. 17. 32-53.

AZGAD, az'gad [a strong army, strength of a troop], Ne. 10. 15.

AZNOTH-TABOR, az'noth-ta'bor [the ears of Tabor, of choice, purity, contrition], a city of Naphtali, Jos. 19. 34.

AZOTUS. See ASHDOD.

B.

BAAL, bā'āl, or BEL [lord, ruler], in the earliest ages did signify the true God. In after times the idol of *Baal* was worshipped as the representative of God; but soon itself only was adored;—an idol worshipped by several eastern nations, under the emblem of a beeve or bull; Balak brought Balaam to the high places of, Nu. 22. 41;—the Israelites worshipped, Ju. 2. 13;—God commanded Gideon to throw down the altar of, 6. 25;—his prophets slain, by order of Elijah, after his victory over them at Mount Carmel, 1 Ki. 18. 40;—by Jehu, 2 Ki. 10. 18.

BAALAH, bā'al-ah, or BALAH [her idol, one that is governed], a city of the tribe of Judah, transferred to Simeon, Jos. 15. 29; 19. 3.

BAALATH, bā'al-ath [proud lord], a city of Dan, about twelve miles north-west from Jerusalem, Jos. 19. 44.

BAAL-BERITH, bā'al-bē-rith [lord of the covenant], an idol worshipped by the Israelites, Ju. 8. 33.

BAAL-GAD, bā'al-gad [the lord is master of the troop], a city situated at the north-west foot of Mount Hermon, Jos. 11. 17; 12. 7.

BAAL-HAMON, bā'al-ham'on [one that rules a multitude, a populous place], Ca. 8. 11.

BAAL-HAZOR, bā'al-ha-zor [possessor of grace], a city between Bethel and Jericho, where Absalom murdered his brother, 2 Sa. 13. 23.

BAALI, bā'a-li [Lord over me], Ho. 2. 16.

BAALIM, bā'a-lim [idols, masters], Ju. 2. 11; 8. 33; Je. 2. 23.

BAALIS, bā'a-lis [a rejoicing, proud lord], Je. 40. 14.

BAAL-MEON, bā'al-me'on, or BETH-BAAL-MEON [the idol, the master of the house], it was given to the Reubenites, Nu. 32. 38;—the Moabites recovered it, and at last was destroyed by the Chaldeans, Eze. 25. 9.

BAAL-PEOR, bā'al-pe'or [lord of the opening], an idol of the Moabites, which the Israelites joined them in serving, Nu. 25. 3;—twenty-four thousand of them punished with death, 9.

BAAL-PERAZIM, bā'al-per'a-zim [master, or god of divisions], a place in the valley of Rephaim, about three miles south-west of Jerusalem, where David routed the Philistines, 2 Sa. 5. 20; Is. 28. 21.

BAAL-SHALISHA, bā'al-shal'e-shah [the third idol, the third husband], 2 Ki. 4. 42.

BAAL-TAMAR, bā'al-ta'mar [master of the palm-tree], a place near Gibeah, where the other tribes destroyed the Benjamites, Ju. 20. 33.

BAAL-ZEBUB, bā'al-ze'bub [lord of flies], the idol of Ekron, consulted by Ahaziah, 2 Ki. 1. 2, 3, 6.

BAAL-ZEPHON, bā'al-ze'fon [the idol or possession of the north], a place where the Israelites were seen to pass through the Red Sea, not far from Suez, Ex. 14. 2.

BAANAH, bā'a-nah [in affliction, answering], and REHAB, cut off Ishbosheth's head, 2 Sa. 4. 5-8;—David punished their guilt, 9-12.

BAASHA, bā'a-sha [in the work, or he who lays waste], the king of Israel, and the son of Ahijah, succeeds Nadab, 1 Ki. 15. 28;—Jehu prophesies against him, 16. 1;—his death, 6.

BABBLER, a prattler, or senseless talker, Ec. 10. 11; Ac. 17. 18; 1 Ti. 6. 20; 2 Ti. 2. 16.

BABEL [confusion, mixture], a famous tower, built on the south-west of Ararat, in the plain of Shinar, 102 years after the flood. Materials of brick were prepared three years, and the building was

carried on twenty-two years. It was of prodigious extent and height. About 1700 years after its erection, Herodotus saw a structure at Babylon, consisting of eight towers, raised one above another, and each 75 feet, in whole, 600; and above the highest was built the temple of Belus. Strabo says it was 660 feet in height. The top of the tower was reached by an easy sloping ascent on the outside of the building, which went round it in a spiral form. In different portions were large rooms, with arched roofs, supported by pillars. The building of Babel, and the confusion of tongues there, Ge. 11. 1-9.

BABELON, a city of Egypt, on the east of the river Nile, near Memphis, a few leagues' distant from Cairo; and supposed to be referred to in 1 Pe. 5. 13;—others think it was *Rome*, called Babelon, the Popish church and kingdom, Re. 17. 18.

BABES, infants, Ex. 2. 6; Lu. 1. 41, 44; 2. 12, 16;—weak, or foolish, Is. 2. 4; He. 5. 13;—humble and teachable persons, God reveals divine truth to them, Mat. 11. 25; Lu. 10. 21.

BABYLON, bāb' ē-lon [confusion, mixture], the capital of Chaldea, one of the most magnificent cities that ever existed. It was built by Nimrod, the great-grandson of Noah, in the place where the tower of Babel was erected. This city was an exact square, built on a large plain, and was 60 miles in circumference, 15 miles on each side. The walls were 87 feet thick, 350 in height, and 100 gates of solid brass, 25 on each side. It had fifteen streets crossing one another at right angles, each 150 feet wide; and the whole city contained 676 squares. The famous *hanging gardens*, as they are termed, were a succession of terraces, raised on arches. The river Euphrates ran through this city.—Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, in 1648 years after Nimrod, and 588 before Christ, burnt the temple of Jerusalem, and carried many of the Jews to it, 2 Ki. 25. 8, 9; Je. 52. 12-30;—the inhabitants were remarkable for their superstitious, lewd, and debauched practices, and, in consequence, severe judgments were specially threatened against them, Is. 13. 1-22;

14. 22, 23; 47. 10-15;—its destruction foretold, Is. 13. 1, &c.; 14. 4; 47. 1;—by the Medes and Persians, 21. 2;—their idols cannot save them, 46. 1; Je. 25. 12; 50. 9, 18, 35; 51. 1, &c.;—Daniel was a captive in it, Da. 1. 1, 2;—the king built a great golden image, 3. 1-7;—was besieged by Cyrus, and the king, Belshazzar, was slain, 5. 17-31;—Cyrus liberated the Jews, and sent them to rebuild the temple, 2 Ch. 36. 22;—Darius, king of Persia, demolished its gates and walls, B. C. 538;—Xerxes pillaged the temple of Belus in the year 478;—Alexander the Great intended to renew it, but he soon died, 323;—Seleucus Nicanor carried away about 500,000 people to a new city called Seleucia,—a few people continued till the first century of Christ; but, in the second, it was deserted, and fell into ruins;—now it is razed, and its situation is not certainly known.

BABYLON THE GREAT, said also to be "the mother of harlots, and abominations of the earth," is a symbolical title of Papal Rome, or the antichristian power, represented by the Popish church, Re. 17. 5;—its fall predicted, Re. 14. 8; 18. 2;—description of certain of its features, Re. 18. 1-14.

BACA, bā' kah, a valley in which abounded mulberry trees, Ps. 84. 6.

BACHUTH-ALLON, bāk'uth-al'lon [the oak of mourning], Ge. 35. 8.

BACK PARTS OF GOD, denote the less glory of his presence, Ex. 33. 23.

BACKBITING, censuring or reproaching the absent, condemned, Pr. 25. 23; Ps. 15. 3; Ro. 1. 30; 2 Co. 12. 20.

BACKSLIDE, to draw back from God, or apostatize from the truth;—1 Ki. 11. 9; Ga. 3. 1-3; 5. 4; Re. 2. 4; Ex. 32. 7, 8; Ne. 9. 26;—the guilt and danger of those who do so, Pr. 14. 14; Je. 2. 19; Lu. 9. 62; He. 10. 38;—pardoned if repented of, 2 Ch. 7. 14; Je. 3. 12; 36. 3;—such persons invited to return, Je. 3. 12, 14; Ho. 14. 4;—God threatens to forsake and punish backsliders, Nu. 14. 43; De. 11. 28. Ju. 3. 7, 8; Is. 17. 10, 11; Je. 15. 6; Ho. 7. 13.

BACKWARD, unwilling, to the back, Ge. 9. 23; 1 Sa. 4. 18; Job 23. 8; Ps. 40. 14; 70. 2; Is. 1. 4; 59. 14; Jn. 18. 6.

BADGER, a beast about the size of a fox, which burrows in the earth;—its skin often mentioned, Ex. 25. 5; 26. 14; 35. 7; Nu. 4. 10; Eze. 16. 10.

BAHURIM, bā-hū'rim [valiant, warlike], a city of the Benjamites, about two miles north-east of Jerusalem, 2 Sa. 3. 16; 16. 5.

BAJITH, bā'jith [an house], a temple or city in the country of Moab, Is. 15. 2.

BALAAM, bā'lam [ancient of the people, or their destruction], a son of Beor or Bosor, a noted prophet or diviner;—applied to by Balak, king of Moab, to curse Israel; Nu. 22. 5;—his ass speaks, 28;—his prophecies concerning the future happy state of Israel, 23. 18, &c.; 24;—he counselled Moab to seduce Israel to sin, 31. 16;—wishes to die with the righteous, 23. 10;—was slain, 31. 8; Jos. 13. 22;—his doctrine mentioned by Christ, Re. 2. 14.

BALADAN, bal'la-dan [one without rule or judgment], one who was king of Babylon, 2 Ki. 20. 12.

BALAK, bā'lak [who lays waste, who licks and laps], a king of the Moabites, Nu. 22. 2, 15.

BALANCES, a pair of scales;—should be just, Le. 19. 36; Pr. 11. 1.

BALD, the head without hair;—the children mocked Elisha, and forty-two were torn in pieces, 2 Ki. 2. 23.

BALDNESS, a sign of mourning, Is. 22. 12; Je. 47. 5.

BALM, a precious gum, extracted from the balm-tree, Ge. 37. 25; Je. 8. 22; 46. 11; 51. 8; Eze. 27. 17.

BAMOTH, bā'moth [the high places], a place on the borders of Moab, east of Jordan, which was conquered from Sihon, Nu. 21. 19, 20; Jos. 13. 17.

BAND, a chain or chord, Lu. 8. 29; Ac. 16. 26;—a company, Ac. 10. 1;—a shepherd's staff so called in prophecy, Zec. 11. 7.

BANISHMENT, exile, transported, 2 Sa. 14. 14; Ezr. 7. 26; La. 2. 14.

BANK, the side of a river, Ge. 41. 17;—a heap of earth raised, 2 Sa. 20. 15;—a public stock of money, Lu. 19. 23.

BANNER, ENSIGN, STANDARD, set up for war, Je. 4. 21; 50. 2;—displayed for truth, Ps. 60. 4. The several tribes of

Israel had their respective banners or standards, and they were directed to keep by these in their encampments and marches, Nu. 1. 52; 2. 2, 10, 17, 18, 34.

BANQUET, a sumptuous feast, Es. 5. 4, 6; Job 41. 6; Amos 6. 7; Da. 5. 10.

BAPTISM, washing by sprinkling, affusion, dipping, Mar. 7. 4; 1 Co. 10. 2; He. 9. 10; Re. 19. 13; Ac. 10. 44, 45, compared with 11. 15, 16.

— of John, Mat. 3. 5, &c.; Mar. 1. 4, &c.; Lu. 3. 3, &c.; Jn. 1. 25, &c.; 3. 23;—Jesus questions the Pharisees concerning it, Mat. 21. 25; Mar. 11. 29; Lu. 20. 4.

—, Christian, appointed, Mat. 28. 29;—to be administered to all who believe, Mar. 16. 16; Ac. 2. 41; 8. 12, 37; 18. 8;—repentance necessary, Lu. 3. 3; Ac. 2. 38;—administered to the household or family of believers—the family of Lydia, Ac. 16. 15;—of the jailor, 33;—of Stephanas, 1 Co. 1. 16;—to both men and women, Ac. 8. 12;—to Simon, 13;—the eunuch, 38;—Saul of Tarsus, 9. 17, 18;—Cornelius and his friends, 10. 47, 48;—called the circumcision of Christ, Col. 2. 11, 12;—believers baptized into one body, 1 Co. 12. 13;—into Christ's death, Ro. 6. 3;—buried and raised with him in baptism, or dead to sin and raised to holiness, 4;—compared to the saving of Noah by water, 1 Pe. 3. 21;—regeneration, the inward and spiritual grace, signified by it, Jn. 3. 5; Ro. 6. 3, 4, 11; Tit. 3. 5, 6;—remission of sins signified by Ac. 2. 38; 22. 16;—only one baptism, Ep. 4. 5.

BAPTISM, overwhelming trials, or bloody sufferings, Mat. 20. 22; Mar. 10. 39; Lu. 12. 50.

BARABBAS [son of the father, or of shame], a robber guilty of sedition and murder, Mar. 15. 7;—released by Pilate rather than Jesus, Mat. 27. 16; Lu. 23. 18; Jn. 18. 40.

BARACHIAS, bār-a-kī'as [who blesses God], Mat. 23. 35.

BARAK, bā'arak [thunder], chosen to liberate the Hebrews from the Canaanites, Ju. 4. 6-9;—proves victorious, 15;—his, and the prophetess Deborah's song, 5. 1, &c.

BARBARIAN, literally, a *foreigner*, a term used by the Greeks, Romans, and Jews, Ac. 28. 2, 4; Ro. 1. 14; 1 Co. 14. 11; Col. 3. 11.

BARBED, jagged with hooks, Job 41. 7.

BARE, naked, Le. 13. 45, 55;—pure, mere, 1 Co. 15. 37.

BAR-JESUS [son of Jesus], a Jewish magician, called in the Arabic *Elymas*, a sorcerer, Ac. 13. 6;—withstood Paul, 8;—solemnly rebuked and struck with blindness, 9-11.

BARJONA, bār-jo'nah [the son of a dove, or of Jona], a name of Peter, importing that he was the son of Jona, or Jonah, Mat. 16. 17; Jn. 1. 42; 21. 17.

BARK, to make a noise as a dog. Is. 56. 10;—to peel the bark, Joel 1. 7.

BARLEY, a well-known grain, Ex. 9. 31; Le. 27. 16; Nu. 5. 15.

BARN, a repository for grain, 2 Ki. 6. 27; Lu. 12. 24;—heaven, Mat. 13. 30.

BARNABAS, bār'na-bas [son of comfort], a disciple of Christ, sells his possession, Ac. 4. 36;—sent from Jerusalem to Antioch about the proselytism of the Gentiles, 11. 22;—goes to Tarsus to find Paul, 25;—accompanies him in his first progress, 13. 2;—separates from him, 15. 39;—led into an error by Peter, Ga. 2. 13.

BARRENNESS, unfruitfulness, Ps. 107. 34;—with no child, mentioned as a reproach, Ge. 30. 1; 1 Sa. 1. 6;—removed in a miraculous manner from Sarah, Ge. 18. 10; 21. 2;—from Rebekah, 25. 21;—from Rachel, 30. 22;—the wife of Manoa, Jn. 13. 2;—from Hannah the mother of Samuel, 1. Sa. 1. 19;—from Elisabeth the wife of Zacharias, Lu. 1. 7.

BARS, to fasten doors or gates. Ex. 26. 26; Ne. 3. 3, 6;—rocks in the sea, Jonah 2. 6;—the boundary of the sea, Job 38. 10.

BAR SABAS, bār'sa-bas [the son of return, or of rest], surnamed Justus, highly honoured as a candidate for the office of apostleship, Ac. 1. 23.

BARTHOLOMEW, bār-thol'o-mew [son that suspends the waters], one of the twelve apostles, Mat. 10. 3; Ac. 1. 13;—supposed to be the same person called Nathanael, Jn. 1. 45-49.

BARTIMEUS, bar-te-me'us [son of Timeus], cured of blindness, Mat. 20. 30; Mar. 10. 46.

BARUCH, bā'ruk [blessed, kneeling], a Jewish prince, who, from attachment to Jeremiah, acted as his secretary, or scribe;—charged to take care of the writings of Jeremiah's purchase, Je. 32. 13, 14;—writes the prophecies of Jeremiah, 36. 4;—which are burned by the king, 23;—writes them anew, 32;—comforted by Jeremiah, 45. 1.

BARZILLAI, bar-zil'lā-i [the son of contempt, made of iron], his kindness to David when he fled from Absalom, 2 Sa. 17. 27;—refuses David's kind offers, 19. 34.

BASE, the foundation of a pillar, 1 Ki. 7. 27; Ezr. 3. 3;—mean, vile, Job 30. 8; Is. 3. 5.

BASHAN, bā'shan [in the tooth, or in the chancel], one of the most fertile cantons of the Holy Land;—its king opposed the Israelites, Nu. 21. 33;—Moses gave it to the tribes of Gad and Reuben, 32. 33;—high hill of, called the hill of God, Ps. 68. 15;—bulls of, 22. 12;—oaks of, Is. 2. 13;—it is now almost barren.

BASHEMATH, bash'e-math [perfumed, in desolation], wife of Esau, Ge. 26. 34; 96. 3.

BASKETS, vessels made of twigs. &c., Ge. 40. 16; Mat. 14. 20.

BASONS, vessels to hold water, Ex. 24. 6; Jn. 13. 5.

BASTARD, one born out of wedlock, De. 23. 2; He. 12. 8.

BAT, a very remarkable small beast, much resembling a mouse, generally without a tail, with a membrane which expands on each side fixed to its legs, and with it flies in summer after sunset, Le. 11. 19; Is. 2. 20.

BATH, a measure for liquids, the same with the ephah, containing seven gallons and four pints, Is. 5. 10; Eze. 45. 10, 11, 14.

BATHE, to wash in a bath, Le. 15. 5, 8, 11, &c.;—judgments from God, Is. 34. 5.

BATHRABBIM, bath-rāb'bim [the daughter of many], name of a tower, Ca. 7. 4.

BATHSHEBA, bath'shē-bah [daughter seventh, or of the oath], wife of Uriah,

- 2 Sa. 11. 3;—David commits adultery with her, 11. 4;—is married to him, 11. 26;—presents the request of Adonijah, 1 Ki. 2. 13.
- BATTER, to beat down, 2 Sa. 20. 15.
- BATTERING-RAMS, engines used to beat down the walls besieged, Eze. 4. 2; 21. 22.
- BATTLE, an exhortation of the priest to precede it, De. 20. 1;—who shall be dismissed before it, 5;—not always to the strong, Ec. 9. 11.
- BATTLE-AXE, a heavy axe to cut trees, houses, &c., in the way of victory, Je. 51. 20.
- BATTLE-BOW, either a bow to shoot in war, or an army of archers, Zec. 9. 10; 10. 4.
- BATTLEMENT, a parapet wall required to be made around the top of the flat-roofed houses of the Jews, to prevent falling, De. 22. 8.
- BDELIUM, a gum or rosin resembling myrrh, used as a perfume, Ge. 2. 12;—like manna in colour, Nu. 11. 7.
- BEACON, fires on eminences to apprise of danger, Is. 30. 17.
- BEALIAH, be-a-li'ah [the God of an idol, or in an assembly], 1 Ch. 12. 5.
- BEAM, a plank of wood, a thorn, or splinter, Ju. 16. 14; Mat. 7. 3-5.
- BEAR, a fierce beast of prey, with a long head, small eyes, and short ears. Its limbs are strong, thick, and clumsy; and he is apt to climb trees. Its feet are large, and its tail very short. His colour is brown or black, and his body is covered with long shaggy hair;—killed by David, 1 Sa. 17. 34;—killed forty-two children who mocked Elisha, 2 Ki. 2. 23, 24;—its fierceness illustrating judgments of God, La. 3. 10; Ho. 13. 8;—symbolical of the kingdom of the Medes, Da. 7. 5.
- BEARERS, carriers of burdens, 70,000 for building the temple, 2 Ch. 2. 18.
- BEARING with the weaknesses and infirmities of others, a duty, Ro. 14. 1; 15. 1; 1 Co. 13. 7; Ga. 6. 1, 2.
- BEARD, marring or cutting of it for the dead, forbidden to the Israelites, Le. 19. 27; 21. 5;—of David's ambassador shaven by Hanun, 2 Sa. 10. 4.
- BEASTS, not to be cruelly used, Pr. 12. 10;—to rest on the Sabbath, Ex. 20. 10; 23. 12; De. 5. 14;—subject to the same fate with men, Ec. 3. 18, &c.
- , or, as the word should be rendered, *living ones*, or *living creatures*, Re. 4. 6, 8, 9; 5. 6, 14; 6. 1; 7. 11; 14. 3; 19. 4.
- , in prophetic language, heathen kingdoms, or powers, Da. 7. 4-8, 11, 12; 8. 4;—the papal antichrist, Re. 13. 1, &c.
- BEAT, to smite, De. 25. 3;—to overcome, 2 Ki. 13. 25; Ps. 89. 23;—to demolish, Ju. 8. 17; 9. 45.
- BEAUTIFY, to render comely, Ezr. 7. 27; Ps. 149. 4; Is. 60. 13.
- BEAUTY, the vanity and danger of it, Ps. 39. 11; Pr. 6. 25; 31. 30;—a shepherd's staff so called in prophecy, Zec. 11. 7;—persons remarkable for it, Sarah, Ge. 12. 11;—Rebekah, 24. 16;—Rachel, 29. 17;—Joseph, 39. 6;—Moses, Ex. 2. 2; He. 11. 23;—David, 1 Sa. 16. 12, 18;—Bathsheba, 2 Sa. 11. 2;—Tamar, the daughter of David, 13. 1;—Absalom, 14, 25;—Abishag, 1 Ki. 1. 4;—Vashti, the wife of Ahasuerus, Es. 1. 11;—Esther, 2. 7.
- BEBAI, beb'a-i [void or empty], one who returned from the Babylonish captivity, Ezr. 2. 11.
- BECHER, bē'ker [the first-begotten, or first-fruits], 1 Ch. 7. 6.
- BECHORATH, be-kō'rath [first-fruits], great-grandfather of Kish, 1 Sa. 9. 1.
- BECKONED, gave a sign with the hand, Lu. 1. 22; 5. 7; Jn. 13. 24; Ac. 19. 33; 21. 40; 24. 10.
- BED of Og, king of Bashan, De. 3. 11;—the grave, Is. 57. 2.
- BEDEIAH, bed-e-i'ah [the only lord], Ezr. 10. 35.
- BEELIADA, be-el-i'a-dah [an open idol], a son of David, 1 Ch. 14. 7; the same as Eliada, 2 Sa. 5. 16.
- BEELZEBUB, be-el'ze-bub, or BELZEBUB [the master of flies], the name is applied, in the New Testament, to Satan, Mat. 10. 25; 12. 24; Lu. 11. 15-19. *See* BAAL-ZEBUB.
- BEER, bē'er [a well], name of a city, Nu. 21. 16.
- BEER-ELIM, be-ēr-ē'lim [the well of Elim], Is. 15. 8.

BEER-LAHAI-ROI, bē'er-la-hā'e-roy [the well of him who lives and sees me], the well pointed out by God to Hagar, Ge. 16, 13.

BEEROTH, be-ē'roth [wells, or explaining], a city of the Gibeonites, given to the tribe of Benjamin, ten miles north of Jerusalem, Jos. 9. 17; 2 Sa. 4. 2; near it are the remains of an old church, built by the empress Helena;—the *wells* of the children of Jaakin, in the Arabian desert, Nu. 33. 31; De. 10. 6.

BEERSHEBA, be-er'shē-ba [well of the oath], the name of a city, and also of a well, at the southern extremity of the Holy Land;—here Abraham planted a grove, Ge. 21. 33;—made a league with Abimelech at, 26. 33;—given to Simeon, Jos. 19. 2;—Elijah fled to, 1 Ki. 19. 3.

BEEES, small insects, well known, and remarkable for their skill and industry in gathering honey and wax from flowers, Jn. 14. 8; Ps. 118. 12.

BEESTERAH, be-esh'tē-rah. a city on the east of Jordan, Jos. 21. 27.

BEETLE, a kind of insect, numerous and different, Le. 11. 22.

BEEVES, oxen, cows, Le. 22. 19, 21; Nu. 31. 28, 38.

BEFALLEN, happen, Le. 10. 19; Nu. 20. 14; Es. 6. 13; Mat. 8. 33.

BEFOREHAND, previously, Mar. 13. 11; 2 Co. 9. 5; 1 Pe. 1. 11.

BEGET, to generate, or produce, Ge. 17. 20; De. 4. 25; Je. 29. 6.

BEGGAR, one who begs for alms, 1 Sa. 2. 8; Lu. 16. 20, 22.

BEGINNING, that which is first, Ge. 1. 1; Jn. 2. 11; He. 3. 14;—from eternity, before any creature was made, Jn. 1. 1; 2 Th. 2. 13; Re. 1. 8.

BEGOTTEN, naturally, Ju. 8. 30;—super-naturally, He. 11. 17;—spiritually, 1 Co. 4. 15.

BEGUILE, to cheat, or impose on, Col. 2. 4, 18; 2 Pe. 2. 14.

BEHALF, to do or speak in one's favour, Ro. 16, 19; 1 Co. 1. 4; 1 Pe. 4. 16.

BEHAVIOUR, conduct, course of life, 1 Sa. 21. 13; 1 Ti. 3. 2; Tit. 2. 3.

BEHEADED, cut off the head, 2 Sa. 4. 7; Mat. 14. 10; Re. 20. 4.

BEHELD, looked upon, Nu. 21. 9; 23. 21; Ps. 119. 158; Mar. 15. 47; Re. 5. 6.

BEHEMOTH, bē'he-moth [a large beast], an animal described in Job 40. 15, &c. Some supposed it to be the elephant, or hippopotamus, the river-horse. But they both greatly differ from Job's account. It is generally believed that it is the mammoth. Muller gives this account of it:—"This animal is four or five yards high, and about ten yards long. His colour is grayish; the head is very long, and the front very broad. On one side, precisely under the eyes, there were two horns, which he can move and cross at pleasure. In walking, he has the power of extending and contracting his body to a great degree." Parts of it have been found in America, Germany, and Siberia. It is generally acknowledged that its tusks, bones, and skeletons are much greater than those of the elephant; and the grinders are many times greater than those of the hippopotamus, and essentially different in form.

BEHIND, after, 2 Sa. 3. 16;—inferior to, 2 Co. 11. 5;—near to, Is. 30. 21.

BEHOLD. This word is often regarded as an interjection, or mere exclamation, but improperly. It is in the imperative mood, expressing command or exhortation. It is a call to fix the attention on a subject, Is. 7. 14; 42. 1; Mar. 16. 6; Jn. 1. 29; Re. 3. 20; 16. 15; 22. 7.

BEHOVED, it was fit, Lu. 24. 46; He. 2. 17.

BEL [vain, nothing], an idol of the Chaldeans, the same as Baal, Is. 46. 1; Je. 50. 2; 51. 44. *See* BAAL.

BELAH, bē'lah [destroying], a son of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 7. 6.

BELCH, to throw out malice, Ps. 59. 7.

BELIAL, bē'li-al [wicked, or worthless], a name given to Satan, 2 Co. 6. 15;—wicked men called sons of, De. 13. 13; Ju. 19. 22; 1 Sa. 1. 16; 2. 12; 10. 27, &c.

BELIEVE, to give credit or assent, Ge. 45. 26; Ac. 8. 13;—to receive or depend on, Jn. 1. 12; 3. 15, 16. *See* FAITH.

BELLOWS, an instrument to blow the fire, Je. 6. 29.

BELLS, on the lower borders of the high-

priest, to apprise his entrance, Ex. 28. 33;—horse bells, or bridles, inscribed *Holiness to the Lord*, a time of peace and godliness, Zec. 14. 20.

BELLY, the bowels, Mat. 15. 17;—carnal pleasures, Ro. 16. 18;—sometimes put for the mind or heart, Jn. 7. 38; Job 15. 35; 20. 15; Pr. 20. 27, 30.

——, the inhabitants of Crete. called *slow bellies*, or given to *sloth and gluttony*, Tit. 1. 12.

BELONG, appertains to, Ge. 40. 8; Le. 27. 24; Ps. 47. 9; Mar. 9. 41.

BELoved; much valued and delighted in. De. 21. 15; Ne. 13. 26; Ac. 15. 25;—the new Jerusalem, Re. 20. 9;—Christ is, Mat. 3. 17; Mar. 1. 11.

BELSHAZZAR, bel-sház'zar [master of the secret, or treasure], the last king of Babylon;—his impious feast, Da. 5. 1, &c.;—sees a hand-writing on the wall, 5;—Daniel's interpretation of it, 25;—his death, 30.

BELTESHAZZAR, bēl-te-shaz'zar [master of the secret treasure], the name given to Daniel, Da. 1. 7; 2. 26.

BEMOAN, to mourn over, Je. 15. 5; 16. 5; 22. 10; 31. 18; Na. 3. 7.

BENAI'AH, ben-ay'ah, [son of the Lord], one of David's valiant men, 2 Sa. 23. 20;—succeeds Joab in the command of the army, 1 Ki. 2. 35.

BEN-AMMI, bēn-am'mī [the son of my people], father of the Ammonites, Ge. 19. 38.

BENCHES, seats for rowers in ships, Eze. 27. 6.

BENEATH, under, below, Ex. 20. 4; Job 18. 16; Is. 14. 9; 51. 6; Jn. 8. 23.

BENE-BERAK, bēn-eb'e-rak [sons of lighting], Jos. 19. 45; a city in the tribe of Dan.

BENEFACTORS, persons who confer benefits, or do good to others, Lu. 22. 25.

BENEFITS, gifts of God, 2 Ch. 32. 25; Ps. 68. 19;—to do good, Je. 18. 10;—salvation, 1 Ti. 6. 2.

BENE-JAAKAN, ben-e-jā'ā-kan [the sons of sorrow], an encampment of the Israelites, Nu. 33. 31.

BENEVOLENCE, good-will, 1 Co. 7. 3.

BENHADAD, ben-ha'dad [son of noise],

the king of Syria, came to assist Asa, king of Judah, 1 Ki. 15. 18.

——, son of the former, besieges Samaria, 1 Ki. 20. 1, &c.;—defeated, 20;—again, 29;—taken prisoner, but dismissed, 33.

——, the son of Hazael, who succeeded his father in Syria, 2 Ki. 13. 24;—defeated Jehoash in three engagements, 25.

BEN-HAIL, ben-hā'il [the son of strength], sent by Jehoshaphat to instruct the Jews, 2 Ch. 17. 7.

BEN-HANAN, ben-hā'nan [the son of grace], of the posterity of Judah, 1 Ch. 4. 20.

BENJAMIN, ben'jā-min son of my right hand], the youngest son of Jacob, born, Ge. 35. 18;—goes into Egypt, 43. 15;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 7. 6;—his sons and chief men, 8. 1.

BENJAMITES, their inheritance, Jos. 18. 11;—almost extirpated by the other tribes, Ju. 20. 26, &c.;—allowed to seize wives, 21. 16.

BEN-ONI, be-nō'nī [son of my grief], name given to Benjamin by his mother when dying, Ge. 35. 18.

BEN-ZOHETH, ben-zō'heth [the son of separation], 1 Ch. 4. 20.

BEOR, be'or [burning, or man], the father of Balaam, Nu. 22. 5;—another, Ge. 36. 32.

BERA, bē'ra [a well, or declaring], king of Sodom, was assisted by Abraham, Ge. 14. 2.

BERACHAH, ber'a-kah [blessing, or bending the knee], a valley, 2 Ch. 20. 26;—a man. 1 Ch. 12. 3.

BERACHIAH, or BERECHIAH, ber-a-kī'ah, or ber-e-kī'ah [speaking well of the Lord], 1 Ch. 6. 39.

BERAIAH, be-ra-ī'ah [the choosing of the Lord], of the posterity of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8. 21.

BEREA, be-rē'a [heavy, or weighty], a city of Macedonia, lying about fifteen miles southwest of Pella;—here Paul preached with success, Ac. 17. 10;—its inhabitants commended for searching the Scriptures, 11;—it now bears the name of *Beria*.

BEREAVE, deprive, or take away, Ec. 4. 8; Je. 15. 7; Eze. 5. 17; Ho. 13. 8.

BERIAH, be-ri'ah [in fellowship, or envy], a son of Asher, 1 Ch. 7. 30.

BERITH, bē'rith, the idol of the Shechemites, Ju. 9. 46. *See* BAAL-BERITH.

BERNICE, ber-ni'se [bringer of victory], the daughter of Agrippa the Great, with whose brother she lived in incest;—accompanies him on a visit to Felix, Ac. 25. 13.

BERODACH-BALADAN, be-ro'dak-bal'a-dan [the son of death], a king of Babylon, 2 Ki. 20. 12.

BEROTHAI, ber'o-thay [wells, or cypress-trees], a city of Syria, 2 Sa. 8. 8; the same as Chun, 1 Ch. 18. 8.

BERYL, a transparent gem, of a bluish-green colour, Ex. 28. 20; Da. 10. 6; Re. 21. 20.

BESEECH, to entreat, or implore, Ex. 33. 18; Ps. 80. 14; Ro. 12. 1; Ga. 4. 12.

BESET, to harass, or perplex, Ps. 22. 12; 139. 5; Ho. 7. 2; He. 12. 1.

BESIEGE, to surround a city to take it, De. 28. 52; 1 Ki. 8. 37.

BESOM, to sweep with, destruction, Is. 14. 23.

BESOR, be'sor [glad news], a brook in the south-west corner of Canaan, and falling into the Mediterranean a few miles to the south of Gaza, 1 Sa. 30. 9;—supposed to be that in which the Ethiopian eunuch was baptized, Ac. 8. 26, &c.

BESOUGHT, *past* of beseech, Ge. 42. 21; Ex. 32. 11; Je. 26. 19; Mat. 8. 31.

BESTEAD, an obsolete word, to treat, accommodate, Is. 8. 21.

BESTIALITY, forbidden, Le. 18. 23;—punishable with death, 20. 15; Ex. 22. 19.

BESTIR, to hasten, 2 Sa. 5. 24.

BESTOW, to confer upon, De. 14. 26; Lu. 12. 17, 18; 1 Co. 12. 23; 13. 3.

BETAH, bē'tah, or **TIBHATH** [confidence], a city in Syria, which David took from Hadadezer, 2 Sa. 8. 8; 1 Ch. 18. 8;—it is probably the same as *Bethen*, in the tribe of Asher, Jos. 19. 25.

BETHABARA, beth-āb'a-ra [house of passage], near Jordan, and thirty miles north-east of Jerusalem;—John baptized here, Jn. 1. 28.

BETH-ANATH, beth-ā-nath [house of affliction], a city of Naphtali, nine or ten

miles south-west from the sea of Galilee, Jos. 19. 38.

BETHANY, beth'a-ne [house of song], a town of some note, situated at the foot of the Mount of Olives, about two miles from Jerusalem, the residence of Lazarus, Martha, and Mary, Jn. 12. 1;—here Mary anointed Christ, Mat. 26. 6, 7;—from its vicinity Christ ascended into heaven, Lu. 24. 50;—now but a small and poor village of thirty or forty houses, in possession of Mahometans.

BETH-ARABAH, beth-ar'ra-bah [the house of sweet smell], a city of Benjamin, Jos. 18. 22.

BETH-ARAM, beth'ar-am [the house of height], a city of the Reubenites, to the north-east of the Dead Sea, and afterwards called Livias, Nu. 32. 36; Jos. 13. 27.

BETH-AVEN, beth-ā'ven [house of vanity], a city of Benjamin, about three miles north of Ai, and six miles east of Bethel, Jos. 7. 2; 18. 12. *See* AVEN.

BETH-BIREI, beth-bir'ē-i [the house of my Creator], a city of Simeon, 1 Ch. 4. 31.

BETH-CAR, beth'kar [the house of the lamb], a city of Dan, where the Hebrews, under Samuel, pursued the Philistines. 1 Sa. 7. 11.

BETH-DAGON, beth-dā'gon [the house of corn, of the god Dagon, or the house of the fish], Jos. 19. 27.

BETH-DIBLATHAIM, beth-dib-la-thā'im [the house of dry figs], a city of Canaan, Je. 48. 22.

BETHEL, beth'el [house of God], a city twelve miles north of Jerusalem, and was originally called Luz;—it was so called by Jacob, Ge. 28. 19;—built an altar at, many years after, 35. 1, 6, 7;—visited yearly by Samuel, 1 Sa. 7. 16;—here Jeroboam set up his idol calf, 1 Ki. 12. 28, 29;—not a trace of it is found.

BETHER, be'ther [division, in the turtle, in the trial], Ca. 2. 17; its locality not certain.

BETHESDA, beth-es'da [house of mercy], a pool on the east of Jerusalem, famed in the time of Christ for its healing virtue, Jn. 5. 2;—travellers affirm that it is now dry.

BETH-GAMUL, beth-gā'mul [the house of recompense, or house of a camel], a city of the Reubenites, afterwards seized by the Moabites, and ravaged by the Chaldeans, Je. 48. 23.

BETH-HACCEREM, beth-hāk'ser-im [the house of the vineyard], a city of Judah, about eight miles south-east from Jerusalem, Je. 6. 1; Ne. 3. 14.

BETH-HOGLAH, beth-hog'lah, a city of the Benjamites, about half-way between Jericho and Jordan, Jos. 18. 21.

BETH-HORON, beth-hō'ron [the house of wrath, or of liberty], two towns of Ephraim, about three miles distant from each other, and fifteen miles south-west of Jerusalem, 1 Ch. 7. 24;—Solomon repaired and fortified the lower, 1 Ki. 9. 17;—near it is an Arab village called Bethoor.

BETHINK, to recollect, 1 Ki. 8. 47; 2 Ch. 6. 37.

BETH-JESHIMOTH, beth-jesh'ē-moth [the house of desolation], a city of the Reubenites, about ten miles east of Jordan;—was seized by the Moabites, and at last destroyed by the Chaldeans, Jos. 13. 20; Eze. 25. 9.

BETHLEHEM, beth'le-hem [house of bread], a city of Judah, about six miles south of Jerusalem, often mentioned in the Old Testament, Ge. 35. 19; Ju. 12. 8; Ru. 1. 19; 1 Sa. 16. 4; 2 Sa. 23. 15, &c.;—the birth-place of Christ, Mat. 2. 1;—children of, slain by Herod, 16;—it has about 1000 inhabitants, chiefly nominal Christians; and the appearance of the place itself is exceedingly mean.

BETH-MARCABOTH, beth-mar'ca-both [the house of bitterness, wiped out], a city of Simeon, Jos. 19. 5.

BETH-NIMRAH, beth-nim'rah [the house of rebellion], a city of Gad, Nu. 32. 36.

BETH-PEOR, beth-pē'or [the house of gaping, or opening], a city of Moab, about fifteen miles east of Jordan, De. 4. 46; Jos. 13. 20.

BETHPHAGE, beth-fā'ge [house of early figs], a small village, situated on a part of the Mount of Olives, nearer to Jerusalem than Bethany, Mat. 21. 1; Mar. 11. 1; Lu. 19. 29;—no trace of it is seen.

BETH-RAPHA, beth'ra-fa [the house of health], one of the posterity of Judah, 1 Ch. 4. 12.

BETHSAIDA, beth-sā'e-da, or beth-sā'dah [house of fruits], a city of Galilee, near to the north-west sea of Tiberias;—the birth-place of Philip, and the city of Andrew and Peter, Jn. 1. 44;—a woe denounced against it by Christ, Mat. 11. 21;—a blind man cured at, Mar. 8. 22;—it has a few miserable cottages, fully showing, in its dilapidation, the fulfilment of our Saviour's prediction, Lu. 10. 13, 14.

BETH-SHAN, or **BETH-SHEAN**, beth'shan, or beth-shē'an [the house of ivory, or of change], a city of the Manassites, on the west of Jordan, sixty miles north-east of Jerusalem, and at the east of the plain of Jezreel, Jos. 17. 11;—the body of Saul was fixed to its walls, 1 Sa. 31. 10;—it has a village of about 200 Arabs.

BETHSHEMESH, beth-shē'mesh [house of the sun], a city of the tribe of Judah, about twenty miles west of Jerusalem, and belonging to the priests, Jos. 21. 16;—many of its inhabitants struck dead for looking into the ark, 1 Sa. 6. 19.

BETH-TAPPUAH, beth-tap'pu-ah [house of an apple-tree], a city of Judah, Jos. 15. 53.

BETHUEL, be-thew'el [filiation of God], father of Rebekah, Ge. 22. 22, 23; 24. 24.

BETH-ZUR, beth'zur [the house of a rock], a city of Judah, about twenty miles south of Jerusalem;—it was fortified by Rehoboam, Jos. 15. 58; 2 Ch. 11. 7.

BETIMES, early, Ge. 26. 31;—seasonably. Pr. 13. 24;—continually, Job 8. 5.

BETRAY, to deliver up treacherously, 1 Ch. 12. 17; Mat. 24. 10; 26. 16.

BETROTH, or **ESPOUSE**, to promise or contract marriage, Ex. 22. 16; De. 28. 30;—Mary was espoused to Joseph, Mat. 1. 18;—believers are betrothed or espoused to Christ, Ho. 2. 19, 20; 2 Co. 11. 2.

BEULAH, bū'lah [married], the Jewish church, Is. 62. 4.

BEWAIL, to mourn over, Le. 10. 6; Re. 18. 9.

BEWITCHED, charmed with deceit, Ac. 8. 9; Ga. 3. 1.

BEWRAY, to discover, Is. 16. 3; Mat. 26. 73.

BEZALEEL, bez-a-lē'el [in the shadow of God], he and Aholiab appointed to make the tabernacle, Ex. 31. 2; 35. 30.

BEZEK, be'zek [lightning, or in the chains], a city of Judah, about two miles from Beth-zur, and westward of Bethlehem, Ju. 1. 4;—100 years after Christ it had a village;—another city southward from Beth-shan, on the west of Jordan, 1 Sa. 11. 8.

BIBLE [the book], the word of God, and the infallible rule of faith and practice. (See **INSPIRATION**.) The first English Bible was translated by J. Wickliffe in the year 1360, about eighty before the art of printing; and, in forty years after his death, his bones were digged up and burnt. J. de Trives also translated it in 1392. W. Tindal, assisted by Miles Coverdale, printed the New Testament in 1526, but it was bought and burned by Bishop Tunstal. It was printed again in 1530, and in the same manner was suppressed and burnt. In 1532, Tindal and his associates finished the *whole* Bible; but that worthy man was taken and burnt in Flanders. It was printed by Grafton in England, and King Henry VIII. ordered a copy of it to be set up in every church; but, in two years after, it was prohibited by the advice of the Popish priests. It was restored under Edward VI., suppressed again by Queen Mary, and restored by Queen Elizabeth. During Mary's persecution, Coverdale, Knox, &c., in their exile, made a new translation in Geneva, and, during Queen Elizabeth's reign, it was much read and esteemed. The bishops hated it, and Parker published another in 1569. King James also detested the Genevan Bible, and saw many faults of that by the bishops. He appointed a new translation by fifty-four learned men, and, after three years of labour, it was published in 1613. The division of the Scriptures into chapters and verses is comparatively a modern invention; and, having been resorted to for the purpose of facilitating reference, and not for distinguishing the several subjects, the divisions are not always the most fortunate. The chapters, as they now stand in the Old and New Testaments, were introduced about the middle of the thirteenth century. The verses into which the New Testament is divided were introduced after the middle of the sixteenth century, and in

this the inventor followed the plan which had been applied to the Hebrew Scriptures about the year 1445.

BICHRI, bik'ri [first-born, or first-fruits], the father of Sheta, 1 Sa. 20. 1, 2, 6, 22.

BIDKAR, bid'kar [in compunction, or sharp pain], a captain of Jehu, 2 Ki. 9. 25.

BIER, a frame to carry the dead upon, Lu. 7. 14;—to the rich, very splendid, 2 Sa. 3. 31.

BIGTHAN, big'than, or **BIGTHANA**, big'tha-na [giving meat], one of Ahasuerus's chamberlains, Es. 2. 21; 6. 2.

BIGVAI, big'vā-i [in my body], Ne. 10. 16.

BILDAD, bil'dad [old friendship, or love], his answers to Job, Job 8. 1; 18. 1; 25. 1.

BILHAH, bil'hah [who is old, troubled, or confused], handmaid of Rachel, Ge. 29. 29; also the name of a place, 1 Ch. 4. 29.

BILL OF DIVORCE. See **DIVORCE**.

BILLOWS, rolling waves, Jonah 2. 3; Ps. 42. 7.

BINNUI, bin'nu-i [building], Ezr. 10. 30; Ne. 10. 9.

BIRDS not to be taken with their young, De. 22. 6.

BIRSHA, bir'sha [in evil, or son that beholds], a king of Gomorrah, Ge. 14. 2.

BIRTHDAY, kept by Herod, Mar. 6. 21.

BIRTHRIGHT, or primogeniture, the right of the first-born or eldest son, Ge. 25. 31;—he was consecrated to the Lord, Ex. 22. 29;—had a double portion of the inheritance, De. 21. 17;—had dominion over his brethren, Ge. 27. 29;—of Esau sold, 25. 31;—of Manasseh transferred to Ephraim, 48. 17;—of Reuben forfeited, 49. 3; 1 Ch. 5. 1.

BISHOPS [overseers or inspectors], the same persons who are called *presbyters* or *elders*, Ac. 20. 17; Tit. 1. 5, 7; 1 Pe. 5. 1;—their qualifications, Ac. 20. 28; 1 Ti. 3. 1; 5. 1; 2 Ti. 4. 1; Tit. 1. 5; 1 Pe. 5. 1.

BITHIAH, bith-i'ah [daughter of the lord], a daughter of Pharaoh, 1 Ch. 4. 18.

BITHYNIA, bi-thin-i-a [violent precipitation], a province of Asia Minor, about 200 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, and is separated a little from Europe by the narrow straits of Bosphorus;—Paul

designed to visit it, but was forbidden by the Holy Spirit, Ac. 16. 7;—is warmly addressed, 1 Pe. 1. 1. At this time several cities of this province were much reduced. Nicomedia, once its famous metropolis, is now a poor village. Nice also, formerly much celebrated, has only a few hovels. Prusa, the capital, now called Booras, is a beautiful city, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Chrysopolis, which stands near the Bosphorus, contains 30,000 inhabitants. In Bithynia the soil is fruitful; and above the half of the whole population are Greek and Armenian Christians, and a few Jews; the rest are Mahometans.

BITTERN, a fowl about the size of a heron, and is retired into the wilds and fens;—Isaiah foretold that Babylon should be a place for, Is. 14. 23;—Zephaniah predicted the same of Nineveh, Zep. 2. 14.

BITTERNESS, a bitter taste, Ex. 15. 23;—deep sorrow, Job 7. 11; Pr. 14. 10;—malice, 2 Sa. 2. 26.

BIZJOTHJAH, biz-joth'jah [despite], a city of Judah, Jos. 15. 28.

BIZTHA, biz'tha [despite], a chamberlain of Ahasuerus, Es. 1. 10.

BLACKNESS, terror, or judgments, Joel 2. 6; Is. 50. 3; Nah. 2. 10;—hell, Jude 13.

BLAINS, pustules, or putrid sores, Ex. 9. 9.

BLAMELESS, innocent, Ge. 44. 10; Ju. 15. 3; Mat. 12. 5; Lu. 1. 6.

BLASPHEMY, speaking reproachfully of God, or of his Word, Re. 13. 6; 16. 11, 21; 1 Ki. 21. 10, 13;—punishable with death, Le. 24. 15, 16, 23;—blasphemer executed, 23;—of Sennacherib, 2 Ki. 19. 8–19, 37; 2 Ch. 32. 9; Is. 36. 1, &c.—of the Pharisees in ascribing the miracles of Christ to Beelzebub, Mat. 9. 34; 12. 24; Mar. 3. 22; Lu. 11. 15; Jn. 10. 20;—against the Holy Spirit not to be forgiven, Mat. 12. 31; Mar. 3. 28; Lu. 12. 10;—idolatry reckoned blasphemy, Is. 65. 7; Eze. 20. 27, 28;—inconsistent conduct of believers lead others into it, 2 Sa. 12. 14; Eze. 36. 22, 23; 1 Ti. 5. 1.

BLASPHEMY, in the original Greek the word often occurs when applied to re-

proaches, not aimed against God, but a prophet, an angel, a good man, &c.; and is rendered *rail, revile, speak evil, &c.*; as in Mat. 12. 31; 27. 39; Mar. 15. 29; Lu. 23. 39; Ro. 3. 8; 14. 16; 1 Co. 4. 13; 10. 30; Ep. 4. 31; 1 Ti. 6. 4; Tit. 3. 2; 1 Pe. 4. 4, 14; 2 Pe. 2. 10, 11; Jude 9. 10. See **SIN AGAINST THE HOLY GHOST**.

BLAST, to parch, Hag. 2. 17;—storm of wind, Ge. 41. 6: 1 Ki. 8. 37;—God's anger, Ex. 15. 8; 2 Sa. 22. 16.

BLASTUS, blas'tus [one who sprouts, and brings forth], chamberlain of Herod Agrippa, Ac. 12. 20.

BLAZE, to publish about, Mar. 1. 45.

BLEATING, the crying of a sheep, Ju. 5. 16; 1 Sa. 15. 14.

BLEMISH, no beast having any to be sacrificed, Le. 22. 19; De. 15. 21; 17. 1; Mal. 1. 8, 14.

BLESS, God blesses us, by bestowing benefits on us, Ge. 12. 2, 3; Ex. 20. 24; Ep. 1. 3.

——. we bless God, by our ascribing to him his perfections, Ps. 36. 12; 34. 1; 96. 2; 103. 1, 2; 104. 1.

BLESSED, happy, enjoying the favour of God. Persons who are, Ps. 65. 4; 89. 15; 32. 1, 2; 144. 15; Is. 30. 18; Je. 17. 7; Lu. 11. 28; 12. 37; Re. 16. 15; 22. 14; 14. 13;—in possession of certain graces, Mat. 5. 3–12.

BLESSING, or **BENEDICTION**, the form of it in the wilderness, Nu. 6. 22;—at the removal of the ark, 10. 33;—and curses to be pronounced at Mount Gerizim and Ebal, Jos. 8. 33;—apostolic, 2 Co. 13. 14.

BLIND, *naturally*, not to be misled, Le. 19. 14;—*cursed* is he that does it, De. 27. 18;—*cured* (see **MIRACLES**);—*morally*, ignorant, Mat. 15. 14; Ro. 2. 19;—*spiritually*, not enlightened by God, Re. 3. 17; 1 Jn. 2. 11;—men may be made so judicially, Ps. 69. 23; Is. 29. 10; 44. 18; Mat. 13. 13–15; Jn. 12. 40.

BLINDFOLDED, the eyes covered, Lu. 22. 64.

BLINDNESS, inflicted on the Sodomites Ge. 19. 11;—on the Syrians, 2 Ki. 6. 18;—on Paul, Ac. 9. 8;—on Elymas, 13. 11;—cured, Mat. 12. 22; 9. 27; 20. 30; Mar. 8. 22; 10. 46; Jn. 9. 1; Ac. 9. 18.

— (SPIRITUAL), is want of a proper discernment of spiritual things, Ep. 4. 18; 1 Jn. 2. 11;—produced and maintained by love of sin, Jn. 3. 19, 20; Ro. 1. 21;—promoted by the devil, 1 Ki. 22. 22; 2 Co. 4. 4;—voluntary and wilful, Ps. 82. 5; Eze. 12. 2; Ac. 28. 27; Ro. 1. 19–21; 2 Pe. 3. 5;—inflicted as a judgment, 1 Ki. 2. 2, 23; Is. 6. 9, 10; 29. 10; 44. 18; Mat. 13. 14, 15; Jn. 12. 40; Ro. 11. 10;—can be removed only by Divine power, Is. 42. 7; Lu. 4. 18; Jn. 1. 9; 8. 12; 9. 39; 2 Co. 3. 16, 17.

BLOOD not to be eaten, Ge. 9. 4; Le. 3. 17; 7. 26; 17. 10, 14; 19. 26; Eze. 33. 25; Ac. 15. 29;—of sacrifices how disposed of, Ex. 23. 18; Le. 4. 7, 18; 5. 9; 17. 14.

— of Christ, *his righteousness*, including the whole of his obedience and sufferings, of which the shedding of his blood was the completion;—called precious, 1 Pe. 1. 19;—blood of the covenant, Zec. 9. 11; He. 13. 20;—blood of sprinkling, 12. 24;—redemption through it, Ep. 1. 7; Col. 1. 14; 1 Pe. 1. 18; Re. 5. 9;—sanctification through it, He. 10. 27;—cleanses from sin, 1 Jn. 1. 7; Re. 1. 5;—the wine in the eucharist, or Lord's supper, so called, Mat. 26. 28; Mar. 14. 24; Lu. 22. 20; 1 Co. 11. 25.

BLOSSOM, a flower that grows on a plant, Ge. 40. 10; Is. 5. 24; 27. 6; 35. 1, 2.

BLOT, a scorn or reproach, Pr. 9. 7;—*out*, or erase, Ex. 32. 32; Ps. 51. 1.

BLUE, azure, or sky colour, was anciently considered as a rich and magnificent colour, Ex. 25. 4; 28. 31; 39. 3; Nu. 15. 38; 2 Ch. 2. 7; Es. 1. 6; 8. 15; Eze. 23. 6.

BOANERGES, bo-a-ner'ges [sons of thunder], a name given to James and John, Mar. 3. 17.

BOAR, a male swine. The wild is fierce and revengeful, De. 14. 8; Ps. 80. 13; Pr. 11. 22; Is. 65. 4; 66. 3, 17.

BOASTERS, proud of speech, Ro. 1. 30; 2 Ti. 3. 2; Ja. 3. 5; 4. 16.

BOASTING, with haughty speech, censured Ps. 52. 1; Pr. 20. 14; 25. 14; 1 Co. 4. 7; 2 Co. 10. 12, 15.

—, examples of it, in Sennacherib, 2 Ki. 18. 19;—in Nebuchadnezzar, Da. 3. 15; 4. 29;—in Herod, Ac. 12. 20.

BOAZ, bō'az [in strength], or Booz, a man

of rank and wealth, Ru. 2. 1;—showed kindness to Ruth, who gleaned in his fields, 8–17;—married her, 4. 13.

BOCHERU, bok'e-ru [the first-born], one of the posterity of Saul, 1 Ch. 8. 38.

BOCHIM, bō'kim [the place of weeping, or mulberry-trees], an angel appears there, and reproaches the Israelites, Ju. 2. 1, 5.

BODY, to be kept pure, Ro. 12. 1; 1 Co. 6. 13; 1 Th. 4. 4;—not to be disfigured, Le. 19. 28; 21. 5; De. 14. 1;—changed at the resurrection, Mat. 22. 30; 1 Co. 15. 42, 51; Phil. 3. 21.

— of Christ, his church so called, Ro. 12. 5; 1 Co. 12. 27; Ep. 1. 22, 23; 4. 12; Col. 1. 18; 2. 19;—the bread in the Lord's supper figuratively so called, Mat. 26. 26; Mar. 14. 22; Lu. 22. 19; 1 Co. 11. 24.

BOIL, an inflammatory swelling, Ex. 9. 9.

BOISTEROUS, stormy, Mat. 14. 30.

BOLD. *See* COURAGE.

BOLDNESS, signifies in certain passages confident trust, Ep. 3. 12; He. 10. 19; Phil. 1. 20;—in prayer, He. 4. 16.

BOLLED, an *old* word, once-only in the Bible, and which means *full and ripe*, Ex. 9. 31.

BONDAGE, in slavery, or captivity, Ex. 1. 14; Ezr. 9. 8;—in spiritual subjection, He. 2. 15;—servile fear, Ro. 8. 15.

BONDMEN, not to be ill treated, Le. 25. 39.

BONES of the paschal lamb not to be broken, Ex. 12. 46; Nu. 9. 12;—of Jesus not broken, Jn. 19. 36; Ps. 34. 20.

— (DRY), their revival represents the restoration of the Jews, Eze. 37. 1, &c.

BONNETS, a kind of *mitres*, made of linen by the Jews, Ex. 28. 40; 29. 9; Is. 3. 20; Eze. 44. 18.

BOOKS of Moses are the most ancient, being written between fifteen and sixteen hundred years before Christ. At first men used to write on tables of stone, lead, brass, wood, wax, &c.; afterwards on the inner films of the papyrus, or paper reeds;—parchments, or skins, were still later;—and it is only between

- five and six hundred years back—since paper, made of rags, was invented;—the form of books was originally in rolls, or scrolls, Ezr. 6. 2; Is. 8. 1; Je. 36. 2, 6; Eze. 2. 9; Zec. 5. 1.
- , either included in Scripture under other names, or not preserved, because not inspired;—of the wars of God, Nu. 21. 14;—of Jasher, Jos. 10. 13; 2 Sa. 1. 18;—of Samuel concerning the kingdom, 1 Sa. 10. 25;—of Solomon, 1 Ki. 4. 32, 33;—the chronicles of David, 1 Ch. 27. 24;—the acts of Solomon, 1 Ki. 11. 41;—of Nathan, Samuel, and Gad, 1 Ch. 29. 29; 2 Ch. 9. 29;—of Ahijah the Shilonite, 9. 29;—the visions of Iddo, 29;—of Shemaiah the prophet, 12. 15;—of Jehu, 20. 34;—the sayings of the seers, 33. 19.
- BOOK, SEALED, exhibited to John, Re. 5. 1;—open, 10. 2;—eaten by him, 10. 10.
- BOOTH, tents formed of branches of trees, made by Jacob for his cattle, Ge. 33. 17;—Israelites lodge in during the feast of tabernacles, Le. 23. 42, 43; Ne. 8. 14;—a remarkable one, Jonah 4. 5.
- BOOTY, the spoil, or pillage, Nu. 31. 32; Je. 49. 32; Ha. 2. 7.
- BORDERS of garments enlarged by the Pharisees, Mat. 23. 5. *See* PHYLACTERIES.
- BORN AGAIN. *See* REGENERATION.
- BORROW, the Hebrews from the Egyptians, or rather, Heb. *ask* or *demand*, Ex. 3. 22;—law respecting, 22. 14;—the wicked borrow and pay not, Ps. 37. 21;—the inconvenience of it, Pr. 22. 7.
- BOSATH, *bo's'kath* [in poverty], a city of Judah, Jos. 15. 39.
- BOSOM, the breast of the arms, Nu. 11. 12;—the heart, or the best affection, Ru. 4. 16; Is. 40. 11;—oneness and intimacy, Jn. 1. 18;—name given by Jews to the state of the blessed, Lu. 16. 22, 23.
- BOSOR, *bo'sor* [taking away], father of Balaam, 2 Pe. 2. 15; more frequently called Beor.
- BOSSES, the thickest parts of the buckler, Job 15. 26.
- BOTTLES, anciently made of leather, or the skins of animals;—those of the Gibeonites, rent and bound up, Jos. 9. 4;—the Psalmist like a bottle in the smoke, old, dry, and shrivelled, Ps. 119. 83;—new wine not to be put into old, Mat. 9. 17.
- BOTTOMLESS, deep beyond conception, hell, or *endless*, or *perpetual* punishment, Re. 9. 1, 2, 11; 11. 7; 17. 8; 20. 1, 2.
- BOUNTIFULNESS, simplicity, sincerity, 2 Co. 9. 11.
- BOUNTY, a free gift, 1 Ki. 10. 13; 2 Co. 9. 5.
- BOW, for shooting arrows, Ge. 27. 3;—the rainbow, 9. 13, 14;—its permanency, ver. 15. 16.
- down the head, or the knee, to give homage to men, Ge. 24. 26; 27. 29; 43. 28;—to worship God, Ps. 95. 6; Ro. 14. 11; Ep. 3. 14.
- BOWELS, the heart, 2 Co. 6. 12; Phile. 7;—pity or compassion, Is. 63. 15; Je. 31. 20.
- BOX-TREE, a shrub evergreen, but it exists also as a tree, and the wood of considerable use, Is. 41. 19; 60. 13.
- BOZRAH, *boz'rah* [in distress], or Bezer, a city beyond Jordan, situated near the river Arnon, and was given by Moses to the tribe of Reuben, De. 4. 43;—one of the cities of refuge, Jos. 20. 8;—awful threatenings denounced against, Is. 34. 6; 63. 1; Je. 48. 24; 49. 13, &c.
- , an ancient city of Edom, in Arabia-Petrea, the capital of the land of Edom, and about 150 miles south-west of the former;—Jobab king of Edom was a native of it, Ge. 36. 33;—it was ravaged by the Assyrians, and afterwards by the Chaldeans, Is. 34. 6; Je. 49. 22.
- BRACELETS, ornamental chains of silver, gold, &c., about the wrist, Ge. 24. 30; Ex. 35. 22.
- BRAMBLE, a thorny shrub, Ju. 9. 14, 15; and here signifying a man of base and evil condition, Lu. 6. 44.
- BRANCH, Christ is called, Is. 11. 1; Je. 23. 5; Zec. 3. 8;—genuine believers, Jn. 15. 5;—children, or posterity, Job 8. 16; 15. 32, 33.
- BRANDISH, to shake a glittering sword, Eze. 32. 10.
- BRASS, a compound metal, formed of copper and zinc, which was first made in Germany, only six or seven hundred years ago. The Hebrew word *brass* is rather *copper*, Ge. 4. 22; Ex. 25. 3.

- , a brow of, signifying boldness and impudence in sin, Is. 48. 4; Ze. 6. 28;—the Grecian monarchy, under Alexander the Great, called a kingdom of brass, Da. 2. 39.
- BRAVERY**, boast, or splendour, Is. 3. 18.
- BRAWLING**, speaking loud, or quarrelling, Pr. 25. 24.
- BRAY**, to cry harsh for thirst, Job 6. 5; 30. 7;—to bruise, Pr. 27. 22.
- BREACH**, a gap in a wall, Eze. 26. 10;—to perform a promise, Nu. 14. 34;—punishment, 2 Sa. 6. 8;—an injury or hurt, Le. 24. 20.
- BREAD**, the manna in the wilderness, Ex. 16. 4, &c.; Jn. 6. 32;—Christ, 33;—believers called one, 1 Co. 10. 17;—the gospel, Pr. 9. 5; Mat. 15. 26.
- , *Shew-bread* [bread of faces], that which stood before the Lord, in the sanctuary, Ex. 25. 30; Le. 24. 5, 6.
- BREADTH**, the measure from side to side, Ge. 6. 15; 13. 17; Ex. 27. 18; Ep. 3. 18; Re. 21. 16.
- BREAK**, to dash to pieces, Ex. 34. 13;—to weaken, Ps. 10. 15;—to shine, Ca. 2. 17.
- BREASTPLATE**, of the high priest, a piece of embroidery of about 10 inches square, and of very rich work. It contained 12 precious gems, set in gold, each representing a tribe of Israel, and exhibiting the wonderful Urim and Thummim (*see* URIM), Ex. 28. 15; 39. 8.
- BREATH**, air for the lungs, Job 9. 18, the life, Ps. 146. 4; Da. 5. 23.
- BREATHE**, to infuse the soul, Ge. 2. 7;—the gifts of the Holy Ghost, Jn. 20. 22.
- BRETHREN**, to forgive each other, Mat. 5. 23, 24; 18. 21, 22;—to bear one another's burdens, and admonish each other, Ga. 6. 2; 2 Th. 3. 13-15;—to confess their faults, and pray for each other, Ja. 5. 16;—to love each other, Ro. 12. 10; 1 Th. 4. 9; He. 13. 9; how to prevent anger and hatred between, Mat. 18. 15. *See* BROTHER and BROTHERS.
- of Christ, his kinsmen, or relations, Mat. 12. 46; 13. 55; Mar. 6. 3; Lu. 8. 19.
- BRIBERY**, the crime of giving or taking rewards for bad practices,—censured, Ex. 23. 8; De. 16. 19; Job 15. 34; Pr. 17. 23; 29. 4; Ec. 7. 7; Is. 5. 23; Eze. 13. 19; Am. 2. 6.
- , examples of it; of the lords of the Philistines to Delilah, Ju. 16. 5;—of the sons of Samuel, 1 Sa. 8. 3;—of Asa to Benhadad, 1 Ki. 15. 19;—of Judas Iscariot, Mat. 26. 14;—of the soldiers who guarded the sepulchre of Jesus, 28. 12;—of Simon the sorcerer offered to Peter, Ac. 8. 18;—expected of Paul's friends by Felix, 24. 26.
- BRICK**, clay kneaded, and baked, or hardened, by the heat of the sun, or by fire;—tower of Babel built of, Ge. 11. 3;—the Hebrews compelled to make in Egypt, Ex. 1. 14; 5. 7.
- BRIDE**, figuratively, the saints and the church, Re. 18. 23; 21. 2, 9; 22. 17.
- BRIDEGROOM**, a man betrothed or new married, Jn. 2. 9;—Christ compared to, Mat. 9. 15; Mar. 2. 19; Lu. 5. 34.
- BRIDLE**, figuratively, the restraints of God's providence, 2 Ki. 19. 28; Is. 30. 28;—prudential and pious watchfulness, Ps. 39. 1; Ja. 1. 26; 3. 2.
- BRIEFLY**, in a few words, Ro. 13. 9; 1 Pe. 5. 12.
- BRIERS**, figuratively, an enemy, the Assyrian army, Is. 10. 17;—mischievous persons, Eze. 28. 24; Mi. 7. 4;—sins and lusts, He. 6. 8.
- BRIGANDINE**, a coat of mail, composed of iron rings, Je. 46. 4; 51. 3.
- BRIGHTNESS**, light, Is. 59. 9;—form of beauty, Da. 4. 36;—glory and splendour, Eze. 28. 7; Da. 12. 3; He. 1. 3.
- BRIMSTONE** and fire rained on Sodom, Ge. 19. 24;—shall be rained on the ungodly, Ps. 11. 6;—corrupt and infernal doctrine compared to, Re. 9. 17.
- BROIDERED**, wrought with various colours of needle-work, Ex. 28. 4; Eze. 16. 10, 13;—on plaited hair, 1 Ti. 2. 9.
- BROILED**, roasted on the fire, Lu. 24. 42.
- BROKEN**, destroyed, *shivered*, Ge. 17. 14; Le. 15. 12; Mat. 15. 37; Jn. 19. 36.
- BROOKS**, rivulets which dry in hot weather. Those mentioned in Canaan, on the east of Jordan, are—Arnon, Cherith, Jabbok, and Zered;—those on the west of Jordan are—Besor, Eshcol, Gaash, Jeruel, Kidron, Kishon, &c.

BROTH, slices of flesh boiled, Ju. 6. 19, 20;—made with flesh of swine, *unclean*, Is. 65. 4.

BROTHER, seed to be raised by another to one that died, De. 25. 5; Mat. 22. 24;—offended, Pr. 18. 19;—a penitent brother to be forgiven and restored, Ga. 6. 1. See **BRETHREN**.

BROTHERHOOD, society, union, Zec. 11. 14; 1 Pe. 2. 17.

BROTHERLY, like brothers, Am. 1. 9; Ro. 12. 10; 1 Th. 4. 9; He. 13. 1; 2 Pe. 1. 7.

BROTHERS, examples of enmity between them, of Cain to Abel, Ge. 4. 8;—Esau and Jacob, 27. 1, &c.;—the brethren of Joseph, 37. 1, &c.;—Amnon and Absalom, 2 Sa. 13. 28;—Jehoram and his brethren, 2 Ch. 21. 4;—two that applied to Jesus to divide their inheritance, Lu. 12. 13.

BRUISE, natural. Da. 2. 40;—spiritual, Mat. 12. 20;—political, 2 Ki. 18. 21.

BRUIT, report, rumor, or noise, Je. 10. 22; Na. 3. 19.

BRUTISH, resembling a beast, Ps. 92. 6; Pr. 12. 1; Is. 19. 11; Jude 10; 2 Pe. 2. 11.

BUCKET, a vessel to draw up water in, Nu. 24. 7; Is. 40. 15.

BUCKLER, **SHIELD**, **TARGET**, a piece of defensive armour, to ward off arrows, or the blows of a sword or spear, 1 Ch. 5. 18; 12. 34; 1 Ki. 10. 16; 1 Sa. 17. 6, 7; Pr. 2. 7; Ps. 18. 2.

BUFFETED, beaten, or harassed, Mat. 26. 67; 1 Co. 4. 11; 1 Pe. 2. 20.

BUILDERS, faithful ministers, 1 Co. 3. 10.

BUKKI, buk'ki [void], an high-priest and father of Uzzi, 1 Ch. 6. 5.

BUKKIAH, buk-ki'ah, [the dissipation of the lord], a temple musician, 1 Ch. 25. 4.

BUL [old age], the eighth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the second of their civil, corresponding to part of our October, 1 Ki. 6. 38.

BULL, wicked and furious enemies, Ps. 22. 12.

BULLOCK, a young bull, never castrated by the Jews, Ex. 29. 3, 11; Le. 4. 4.

BULRUSH, a shrub growing in fens, and easily bowed by the wind. Of it paper was made by the Egyptians (*see* **PAPER**), and baskets, and even boats. Ex. 2. 3; Is. 18. 2; 35. 7.

BULWARK, a strong fortification erected for the defence of cities, or to assist in storming them, 2 Ch. 26. 15; De. 20. 20.

BUNAH, bū'na [building, or understanding], one of Judah's posterity, 1 Ch. 2. 25.

BURDEN, predictions of heavy judgments thus called;—of Babylon, Is. 13. 1;—of Moab, 15. 1;—of Egypt, 19. 1;—of Tyre, 23. 1, &c.—the weight of sin and trouble, Ps. 38. 4; 55. 22. He. 12. 1;—of infirmity, Ga. 6. 2.

BURDENSOME, grievous, troublesome, Zec. 12. 3; 2 Co. 11. 9; 12. 13, 14.

BURIAL, the Jews did to their dead enemies, 1 Ki. 11. 15;—the want of it a calamity, De. 28. 26; Ps. 79. 2; Ec. 6. 3; Is. 14. 19; Je. 7. 33; 16. 4, 6; 25. 33; 34. 20;—a pompous one of Jacob, Ge. 50. 7, &c.

BURN, to inflame with anger, La. 2. 3;—violent lusts, 1 Co. 7. 9;—holy zeal, 2 Co. 11. 29.

BURNING BUSH, the Lord appeared in to Moses, Ex. 3. 2.

BURNISHED, polished, Eze. 1. 7.

BURNT-OFFERINGS. rules concerning them, Le. 1. 1, &c.; 6. 9;—daily, Ex. 29. 38.

BURST, to break asunder, Pr. 3. 10; Je. 2. 20; Mar. 2. 21; Ac. 1. 18.

BUSHEL, a corn measure, by the Romans 552 solid inches; our English is near eight inches more, Mat. 5. 15.

BUSHY, full of small branches, Ca. 5. 11.

BUSINESS, diligence in, commanded, Ro. 12. 11; 1 Th. 4. 11; 2 Th. 3. 12;—advantages of, Pr. 23. 29; Ep. 4. 28;—the neglect of, to be punished, Pr. 19. 15; 2 Th. 3. 10.

BUSY-BODIES, officious persons, who meddle with other people's concerns, censured, Pr. 20. 3; 26. 17; 1 Th. 4. 11; 2 Th. 3. 11; 1 Ti. 5. 13; 1 Pe. 4. 15.

BUTLER, a servant employed in furnishing the table, Ge. 40. 1, 9, 21; 41. 9; Is. 7. 15.

BUTTER, an unctuous food made of cream, Ge. 18. 8; De. 32. 14.

BUTTOCKS, the thickest part of the thigh, 2 Sa. 10. 4; Is. 20. 4.

BUY, the truth, Pr. 23. 23;—the blessings of salvation without money, Is. 55. 1;—

Christ bought his people, Ac. 20. 28; 1 Co. 6. 20; 1 Pe. 1. 18.

BUZ, [despised], the son of Nahor, by Milcah, and ancestor of Elihu, the companion of Job, Ge. 22. 21; Job 32. 2.

BUZI, bū'zī [my despising], the father of the prophet Ezekiel, Eze. 1. 3.

C.

CAB, a measure containing the sixth part of a seah, or the eighteenth part of an ephah;—during the siege of Samaria the fourth part of a cab of doves' dung, or rather *chick-pease*, was sold for five pieces of silver, 2 Ki. 6. 25.

CABBON, kāb-bon [as though understanding], a city in the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15. 40.

CABIN, small cells, Je. 37. 16.

CABUL, kā'bul [displeasing, or dirty], a city on the frontier of the lot of Asher, Jos. 19. 27;—*another*, the name of one of the cities that Solomon gave to Hiram, king of Tyre, 1 Ki. 9. 13.

CAGE, for birds, or wild beasts, Je. 5. 27; —the Antichristian state, Re. 18. 2.

CAIAPHAS, kāy'ā-fas [a searcher], a high-priest at the time Christ was put to death;—his advice to put Jesus to death, Jn. 11. 49; 18. 14;—Jesus examined before him, Mat. 26. 57; Mar. 14. 53; Lu. 22. 54; Jn. 18. 14.

CAIN, kain [possession], the eldest son of Adam;—his mother, too sanguine in her hopes, seems to have imagined that he was the promised seed, when she called him, *a man, the Lord*, Ge. 4. 1;—a tiller of the ground, 2;—offered fruit;—was angry, and reproved by the Lord, 5-7;—kills his brother Abel, 8;—alluded to with censure, 1 Jn. 3. 12; Jude 11.

CAINAN, kāy'nan [possessor, or purchaser], the son of Enos, and father of Mahalaleel, Ge. 5. 9-14; Lu. 3. 37.

CAKES, bread of fine flour, Ex. 12. 39; Le. 7. 12; 24. 5; Nu. 15. 20; Ju. 7. 13; Ho. 7. 8.

CALAH, kay'lah [favourable, opportunity, or as the green fruits], a city, Ge. 10. 12

CALAMITIES. *See* AFFLICTIONS.

CALAMUS, or *sweet cane*, an aromatic plant, an ingredient in the sacred perfume, Ex. 30. 23; Ca. 4. 14;—an article in the trade of Tyre, Eze. 27. 19.

CALCOL, kal'col [nourishing, or as consuming all things], one of Judah's posterity, 1 Ch. 2. 6.

CALDRON, a large vessel for boiling in, 1 Sa. 2. 14;—an emblem of the destruction of Jerusalem, Eze. 11. 3, 11.

CALEB, kā'leb [a dog, a crow, or a basket], gives a good account of the land of Canaan, Nu. 13. 30; 14. 6; De. 1. 36;—obtains Hebron, Jos. 14. 6; 15. 13;—his posterity, 1 Ch. 2. 18; 4. 15.

—, the son of Hur, his descendants, 1 Ch. 2. 50.

CALF, made by Aaron, in imitation of the Egyptian idol, *Apis*, Ex. 32. 4;—Jeroboam made two golden calves, and set the one in Bethel, and the other in Dan, 1 Ki. 12. 28.

CALKERS, carpenters, who build, and repair ships, Eze. 27. 9, 27.

CALL, God's invitation in the gospel, addressed to all men, Pr. 8. 4; Is. 45. 22; 55. 1; Mar. 16. 15; Jn. 7. 37; Re. 22. 17;—rejected by many, Mat. 20. 16; 22. 14; Jn. 5. 40;—awful doom of those who refuse, Pr. 1. 24, &c.; Je. 26. 4-6; 35. 17; Ac. 13. 46; 18. 6; He. 12. 25; Mat. 22. 3-7; Re. 2. 5.

—, *effectual*, by which the Spirit of God brings sinners to Christ;—it is a call from death to life, Jn. 5. 24, 25;—from darkness to light, Ac. 26. 18; 1 Pe. 2. 9;—from bondage to liberty, Ga. 5. 13;—from fellowship with the world to the fellowship with Christ, 1 Co. 1. 9;—from enmity to peace, 1 Co. 7. 15; Col. 3. 15;—from sin to holiness, 1 Th. 4. 7;—from misery to happiness, 1 Co. 7. 15;—made effectual, Ps. 110. 3; Ac. 13. 48; 2. 47.—In its nature it is *of grace*, Ga. 1. 15;—a *holy* calling, 2 Ti. 1. 9;—a *high* calling, Phi. 3. 14;—a *heavenly* calling, He. 3. 1;—and *without repentance*, or final rejection, Ro. 11. 29;—to the eternal glory of Christ, 2 Th. 2. 14; 1 Pe. 5. 10.

CALM, repose, rest, Ps. 107. 29; Jonah 1. 11, 12; Mat. 8. 26.

CALNEH, CALNO, kil'ne [our consumption or as murmuring], a city built by Nim-

rod, in the land of Shinar, Ge. 10. 10; Is. 10. 9;—if it be the same with *Canneh*, the inhabitants traded with the Tyrians, Eze 27. 23. At present nothing remains of it but ruins.

CALVARY, kal'va-re, or GOLGOTHA [the place of a skull], so called from its resemblance to a human skull;—Jesus crucified there, Mat. 27. 33; Mar. 15. 22; Lu. 23. 33; Jn. 19. 17.

CALVE, to bring forth young, Job 21. 10; 39. 1; Ps. 29. 9; Je. 14. 5.

CALVES, young cows, Ps. 68. 30; Ho. 10. 5; 13. 2; He. 9. 12, 19.

CAMEL, a large quadruped, with a long and slender neck, long legs, short ears, and two bunches on its back; and which can carry a heavy burden, and travel long without drink, during intense heat;—Abraham had many, Ge. 12. 16;—Job had three thousand, Job 1. 3;—coarse raiment made of their hair, *John*, Mat. 3. 4.

CAMON, kām'on [his resurrection], a place in the land of Gilead, Ju. 10. 5.

CAMP, the order of tents for the Hebrews in the desert; the tabernacle was placed in the midst, and Moses, Aaron, and their families, had their tents on the east of it; and the angel of the Lord went before the camp, Ex. 14. 19;—an army in the open air, 1 Sa. 4. 6.

CAMPHIRE, or CAMPHOR, a tree from which a well-known drug of the same name is prepared, Ca. 1. 14; 4. 13.

CANA, kā'nah [zeal, emulation, or jealousy], of Galilee, a town five miles north of Nazareth, and sixteen from the lake;—Jesus' first miracle here, Jn. 2. 1, &c.;—it still has a small village of about 300 inhabitants, and the half of them are Roman Catholics. Dr. Clarke, the traveller, saw large stone waterpots among the ruins at Cana, answering the description given in John 2. 6, of the ancient vessels of the country, and showing, from their number and size, the practice that had prevailed of keeping water in this way.

—, or KANAH, another is mentioned in the tribe of Asher, and ten miles south-east of Sidon, Jos. 19. 28;—another, a river of this name, in the tribe of Ephraim, 16. 8; 17. 9.

CANAAH, kā'nān [merchant trader], the son of Ham, who sported with his father's shame, Ge. 9. 22;—was cursed, 25; his posterity, 10. 15, &c.

—, the country so named, from Canaan, the son of Ham, bounded by Arabia on the east; on the south by the wilderness of Paran, Idumea, and Egypt; on the west by the Mediterranean; and on the north by the mountains of Lebanon. It is about 200 miles long, and 90 broad. It has since been distinguished by other names, such as the Land of Promise, the Holy Land, Judea, and Palestine. It is described as "a land flowing with milk and honey." It was well watered, very fruitful, abounding with rich pastures and flowers, and much diversified with hills and valleys. It lies between 32 and 34 degrees of north latitude, and therefore its climate was very hot during eight months in the year;—described in reference to many of its natural advantages, De. 8. 7-9; 11. 10-12;—promised to Abraham, Ge. 12. 7;—its boundary, Ex. 23. 31; Nu. 34. 1; Jos. 1. 3;—conquered by Joshua, 11. 16;—its kings enumerated, 12. 9;—the names of those who were to divide it, Nu. 34. 16;—how to be divided, 26. 52;—divided by lot, Jos. 14. 1, &c.;—its borders not conquered, 13. 1; Ju. 2. 3;—its ruined cities to be rebuilt, after the return of the Israelites from their present dispersion, Is. 49. 19; 51. 3; 52. 9; 54. 3; 61. 4; Eze. 36. 33;—what portion of it will be for the sanctuary, 45. 1, &c.;—for the city, 6;—for the prince, 7;—its boundary, 47. 13;—its division by lot, 48. 1. This once beautiful land has been constantly suffering under the horrors of servitude and frequent wars. The Saracens, Crusaders, Mamelukes, and Turks, have ruled it in succession; and under these late masters, who have possessed it since the year 1317, its sterility and desolation have constantly increased. its once noble cities are now poor villages, and most of the former villages are utterly extinct. Its barren, poverty-stricken, and altogether ruinous condition, affords a remarkable example of the fulfilment of the Divine threatening, "He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the watersprings into dry ground; a fruitful land into barrenness, for the wickedness of

- them that dwell therein," Ps. 107. 33, 34. Its cities, mountains, rivers, brooks, and valleys, are mentioned each apart.
- CANAANITES, *idolatrous*, to be extirpated, Ex. 23. 31; 34. 12; Nu. 33. 50; De. 20. 16; —not wholly conquered by Joshua, 16. 10; 17. 12; Ju. 1. 27, &c.; 2. 20; 3. 1, &c.
- CANDACE, kan-da'se [who possesses, contrition, or pure possession], a queen of Ethiopia Ac. 10. 27.
- CANDLE, light originally with oil lamps, Job 18. 6;—the soul, Pr. 20. 27;—ministers, Mat. 5. 15.
- CANDLESTICK, for the tabernacle, formed of gold, with six branches, and with oil, Ex. 25. 31; 37. 17;—shown in vision to Zechariah, Zec. 4. 1;—the seven churches, Re. 1. 20.
- CANDOUR, fair, open, and impartial dealing, commended and exemplified. 2 Sa. 12. 7; Ps. 15. 2, 3; Mat. 7. 1, 12; 2 Co. 1. 12.
- CANE, a reed to write with, common in Arabia and Syria, Is. 43. 24; Je. 6. 20. *See* CALAMUS.
- CANKER, corrode, 2 Ti. 2. 17; Ja. 5. 3.
- CANKER-WORM, one that preys upon the fruits, and is much like to the locusts, Joel 1. 4; Na. 3. 15, 16.
- CANTICLES. kan'ti-kels [song], the Latin name given to the Song of Solomon.
- CAPERNAUM, ka-per'nā-um [the field of repentance, for city of comfort], a city on the north-west shore of the sea of Galilee, and distant about ninety-six miles from Jerusalem, Mat. 4. 13, 14;—here Christ preached to multitudes, and performed miracles, Mar. 2. 1-12; Jn. 4. 46; 6. 17, &c. Its ruins are still seen, and the Arabs have several huts in it. *uninhabited*.
- CAPHTOR, kāf'tor [a sphere, hand, or those who inquire], is called an island, Je. 47. 4;—it most probably stood in the Nile, in Upper Egypt, Ge. 10. 14; Amos 9. 7.
- CAPPADOCIA, kap-pa-do'shē-a, a province of Asia Minor, extending from Mount Taurus to the Euxine Sea, and was bounded by Pontus on the north, Lycaonia and part of Armenia on the south, Galatia on the west, and by the Euphrates on the east. It contained many rich and populous cities;—persons from it present in Jerusalem, when the apostles preached, Ac. 2. 9;—Peter addresses the strangers in, 1 Pe. 1. 1. It was wrested from the Romans by the Turks, under whose dominion it continues. A number of Christians still remain, but greatly corrupted. It is now called Amasia.
- CAPTAIN, an officer of the army, Ge. 37. 36; 40. 4; Jos. 5. 14; 1 Sa. 9. 16;—Christ is so called, He. 2. 10.
- CAPTIVE, one taken prisoner, Ge. 14. 14; Ex. 12. 29; Ps. 106. 46; 137. 3; Je. 13. 17, 19; Da. 11. 8.
- CAPTIVES, *female* how to be treated, De. 21. 10.
- CAPTIVITY, slavery, or bondage;—the Babylonish, foretold, Am. 5. 1; 7. 11;—of Judah, Je. 13. 19; 20. 4; 25. 28;—their treatment in it, Ps. 137;—psalm of praise on their return from it, Ps. 136; Is. 26;—into the Assyrian, 2 Ki. 18. 9-12.
- CARBUNCLE, a very elegant gem, of a deep red colour, mingled with scarlet, and second in value to the diamond, Ex. 28. 17; Is. 54. 12; Eze. 28. 13. The carbuncle of the ancients is supposed to have been a garnet.
- CARCASE, a dead body of man or beast, Le. 5. 2; Is. 14. 19; Mat. 24. 28.
- CARCHEMISH, kar'ke mish [a lamb carried off], a town of the Assyrians, on the banks of the Euphrates;—taken by the Egyptians, 2 Ch. 35. 20;—retaken by Nebuchadnezzar, Je. 46. 1-12.
- CAREAH, ka-rē'ah [bald, ice], 1 Ki. 25. 23; Je. 40. 8.
- CAREFULNESS, great care, vigilance, Eze. 12. 18; 1 Co. 7. 32; 2 Co. 7. 11.
- CARELESS PERSONS, or those who are secure and unconcerned, called to serious thoughtfulness, Is. 32. 9-11.
- CARES, *anxious*. *See* ANXIETY.
- CARMEL, kar'mel [knowledge of circumcision, harvest, or excellent vineyard], a city of Judah, twelve miles south-east of Hebron;—here Saul erected a monument, 1 Sa. 15. 12;—here Nabal dwelt, 25. 5;—it was destroyed.
- , a celebrated mountain on the coast of the Mediterranean, about six-

- teen miles north-west of Jezreel. It is about 2000 feet in height, and on its summit are oaks and other trees, with plants of the wild vine and olive;—here Elijah offered his sacrifice, which was consumed by fire from heaven, 1 Ki. 18. 21-38;—here 450 prophets of Baal were slain, 40.
- CARNAL, fleshly, sensual, sinful, Ro. 7. 14; 8. 9; 15. 27; 1 Co. 3. 1, 3; 9. 11. 2 Co. 10. 4; He. 7. 16; 9. 10;—*mind*, its enmity against God, Ro. 8. 7.
- CARPENTER, Christ reproached as the son of, Mat. 13. 55;—himself so called, Mar. 6. 3.
- CARPUS, kar'pus [fruit, or fruitful], a convert of Paul, who dwelt at Troas, 2 Ti. 4. 13.
- CARRIAGE, a load for man or beast, Ju. 18. 21; 1 Sa. 17. 22; Is. 10. 28; 46. 1; Ac. 21. 15. In this last passage the word refers to baggage, or simply preparation for the journey.
- CARRY, to bear, protect, or drive, Ge. 37. 25; 42. 19; Ex. 33. 15; Is. 23. 7; Mar. 6. 55; Ep. 4. 14.
- CARSHENA, kar-shē'na [a lamb, sleeping], an officer of Ahasuerus, Es. 1. 14.
- CART, a carriage for luggage, 1 Sa. 6. 7; 2 Sa. 6. 3; Is. 28. 28.
- CARVING, cutting figures, or images, Ex. 31. 5; Ju. 18. 18; 1 Ki. 6. 18; 2 Ch. 33. 7; Ps. 74. 6; Pr. 7. 16.
- CASEMENT, a window or grate with hinges, Pr. 7. 6.
- CASIPHIA, ka-sif'i-a [money, or covetousness], a place supposed to have been near Babylon, Ezr. 8. 17.
- CASLUHIM, kas-lū'im [hopes of life, or as pardoned], a descendant of Ham, 1 Ch. 1. 12.
- CASSIA, a sweet aromatic spice, used in making the sacred oil, and other perfumes, Ex. 30. 24; Ps. 45. 8.
- CAST-AWAY, a lost person, 1 Co. 9. 27.
- CASTLES, places fortified, Ge. 25. 16; 1 Ch. 6. 54; 2 Ch. 27. 4.
- CASTOR and POLLUX, kas'tor and pol'lux [gemini, or the twins], were reckoned two sons of Jupiter, hostile to pirates; their images, therefore, were affixed to the head of ships, Ac. 28. 11.
- CAST OUT, to excommunicate, Jn. 9. 34.
- CATERPILLARS, insects which prey on leaves and fruits, 1 Ki. 8. 37; Ps. 78. 46; Is. 33. 4; Je. 51. 14; Joel 1. 4; 2. 25.
- CATTLE, to be watered, or freed from danger, on the Sabbath-day, Mat. 12. 11; Lu. 13. 15; 14. 5.
- CAUL, a net-work that covers the heart of some animals, Ex. 29. 13; Le. 3. 4;—a net-work for women's heads, Is. 3. 18.
- CAUSELESS, without reason, 1 Sa. 25. 31; Pr. 26. 2.
- CAUSEY, a way paved, 1 Ch. 26. 16, 18.
- CAVES, places of habitation and retirement, Ge. 19. 30; Jos. 10. 16; 1 Sa. 13. 6; He. 11. 38.
- CEASE, to leave off, 1 Sa. 7. 8;—to be forgotten, De. 32. 26;—to be removed, La. 5. 14;—to abstain from, Ps. 37. 8; Is. 1. 16.
- CEDAR, the noblest of trees, spreads its roots and branches exceedingly; it gives delightful shades, is always green, and spreads 120 feet around, 2 Ki. 19. 23; Ca. 5. 15; 2 Sa. 7. 2; 1 Ki. 4. 33; Ps. 80. 10; 92. 12; Am. 2. 9;—the temple of Solomon built with it, 1 Ki. 6. 15;—he applies to Hiram for it, 5. 6;—he wrote of it, 4. 33;—an emblem of the future prosperous state of Israel, Eze. 17. 22.
- CEDRON. See KIDRON.
- CELEBRATE, to praise, Le. 23. 32, 41; Is. 38. 18.
- CELESTIAL, heavenly, 1 Co. 15. 40.
- CELIBACY, or abstinence from marriage, advised in particular cases, Mat. 19. 12; 1 Co. 7. 1, &c., 27.
- CELLARS, stores for wine, &c., 1 Ch. 27. 28.
- CENCHREA, sen-krē'a [millet, small pulse], a seaport belonging to the city of Corinth, and eight miles east from it, Ac. 18. 18; Ro. 16. 1.
- CENSERS, golden vessels, in the form of a cup with a cover, in which the priest carried fire and incense, Le. 16. 12;—of Korah, &c., to be applied to the covering of the altar, Nu. 16. 6, 37, 38.
- CENTURION, an officer having the command of a hundred soldiers;—one of them came to Christ, and begged him to heal his servant, Mat. 8. 5;—another confessed the Messiahship and innocence of

- Christ at his crucifixion, Mat. 27. 54; Lu. 23. 47;—Cornelius one of them, Ac. 10. 1.
- CEPHAS, see 'fas [a rock, or stone], a name given to Peter, Jn. 1. 42.
- CEREMONIES, rites used in the Jewish worship. Nu. 9. 3. See TYPES.
- CERTAIN, sure, some, Nu. 16. 2; De. 13. 13; Mat. 20. 20; Ga. 2. 12.
- CERTAINTY, that which is real and fixed, Jos. 23. 13; Pr. 22. 21; Da. 2. 8; Lu. 1. 4; Ac. 21. 34; 22. 30.
- CERTIFY, to give sure information, 2 Sa. 15. 28; Ezr. 4. 16; Ga. 1. 11.
- CESAR, or CÆSAR, se'zar [a cut or gash], a name given to the Roman emperors, as Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Nero, &c., Lu. 2. 1; 3. 1; Ac. 11. 28; Phi. 4. 22.
- CESAREA, se-zar-ê'a, a city on the shore of the Mediterranean, about sixty miles north-west of Jerusalem, and was built by Herod the Great, in honour of Augustus;—Paul was brought to, after his conversion, Ac. 9. 30;—Cornelius sent messengers from, to Peter, 11. 11;—Paul was sent to, to be tried before Felix, 23. 23;—its walls were rebuilt in the time of the crusades. When visited by Dr. Clarke, not a single inhabitant remained.
- PHILIPPI, a city that stood between Sidon and Damascus, near the sources of the Jordan, Mar. 8. 27. Some think it was called *Laish*, or *Dan*. It was enlarged and embellished by Philip the tetrarch. It is called *Banias*, and has about 500 inhabitants, chiefly Turks, with a few Greeks.
- CHAFED, highly provoked, 2 Sa. 17. 8.
- CHAFF, the husk of corn, Ps. 1. 4; 35. 5;—false doctrine, Je. 23. 28;—ungodly, vile, and barren, Job 21. 18; Mat. 3. 12.
- CHAIN, a series of links, Ge. 41. 42; Ex. 28. 14;—bondage, La. 3. 7;—prisoner, Ac. 12. 7;—hell, Jude 6.
- , of gold, with which Joseph was honoured, Ge. 41. 42;—on the camels of the Midianites, Jn. 8. 26;—on Daniel, Da. 5. 29;—an emblem of the fate of Israel, Eze. 7. 23.
- CHALCEDONY, kal'se-do-ne, a gem of a grayish colour, clouded with blue, yellow, or purple, Re. 21. 19.
- CHALDEA, kal-dê'a [as dæmons, robbers], a country in Asia, comprehended in Babylonia, and which lay eastward of Syria. It had the river Tigris on the east side, Mesopotamia on the north, Arabia the Desert on the west, and the Persian Gulf and part of Arabia Felix on the south. Its soil was very fertile; but it had little rain for eight months in the year. It was well-watered by the annual inundations of the Tigris and the Euphrates, Je. 50. 10; 51. 24, 35; Eze. 16. 29; 23. 16. The ancient government of the country was sternly despotic; everything depended on the will of the prince, as illustrated, Da. 1. 10; 3. 19.
- CHALDEANS appointed to punish the Israelites, Hab. 1. 6;—to be punished for their cruelty, 2. 5, &c.
- CHAMBER, an apartment in a house, Ge. 43. 30; Da. 6. 10;—the clouds, Ps. 104. 13;—an upper and chief room, Ac. 1. 13; 20. 8.
- CHAMBERING, riot, or debauchery, Ro. 13. 13.
- CHAMBERLAIN, one who has the care of chambers, Es. 1. 10; 2. 15;—city treasurer, Ro. 16. 23.
- CHAMELEON, a little animal of the lizard kind, Le. 11. 30.
- CHAMMOIS, a species of goat, De. 14. 5.
- CHAMPAIGN, a plain, open country, De. 11. 30.
- CHAMPION, a powerful warrior, 1 Sa. 17. 4, 51.
- CHANCE, unforeseen, a thing unexpected, or unlooked for, 1 Sa. 6. 9;—accident, 2 Sa. 1. 9; excluded by Divine Providence, Ps. 91. 3, &c.; Pr. 16. 33; Mat. 6. 26; 10. 29; Lu. 12. 6.
- CHANCELLOR, the king's president for affairs, Ezr. 4. 8, 9.
- CHANCETH, happeneth, De. 23. 10.
- CHANGEABLE, fickle, Is. 3. 22.
- CHANGES, alterations, Ge. 45. 22; 2 Ki. 5. 5; Job 10. 17; Ps. 55. 19.
- CHANNEL, the course of a stream, Ps. 18. 15; Is. 8. 7; 27. 12.
- CHANT, to sing, Am. 6. 5.
- CHAPEL, a house for public worship, Am. 7. 13.
- CHAPTERS, ornaments on the tops of pillars, &c., Ex. 36. 38; 38. 17; 1 Ki. 7. 16.

CHAPMEN, dealers of goods, 2 Ch. 9. 14.

CHAPT, rent with drought, Je. 14. 4.

CHARGE, an order, injunction, or command;—of God to Adam, Ge. 2. 16;—of Moses to Joshua, De. 31. 7;—of God to Joshua, Jos. 1. 2;—of Joshua to the people, 22. 1; 23. 2;—of David to Solomon, 1 Ki. 2. 1; 1 Ch. 22. 6;—of Jehoshaphat to the judges, 2 Ch. 19. 6. 9;—of Jesus to the apostles, Mat. 10. 1, &c.;—to the seventy, Lu. 10. 1;—to Peter, Jn. 21. 15;—to the apostles before his ascension, Mat. 28. 19, 20; Mar. 16. 16;—of Paul to the elders of Ephesus, Ac. 20. 17, &c.

CHARGEABLE, costly, 2 Sa. 13. 25; Ne. 5. 15; 2 Co. 11. 9; 1 Th. 2. 9.

CHARGER, a vessel for holding provisions at table, now called a *salver*, Nu. 7. 13, 19, &c.; Ezr. 1. 9; Mat. 14. 8; Mar. 6. 25.

CHARIOTS, light half coaches;—a car or vehicle frequently used in ancient times in war, drawn by two or more horses, and carrying two men. Pharaoh pursued Israel with six hundred, Ex. 14. 7;—Philistines fight against Israel with thirty thousand, 1 Sa. 13. 5;—Solomon had a thousand and four hundred, 1 Ki. 10. 26;—Jabin, king of Canaan, had nine hundred of iron. Ju. 4. 3.

CHARITY, or LOVE, and general benevolence recommended, Ex. 23. 4; Le. 19. 18; De. 15. 7; 22. 1; Job 31. 16, &c.; Pr. 24. 17; 25. 21; Ec. 11. 1; Mat. 7. 12; 22. 39; 1 Co. 13; Ja. 2. 8. *See* AFFECTION and LOVE.

CHARRAN, kar'ran. *See* HARAN.

CHASTEN, to correct in love, Ps. 118. 18; Re. 3. 19;—to punish, Le. 26. 28; Pr. 19. 18;—to humble, Da. 10. 12.

CHASTISEMENT, correction, Job 34. 31; He. 12. 8. *See* AFFLICTION.

CHASTITY recommended, 1 Th. 4. 3; Col. 3. 5;—an example of it in Joseph, Ge. 39. 7;—in Job, Job 31. 1.

CHATTER, to make noise like birds, Is. 38. 14.

CHAWS, jaws, Eze. 29. 4; 38. 4.

CHEBAR, kē'bar [strength, or power], a river in Chaldea, where Ezekiel saw several of his visions, Eze. 1. 1; 3. 15; 10. 15, 20.

CHECKER-WORK, flowers, images, &c., 1 Ki. 7. 17.

CHEDERLAOMER, ked-er-lā'ō-mer [generation of servitude], takes Sodom, Ge. 14. 10;—defeated by Abraham, 15.

CHEERFUL, gay, merry, frank, Pr. 15. 13; Zec. 8. 19; 2 Co. 9. 7.

CHEERFULNESS, liveliness;—recommended, Pr. 12. 25; 15. 13, 15; 17. 22.

CHEESES, originally, curd little pressed, 1 Sa. 17. 18; 2 Sa. 17. 29; Job 10. 10.

CHELUBAI, ke-lū'bay [he altogether against me], a son of Hezron, 1 Ch. 2. 9.

CHEMARIMS, kēm'a-rims [black or blackness], the name of Baal's priests, Zep. 1. 4.

CHEMOSH, ke'mosh [handling, withdrawing], an idol of the Moabites, 1 Ki. 11. 7; Je. 48. 13. *See* BAAL-PEOR.

CHENAANAH, ke.nā'a-nah [broken in pieces], 2 Ch. 18. 10.

CHENANIAH, ken-a-nī'ah [preparation, disposition, strength], a chief musician of the temple, 1 Ch. 15. 22.

CHEPHIRAH, kef-i'rah [a little lioness], one who returned from the Babylonish captivity, Ne. 7. 29.

CHERETHIMS, kēr'eth-ims [who cuts, tears away], the Philistines, or a particular tribe of them, 1 Sa. 30. 14; Eze. 25. 16; Zep. 2. 5.

CHERETHITES and PELETHITES, David's life-guards, 2 Sa. 8. 18; 20. 23; 1 Ch. 18. 17.

CHERISH, to nurse up and comfort, 1 Ki. 1. 2, 4; Ep. 5. 29; 1 Th. 2. 7.

CHERITH, kē'rith [cutting, piercing], a brook of which Elijah drank till it was dry, 1 Ki. 17. 3, 4. It is probable that it was east of Jordan, near Beth-shan.

CHERUB, CHERUBIM, tshēr'ub, tshēr'u-bim [as a master, or fulness of knowledge], an order of angels, placed at the entrance of the garden of Eden, Ge. 3. 24;—figures of, for the ark, Ex. 25. 18–20; 37. 6;—between them God dwelt, or manifested his presence, 1 Sa. 4. 4; Ps. 80. 1; Is. 37. 16;—for the temple, 2 Ch. 3. 11;—seen in vision by Ezekiel, Eze. 1. 4; 10. 3; 11. 22.

CHESED, kē'sed [devil, a destroyer, or as a breast], Ge. 22. 22.

CHESTNUT-TREE, a beautiful and tall tree, with a kind of nuts, Ge. 30. 37; Eze. 31. 8.

CHESULLOTH, ke-sul 'loth [fearfulness], a city in the tribe of Issachar, Jos. 19. 18.

CHEWETH, grindeth with the teeth, Le. 11. 4, 7; De. 14. 6, 8.

CHICKENS, the young brood of hens, Mat. 23. 37.

CHIDE, to reprove, or blame, Ex. 17. 2; Ju. 8. 1; Ps. 103. 9.

CHIEF, the principal, dearest, or greatest, Ge. 40. 9, 21, 22; Nu. 3. 32; Ps. 78. 51; Mat. 20. 27; Ep. 2. 20.

CHIEFEST, the best, 1 Sa. 9. 22; 2 Ch. 32. 33; Ca. 5. 10; Mar. 10. 44; 2 Co. 11. 5.

CHILDBIRTH, the purification after it, Le. 12. 1, &c.;—exemplified by Mary, the mother of Jesus, Lu. 2. 22-24.

CHILDHOOD, infancy, 1 Sa. 12. 2; Ec. 11. 10.

CHILDISH, puerile, trivial, 1 Co. 13. 11.

CHILDLESS, having no children, Ge. 15. 2; 1 Sa. 15. 33. See BARREN.

—, to be so, a curse to the wicked, Le. 20. 20; 2 Sa. 6. 23; Je. 22. 30; Ho. 9. 14;—promises to good men who are so, Ps. 68. 6; 113. 9; Is. 56. 4.

CHILDREN to be instructed, Ge. 18. 19; De. 4. 9; 6. 6; 11. 19; Ps. 78. 5; Ep. 6. 4.

—, *their duty*, to regard the directions of their parents, Le. 19. 3; Pr. 1. 8; 6. 20; 13. 1; 15. 5; 23. 22; Lu. 2. 51; Ep. 6. 1; Col. 3. 20;—not to grieve their parents, Pr. 19. 26;—not to rob their parents, Pr. 28. 24;—not to despise them, De. 27. 16; Pr. 15. 5, 20; 23. 22; 30. 17; Eze. 22. 7;—to honour and maintain them, Ex. 20. 12; De. 5. 16; Ep. 6. 2, 3;—the smiting of their parents punishable with death, Ex. 21. 15; Le. 20. 9; De. 21. 18, &c.;—not to bear malice, but to love one another, Jn. 13. 34; 15. 12, 17; Ro. 12. 9, 10; He. 13. 1; 1 Jn. 2. 9, 10; 3. 23; 4. 7, 11, 20.

—, the duty of parents to chastise them for their faults, Pr. 13. 24; 19. 18; 22. 15; 23. 13, 14; 29. 15, 17;—this duty neglected by David to Absalom, 1 Ki. 1. 6;—by Eli to his sons, 1 Sa. 2. 22-25; 3. 13.

— to suffer for the sins of their parents to the third and fourth genera-

tion, Ex. 20. 5; De. 5. 9;—this to be reversed, Eze. 18. 1, &c.

—, *good*, a blessing to their parents, Pr. 10. 1; 15. 20; 23. 24; 27. 11; 29. 3.

—, *wicked*, and undutiful, a disgrace and a curse, Pr. 10. 1; 17. 21, 25; 19. 13; 28. 7; 29. 15.

— of God. See ADOPTION.

CHILEAB, kil'le-ab [perfection of the father], son of David by Abigail, 2 Sa. 3. 3;—also called Daniel, 1 Ch. 3. 1.

CHILION, kil'le-on [finished, complete, perfect], son of Naomi, Ru. 1. 2.

CHIMHAM, kim'ham [like to them], the son of Barzillai, for whose sake David honoured him; and whence, it appears, he built a town, 2 Sa. 19. 37, 38; Je. 41. 17.

CHIMNEY, a passage for smoke, very different from ours, Ho. 13. 3.

CHINNEROTH, See CINNERETH.

CHIOS, ky'os [open, or opening], an island near to Lesbos, and about twelve miles from the shore of Smyrna, Ac. 20. 15. It is now called Scio, with a population of about 9000.

CHISLEU, kis'lu [rashness, confidence], the ninth month of the sacred year of the Jews, and the third of their civil, answering to part of our November, Ne. 1. 1.

CHISLOTH-TABOR, kis'loth-tā'bor [fears, or purity], a city of Zebulun, Jos. 19. 12.

CHITTIM, kit'tim [those that bruise, or gold], the son of Java, and grandson of Japheth, Ge. 10. 4;—mentioned in the prophecy of Balaam, Nu. 24. 24; and in Is. 23. 1, 12; Da. 11. 30;—the chief residence of the posterity of Kittim in Macedonia.

CHIUN, ky'an, an Egyptian idol, thought by some to be Saturn, Am. 5. 26.

CHLOE, klō'e [green herb], a woman at Corinth noted for piety, 1 Co. 1. 11.

CHODE, quarrelled, Ge. 31. 36; Nu. 20. 3.

CHOLER, irascibility, great anger, Da. 8. 7; 11. 11.

CHOOSE, to select, Ex. 17. 9; Nu. 16. 7; Ps. 25. 12; Lu. 6. 13. See ELECTION.

CHORAZIN, ko-rā'zin [the secrets or mystery], a town on the western coast of the sea of Galilee, near to Capernaum, Mat. 11. 21; Lu. 10. 13.

CHOZEBA, ko-zē'ba [men liers], a city of Judah, 1 Ch. 4. 22.

CHRIST [the anointed], the Son of God, and the Redeemer of our guilty and perishing world;—his names, titles, and characters: Advocate, 1 Jn. 2. 1;—alpha and omega, Re. 1. 8; 22. 13;—amen, 3. 14;—apostle, He. 3. 1;—beginning of the creation of God, Re. 3. 14;—branch, Zec. 3. 8; 6. 12;—commander, Is. 55. 4;—corner-stone, 1 Pe. 2. 5;—living stone, 2. 4;—David, Je. 30. 9; Eze. 34. 23; 37. 24; Ho. 3. 5; day-spring, Lu. 1. 78;—deliverer, Ac. 7. 35; Ro. 11. 26;—Emanuel, Is. 7. 14; Mat. 1. 23;—first-begotten from the dead, Re. 1. 5;—first and last, 1. 17;—God blessed for ever, Ro. 9. 5;—governor, Mat. 2. 6;—holy one, Lu. 4. 34; Ac. 3. 14; Re. 3. 7;—horn of salvation, Lu. 1. 69;—image of God, 2 Co. 4. 4;—just one, Ac. 3. 14; 7. 52; 22. 14;—king everlasting, Lu. 1. 33;—King of Israel, Jn. 1. 49;—King of the Jews, Mat. 2. 2;—king of kings, Re. 17. 14; 19. 16;—lamb of God, Jn. 1. 29. 36;—lamb who opened the sealed book, Re. 5. 6;—lamb slain from the foundation of the world, 13. 8;—leader, Is. 55. 4;—light, true, Jn. 1. 8, 9; 3. 19; 8. 12; 9. 5; 12. 35, 46;—Lord, Mat. 3. 3; Mar. 11. 3;—lord of glory, 1 Co. 2. 8;—lord of lords, Re. 17. 14; 19. 16;—lion of the tribe of Judah, 5. 5;—maker and preserver of all things, Jn. 1. 3, 10; 1 Co. 8. 6; Col. 1. 16; He. 1. 2, 10; Re. 4. 11;—mediator, 1 Ti. 2. 5;—mediator of the new covenant, He. 12. 24;—Nazarene, Mat. 2. 23;—high priest, He. 3. 1;—prince, Ac. 5. 31;—prince of life, 3. 15;—prince of peace, Is. 9. 6;—prince of the kings of the earth, Re. 1. 5;—prophet, De. 18. 15, 18; Lu. 24. 19;—redeemer, Job 19. 25; Is. 59. 20;—our righteousness, Je. 23. 6; 33. 16;—root of David, Re. 5. 5;—root and offspring of David, and bright and morning star, 22. 16;—ruler, Mi. 5. 2;—saviour, Lu. 2. 11; Ac. 5. 31;—shepherd in the land, Zec. 11. 16;—good shepherd, Jn. 10. 11;—great shepherd of the sheep, He. 13. 20;—son of the highest, Lu. 1. 32;—son of God, Mat. 3. 17; 8. 29; Lu. 1. 35;—only begotten son, Jn. 1. 14, 18; 3. 16, 18;—son of man, Mat. 8. 20; Jn. 1. 51;—son of David, Mat. 9. 27; 24. 9;—star and sceptre, Nu. 24. 17;—bright and morning

star, Re. 22. 16;—true, 3. 7; 19. 11;—witness, Is. 55. 4;—faithful witness, Re. 1. 5; 3. 14; 19. 11;—word, Jn. 1. 1;—word of God, Re. 19. 13.

CHRIST was above Moses, He. 3. 5;—and all the Levitical priests, He. 7. 21; 8. 1. &c.

— was co-eternal with the Father, Jn. 1. 1, 3; 17. 5; Col. 1. 17; He. 13. 8;—co-equal with the Father, Mat. 28. 18; Jn. 5. 23; 16. 15; 17. 10; Phi. 2. 6; Col. 1. 16; 2. 9;—of one substance with the Father, Jn. 10. 30, 38; 12. 45; 17. 11, 22; 14. 9;—though, in his humanity, inferior to the Father, Jn. 14. 28;—King of kings, Lord of lords, and God of gods, Ro. 14. 9; Phi. 2. 9; Col. 2. 10, 15; 1 Pe. 3. 22; Re. 17. 14; 19. 16;—has a name above every name, Phi. 2. 9.

— was perfect man, Mat. 4. 2; 8. 24; 26. 38; Jn. 1. 14; 4. 6; 11. 35; 12. 27; 19. 28; Phi. 2. 7; He. 2. 14;—was without sin, though tempted as other men, Jn. 8. 46; 2 Co. 5. 21; He. 4. 15; 7. 26; 1 Pe. 2. 22; 1 Jn. 3. 5.

— was perfect God, as appears from the names and titles of God given him—*God*, Jn. 1. 1;—the *great God*, Tit. 2. 13; the *mighty God*, Is. 9. 6;—the *true God*, 1 Jn. 5. 20;—*God over all, blessed for ever*, Ro. 9. 5;—*LORD*, or as it is in Hebrew, *Jehovah*, Is. 6. 1, compared with Jn. 12. 41; Is. 40. 3, compared with Jn. 1. 23;—the attributes of God are ascribed to him; such as *eternity*, Col. 1. 17; Re. 1. 10–18; Mi. 5. 2, compared with Mat. 2. 6;—*omnipotence*, Phi. 3. 21; Re. 1. 8;—*omniscience*. Jn. 21. 17; 2. 24, 25; Re. 2. 23;—*omnipresence*, Mat. 18. 20; 28. 20; Ep. 4. 10;—*immutability*, He. 13. 8;—the works of God are ascribed to him; such as, the *creating* of all things, Jn. 1. 3; Col. 1. 16;—*upholding* all things, He. 1. 3; Col. 1. 17;—*governing* all things, Ep. 1. 22; Mat. 28. 18;—*forgiving sins*, Mat. 9. 2, 6; Lu. 5. 20;—*giving eternal life*, Jn. 10. 28;—*promising and sending the Holy Ghost*, Jn. 14. 26; 15. 26; Ac. 1. 5; 2. 4;—*raising himself from the dead*, Jn. 2. 19; 10. 17, 18;—*raising all the dead*, Jn. 5. 28;—*judging the world*, 5. 22; Ac. 17. 31;—*sentencing* both the righteous and the wicked to their everlasting portions, Mat. 25. 31–46;—*religious worship is given to him*, equally with the Father, 28. 19; Ac.

7. 59, 60; 2 Co. 13. 14;—*angels are commanded to worship him*, He. 1. 6;—*the redeemed in heaven worship him*, Re. 5. 8-14;—*all men are to honour him, even as they honour the Father*, Jn. 5. 23.

CHRIST was the Messiah spoken of by the prophets, Lu. 24. 27; Jn. 1. 45; 4. 25; 5. 39, 46; 11. 27; Ac. 26. 22;—*came down from heaven*, Jn. 3. 13, 31; 6. 38, 50; 16. 28;—*for our sakes*, Mat. 18. 11; Lu. 19. 10; Jn. 3. 17; 10. 10; 12. 47;—*was incarnate of the Virgin Mary*, Mat. 1. 18; Lu. 1. 35.

— *died for our sins*, Is. 53. 8; Da. 9. 26; Mat. 20. 28; Ro. 4. 25; 5. 6; 1 Co. 15. 3; Ga. 1. 4; Ep. 5. 2; He. 9. 28;—*abolished death*, 2 Ti. 1. 10.

— *rose again the third day*, Lu. 24. 1, 46, 47; Ac. 2. 24; 3. 15; 4. 10; 5. 30; 10. 40; 17. 31; Ro. 10. 9; 1 Co. 6. 14; 15. 3, 4; 1 Th. 1. 10; He. 13. 20; 1 Pe. 3. 18.

— *ascended up to heaven*, Mar. 16. 19; Lu. 24. 51; Ac. 1. 2, 9; Ep. 4. 8; 1 Ti. 3. 16.

— *sitteth on the right hand of God*, Mar. 16. 19; Ac. 7. 56; Ep. 1. 20; Col. 3. 1; He. 1. 3; 8. 1; 10. 12; 12. 2; 1 Pe. 3. 22.

— *is the alone head of the church*, Ep. 1. 22; 4. 15; 5. 23; Col. 1. 18.

— *is the only foundation of the church*, Is. 28. 16; Mat. 16. 18; 21. 42; 1 Co. 3. 11; Ep. 2. 20; 1 Pe. 2. 4-7.

— *is employed as the advocate of his people*, Ro. 8. 34; He. 7. 25; 1 Jn. 2. 1;—*and in preparing mansions for them*, Jn. 14. 2.

— *will come again to judge the world*, Ac. 1. 11; 1 Th. 4. 16; 2 Ti. 4. 1.

— *was expected by the Jews at the time of his coming*, Mar. 15. 43; Lu. 2. 25, 38; 3. 15; Jn. 1. 25, 45; 4. 25; 10. 24; 11. 27.

— *is the pattern that we ought to follow*, Mat. 11. 29; Jn. 13. 15; Phi. 2. 5; 1 Pe. 1. 15; 2 Ti. 1. 1; 1 Jn. 2. 6.

— *was trusted in by Abraham and the patriarchs*, Jn. 8. 56; He. 11. 1, &c.

— *to be the object of our faith*, Jn. 14. 1; Ac. 16. 31;—*all who believe in him shall be saved*, Jn. 3. 14-16, 36; 6. 40;—*they who believe not in him shall perish*, Jn. 8. 24; 3. 36; 1 Jn. 5. 10-12.

CHRIST to be the object of our love, 1 Co. 16. 22; Ep. 6. 24; 1 Pe. 1. 8.

— *not to be denied*, Mat. 10. 33; Mar. 8. 38; Lu. 9. 26; 12. 9; Ro. 1. 16; 2 Ti. 2. 12; 1 Jn. 2. 23.

—, *excellencies of his character, holiness*, Ac. 4. 27; He. 7. 26; Re. 3. 7; Ac. 3. 14;—*righteousness*, Is. 53. 11; 32. 1; 11. 4; He. 1. 9;—*faithfulness*, Is. 11. 5; 1 Th. 5. 24; 2 Th. 3. 4;—*guileless*, Is. 53. 9; 1 Pe. 2. 22;—*spotless*, 1 Pe. 1. 19; Jn. 8. 46; 2 Co. 5. 21;—*zeal*, Jn. 2. 17, with Ps. 69. 9; Lu. 2. 49;—*meekness*, Is. 53. 7, with Mat. 26. 63; 27. 12; Zec. 9. 9; Mat. 11. 29;—*compassion*, Is. 40. 11; Mat. 14. 14; 20. 34; Lu. 19. 41; Ja. 5. 11;—*filial obedience*, Ps. 40. 8; Jn. 4. 34; Lu. 2. 51.

—, *predictions respecting*. See PROPHECY.

—, *events of his life*. See JESUS.

—, *his miracles*. See MIRACLES.

—, *his parables*. See PARABLES.

—, *his example*. See EXAMPLE.

CHRISTIANS, the term first used at Antioch, Ac. 11. 26.

— *the salt of the earth*, Mat. 5. 13;—*the light of the world*, 14;—*their privileges*, 1 Pe. 2. 5, &c.; He. 12. 22;—*the sons of God*, 1 Jn. 3. 1, 2; Ro. 8. 14. &c.—*one with Christ and the Father*, Jn. 17. 11, 21;—*all one body*, Ep. 4. 15, 16;—*the temple of God*, 1 Co. 3. 16.

CHRONICLES, records of history, 1 Ki. 14. 19; 1 Ch. 27. 24; Es. 6. 1;—*four books of this name, including two of the Kings, contain the history of about 3500 years, from the creation till after the return of the Jews from Babylon*.

CHRYSOLEITE, kry'so-lyte, a gem of a golden colour, now called the topaz, Re. 21. 20.

CHRYSOPRASUS, kry-sop'ra-sus, a precious jewel, of a green colour, mingled with yellow, Re. 21. 20.

CHURCH, a number of persons, organized as a body, who meet to worship the Lord, and to observe the ordinances of Christ, Jn. 10. 16; Ro. 12. 5; 1 Co. 10. 17; 12. 13; Ga. 3. 28; He. 11. 40; 12. 23;—*sometimes means the whole body of professing believers*, Mat. 16. 18; Ac. 2. 47; Ep. 3. 10, 21; Col. 1. 24;—*sometimes a single local, or private congregation*, Ac. 14. 27; 18.

22; Ro. 16. 5; 1 Co. 14. 23; 3 Jn. 9;—sometimes the governors of the church, Mat. 18. 17; Ac. 14. 27;—sometimes, as some think, the place of worship, 1 Co. 11. 18; 14. 19, 34. The phrase, catholic church, is usurped and misapplied by Papists. No distinct body of professing Christians is entitled to this designation. It is only rightly applied to the church universal, including all true believers.

CHURCHES, reverence to be observed in them, Le. 26. 2; Ps. 93. 5; Ec. 5. 1; Je. 7. 30; Eze. 5. 11; 1 Co. 11. 1, &c.; 14. 23, &c.

—, instances of a profanation of them censured, 2 Ki. 21. 4; 2 Ch. 33. 7; Mat. 21. 12; Jn. 2. 13.

CHURL, a rude, surly, ill-bred man; also a miser, a niggard, Is. 32. 5, 7.

CHURNING, making butter, Pr. 30. 33.

CHUSHAN-RISHATHAIM, ku'shan-rish-at'hā'im [Ethiopian, or blackness of iniquities], a king of Mesopotamia, Ju. 3. 8.

CIELED, the inside of a roof plastered, 2 Ch. 3. 5; Je. 22. 14; Hag. 1. 4.

CILICIA, sil-ish'e-a [which rolls or overturns], a country in the south-east of Asia Minor, on the south of the Mediterranean sea, and the capital of which was Tarsus;—men from, disputed with Stephen, Ac. 6. 9;—Paul and Silas went through, confirming the churches, 15. 41. —It is near the river Cydnus, with about 30,000 inhabitants.

CINNAMON-TREE, the bark of which is so valuable, Ex. 30. 23; Pr. 7. 17; Re. 18. 13.

CINNERETH, sin'ne-reth, or **CHINNEROTH** [as a candle], a city of the tribe of Naphtali, on the west of the sea of Gennesareth, Jos. 11. 2; 12. 3; 19. 35; 1 Ki. 15. 20.

CIRCUIT, the act of moving round, 1 Sa. 7. 16; Ps. 19. 6; Ec. 1. 6.

CIRCUMCISION, the cutting off the foreskin of males, instituted, Ge. 17. 10;—of the Shechemites, 34. 24;—of the son of Moses, Ex. 4. 25;—of the Israelites in Gilgal, Jos. 5. 2;—a dissension about it, Ac. 15. 1, &c.;—the apostles consulted, 6;—their decree concerning it, 29;—when it profiteth, Ro. 2. 25;—of the heart, 29; De. 10. 16; 30. 6;—the *true* among Christians, Phil. 3. 3; Col. 2. 11;—not to be

submitted to by the Gentile converts, Ga. 5. 2;—the gospel of it committed to Peter, 2. 7;—Abraham justified without it, Ro. 4. 10.

CIRCUMSPECT, watchful, Ex. 23. 13.

CIRCUMSPECTION, looking around with cautious and careful conduct, recommended, Ex. 23. 13; Mat. 24. 42; Ro. 12. 17; 2 Co. 8. 21; Ep. 5. 15; Phil. 4. 8; 1 Th. 4. 12; 5. 6; 1 Pe. 2. 12; 3. 16.

CISTERN, a large vessel, or a reservoir, to retain water. Cisterns were very necessary in Canaan, where fountains were scarce; and some of them were 750 feet long, and 300 broad, 2 Ki. 18. 31; Pr. 5. 15;—the left ventricle of the heart, Ec. 12. 6.

CITIES OF REFUGE. *See* REFUGE, and LEVITICAL.

CITIZEN, one born in a city, Ac. 21. 39;—one who has the freedom and privileges of a city, 22. 28.

CITY, a walled town Jos. 6. 3;—the church on earth, Re. 11. 2;—heaven, He. 11. 10, 16.

CIVILITY, or kindness and politeness to others, recommended, Lu. 14. 10; Ro. 12. 10; 13. 7; 1 Pe. 2. 17.

CLAMOROUS, loud, noisy, Pr. 9. 13.

CLAUDA, klaw'da [a broken or lamentable voice], a small island near the south-west coast of Crete, Ac. 27. 16.

CLAUDIA, klaw'di-a [lame, shut up], a pious Roman lady, 2 Ti. 4. 21.

CLAUDIUS CÆSAR, klaw'di-us se'zar, the fifth of the Roman emperors; great dearth foretold, to take place during the reign of, Ac. 11. 28;—banishes the Jews from Rome, 18. 2.

CLAUDIUS LYSIAS, klaw'di-us lys'i-us, the Roman tribune, who commanded the guard at Jerusalem, rescued Paul, Ac. 21. 33; commanded him to be scourged, 22. 24;—sent him under a guard, with a letter to Felix, 23. 26.

CLAWS, four-footed beasts, De. 14. 6;—birds with their talons, Da. 4. 33; Zec. 11. 16.

CLAY, the bodies of men likened to, Job 4. 13; 13. 12; 33. 6; Is. 64. 8; Je. 18. 6;—worldly riches compared to, Hab. 2. 6.

CLEAN, ceremonially pure, Le. 10. 14;—free from sin, Ps. 51. 7;—empty, Pr. 14. 4.

CLEAVE, to adhere to with affection and constancy, as a man to his wife, Ge. 2. 24; Mat. 19. 5;—Israel to the Lord, De. 4. 4; Jos. 23. 8;—to the Lord Christ, Ac. 11. 23.

CLEMENCY, mercy, humanity, Ac. 24. 4.

CLEMENT, klē'ment [mild, good, modest], a noted Christian preacher, Phil. 4. 3.

CLEOPAS, or CLEOPHAS, klē'o-pas, or klē-o-fas [learned, the whole glory], one of the two with whom Jesus walked to Emmaus, Lu. 24. 18;—his wife Mary stood by the cross of Jesus, Jn. 19. 25.

CLERK, one very wise in Ephesus, Ac. 19. 35.

CLIMBED, ascended, Je. 4. 29; Lu. 19. 4.

CLOAK, a large outward covering, Mat. 5. 40;—a fair pretence, or concealment, Jn. 15. 22; 1 Th. 2. 5; 1 Pe. 2. 16.

CLOSE, to shut up, Ge. 2. 21;—to cover, Je. 22. 15.

CLOTHES, GARMENTS, VESTMENTS. The Hebrews wore a sort of shirt, or tunic, of linen, reaching to the calf, generally with sleeves, but sometimes having only arm-holes. A girdle confined it to their waist. Over this, various garments were worn, according to the quality of the person. All classes wore something in the form of a large shawl, called a *cloak*, or *upper garment*, reaching to the ankles, Mat. 21. 8. When a person had nothing on but the tunic, he is said to be *naked*, Jn. 21. 7. In this manner, the person condemned was stoned to death, Ac. 7. 58.

CLOUD, a pillar of, conducts the Israelites through the Red sea, Ex. 14. 19;—through the wilderness, Nu. 9. 15;—the chariot of God, Ps. 104. 3.

CLOUDS, multitudes, armies, Je. 4. 13; Is. 60. 8; He. 12. 1.

CLUSTER, a bunch, like grapes, raisins, &c., Ge. 40. 10; Nu. 13. 23; Mi. 7. 1; Re. 14. 18.

CNIDUS, nī'dus [age], a city standing on a promontory in Caria, a district of Asia Minor, Ac. 27. 7;—its ruins are seen.

COALS, seldom used to warm men, except in the night of winter, Jn. 18. 18;—of

juniper, terrible, and of long continuance, Ps. 120. 4.

COCK, apprized Peter's denial of Christ, Mar. 14. 68, 71, 72.

COCKATRICE, a species of serpent, Is. 11. 8; 14. 20; 59. 5; Je. 8. 17.

COCKLE, a weed that grows among corn, Job 31. 40.

COFFER, a chest, 1 Sa. 6. 8, 11, 15,

COFFINS, were not used by the ancient Jews, except those of distinction, Ge. 50. 26.

COGITATIONS, thoughts, or meditations, Da. 7. 28.

COL-HOZEH, kol-hō'zeh [every prophet], Ne. 3. 15.

COLLAR, a chain of gold, or silver, worn about the neck, Ju. 8. 26; Job 30. 18.

COLLECTION for the poor Christians at Jerusalem, Ac. 11. 29; 1 Co. 16. 1; 2 Co. 8. 1; 9. 1, &c.; Ro. 15. 26.

COLLEGE, a school for training up young prophets, 2 Ki. 22. 14; 2 Ch. 34. 22.

COLLOPS, slices or lumps of fat on the ribs, Job 15. 27.

COLONY, an ancient country, Ac. 16. 12.

COLOSSE, ko-lo'se [punishment, or correction], an ancient city of Phrygia, near to the place where the river Lycus disappears under ground; an epistle, bearing its name, was sent by Paul to the church in, Col. 1. 2;—it was destroyed by an earthquake in the year of Christ, 66.

COLT, a young ass, Mat. 21. 2, 7; Mar. 11. 5; Lu. 19. 35.

COMELY, decent, graceful, 1 Sa. 16. 18; 1 Co. 7. 35; 11. 13; 12. 24.

COMFORT, joy, ease, assistance, Job 6. 10; Ps. 119. 50; Ac. 9. 31; Ro. 15. 4; Phi. 2. 19.

COMFORTABLE, giving comfort, pleasing, 2 Sa. 14. 17; Zec. 1. 13.

COMFORTER, one of the titles of the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort the saints, Jn. 14. 16, 26; 15. 26; 16. 7.

COMMANDMENTS, the ten delivered by God from Mount Sinai, Ex. 20. 1, &c.; De. 5. 6, &c.;—written by God himself, Ex. 24. 12; 31. 18; 34. 1; De. 5. 22; 9. 10;—not abrogated by Christ, Mat. 5. 17; Mar. 10. 17; Lu. 18. 18;—

- summed up by Christ, Mat. 22. 37-40; Mar. 12. 29-31.
- COMMISSION, a trust, Ezr. 8. 36; Ac. 26. 12.
- COMMODOUS, convenient, Ac. 27. 12.
- COMMON, ordinary, or usual, Nu. 16. 29; Ec. 6. 1;—ceremonially unclean, Ac. 10. 14; 11. 8.
- COMMOTION, a tumult, Lu. 21. 9.
- COMMUNE, to converse, or talk together;—Abraham communed with the children of Heth, Ge. 23. 8;—Hamor with Jacob, 34. 6, &c.;—to converse with our own hearts, Ps. 4. 4; 77. 6.
- COMMUNION, fellowship with Christ and his disciples in the Lord's supper, so called, 1 Co. 10. 16. *See* LORD'S SUPPER.
- , *Christian*, Jn. 17. 21, &c.; Ro. 12. 5; 1 Co. 18. 17; 12. 12, 20; Ep. 4. 16; 1 Jn. 1. 3, 6, 7.
- *with God*, or the communication of divine graces from him, and the return of devout affections to him, enjoyed by believers, 1 Jn. 1. 3;—experienced by those only who are reconciled to him, Am. 3. 3; 2 Co. 6. 15;—and who love and obey him, Ps. 73. 25; Jn. 14. 23;—vain for men to make pretensions to it who are living in sin, 1 Jn. 1. 6;—*to obtain it*, we must study to know his will, Jn. 5. 39; be often in prayer, Lu. 8. 1;—embrace opportunities of retirement, Ps. 4. 4;—frequently meditate on his perfections, providences, love, and promises, 104. 34;—watch against vain thoughts, 119. 113;—and be found in the use of all the means of grace, Ps. 27. 4;—its *advantages* are humility and hatred of sin, Job 42. 5, 6;—deadness to the world, Phi. 3. 8; Ga. 6. 14;—patience under trouble, Ro. 8. 18; 2 Co. 4. 17;—fortitude in danger, Ro. 8. 31;—gratitude for mercies received, Ps. 103. 1;—direction under difficulties, Pr. 3. 5, 6;—happiness in death, Ps. 23. 4; 1 Co. 15. 55;—and panting desires for heaven, 2 Ti. 4. 7, 8.
- COMPACT, closely and firmly united, knit together, Ps. 122. 3; Ep. 4. 16.
- COMPANION, associate, partner, Ex. 32. 27; Ps. 119. 63; Pr. 13. 20; 28. 7; Re. 1. 9.
- COMPANY, bad, to be avoided, Ps. 1. 1; 26. 4; Pr. 1. 10; 2. 12; 4. 14, 15; 12. 11; 13. 20; 14. 7; 19. 27; 22. 24; 28. 7, 19; 29. 24; Ro. 1. 32; 1 Co. 5. 9; 15. 33; 2 Co. 6. 14; Ep. 5. 7.
- may be necessary, and do good, Mat. 9. 10; 11. 19; Mar. 2. 15; Lu. 15. 2; 1 Co. 5. 10; 1 Th. 5. 14.
- of the wise and good, beneficial, Pr. 13. 20; Mal. 3. 16, 17.
- COMPARISON, the art of comparing, Ju. 8. 2; Hag. 2. 3; Mar. 4. 30.
- COMPASSION, pity, sympathy, Mat. 9. 36;—recommended, Pr. 19. 17; Zee. 7. 9; Lu. 10. 33, 37; Ga. 6. 2; 1 Pe. 3. 8.
- COMPEL, to force, Le. 25. 39;—to urge by reasonable motives, Lu. 14. 23.
- COMPETENCY, sufficiency, what it consists in, Ge. 28. 20; Pr. 30. 8; He. 13. 5; 1 Ti. 6. 8.
- COMPLAINT, accusation, Ac. 25. 7;—a lamentation in, Psalms of, 3. 6. 7. 10. 12. 13. 14. 17. 22. 32. 35. 36. 38. 39. 41. 42. 43. 44. 51. 53. 55. 56. 57. 59. 60. 74. 77. 79. 80. 83. 88. 94. 102. 109. 120. 129. 130. 140. 142. 143.
- COMPLETE, full, perfect, Le. 23. 15; Col. 2. 10; 4. 12.
- COMPLIANCES, submissions, in important things dangerous, De. 13. 3; Pr. 1. 10; Da. 3. 16; 6. 10; Ga. 2. 5, 11;—in things indifferent advised, 1 Co. 9. 20.
- COMPREHEND, to conceive, Job 37. 5; Ep. 3. 18.
- CONCEAL, to hide, Ge. 37. 26; Pr. 11. 13; 12. 23.
- CONCEALMENT, hiding of crimes, the guilt of it, Ps. 50. 18; Pr. 28. 13; 29. 24; 2 Jn. 11.
- CONCEIT, pride, censured, Pr. 3. 7; 14. 16; 26. 12; Is. 5. 21; Ro. 12. 16.
- CONCEPTION, a conceiving in the womb, Ge. 3. 16; Ru. 4. 13.
- CONCISION, maintain the perpetual rite of circumcision, Phi. 3. 2. A designation given to those false Jewish teachers who maintained the obligation of circumcision after it was abolished. When it ceased to be a sacred ordinance by Divine appointment, its performance might well be called a *concision*, or mere cutting of the flesh, for its spiritual significance was gone.
- CONCLUDE, to infer as from premises,

- Ro. 3. 28;—to decide, to make a final judgment, Ro. 11. 32; Ga. 3. 22;—resolution, Ac. 21. 25.
- CONCUBINES, wives of the second rank, and subordinate to the mistress of the house, Ge. 25. 6; 2 Sa. 5. 13; 1 Ki. 11. 3, &c.
- CONCUPISCENCE, inordinate affection, censured, Ex. 20. 17; Ga. 5. 16; 1 Th. 4. 5; 1 Pe. 2. 11.
- CONDEMNATION, all men under as sinners, Ro. 5. 16, 18; Jn. 3. 18;—necessary consequence of sin, Ro. 6. 23; Pr. 11. 5; 12. 2; 13. 6;—all freed from who are in Christ, Ro. 8. 1.
- CONDUIT, a water-course, 2 Ki. 18. 17; 20. 20; Is. 7. 3; 36. 2.
- CONEY, or RABBIT, a species of hare, but less in size, Ps. 104. 18; Pr. 30. 26. It is thought more probable that the word translated coney, in the texts here quoted, refers to another animal, the *daman Israel* or *ashcoko*, which considerably resembles the coney, and better answers the description given of it, as to its dwelling in the rocks.
- CONFEDERACY, a league, or alliance, Is. 8. 12; Ob. 7.
- CONFESSION of Christ, a necessary duty, Mat. 10. 32; Mar. 8. 38; Lu. 9. 26; 12. 8; Ro. 10. 9; 2 Ti. 2. 12; 1 Jn. 2. 23; 4. 15.
- TO GOD, Ju. 10. 10, 15; Ezr. 9. 5; Ne. 1. 6; Ps. 32. 5; 38. 18; 41. 4; 51. 3; 119. 67, 176; Pr. 28. 13; Je. 3. 13; Da. 9. 5, 20; 1 Jn. 1. 8, 9.
- TO ONE ANOTHER, Le. 5. 5; Nu. 5. 7; Mat. 3. 6; Mar. 1. 5; Ac. 19. 18; Ja. 5. 16.
- CONFIDENCE, trust, reliance, assurance, Ps. 65. 5; 118. 8; Ga. 5. 10; Ep. 3. 12.
- CONFIRM, to strengthen, 1 Ch. 14. 2;—to fulfil, Da. 9. 12, 27.
- CONFISCATION, the act of transferring forfeited property to public use, Ezr. 7. 26.
- CONFLICT, combat, or struggle, Phil. 1. 30; Col. 2. 1.
- CONFORMABLE, suitable, Phil. 3. 10.
- CONFOUNDED, baffled, Ac. 9. 22;—ashamed, Job 6. 20; Je. 31. 19;—destroyed, Je. 1. 17;—amazed, Ac. 2. 6.
- CONFUSION, perplexity, disorder, Le. 18. 23; 1 Co. 14. 33; Ja. 3. 16.
- CONGEALED, freezed, Ex. 15. 8.
- CONGRATULATION, to express joy for happiness, 1 Ch. 18. 10.
- CONGREGATION, an assembly, a church, Le. 10. 17; 16. 33; Nu. 10. 7; Jo. 9. 27; Ps. 1. 5; 22. 22; Ac. 13. 43.
- CONIAH, ko-ni'ah [strength, or stability of the Lord], Je. 22. 24, 28; 37. 1.
- CONONIAH, kon-o-ni'ah [strength of the Lord], a Levite in the reign of Hezekiah, 2 Ch. 31. 12, 13.
- CONQUERORS, those who subdue their enemies, Ro. 8. 37; Re. 6. 2.
- CONSCIENCE, an inward persuasion of what is good or bad, common to all men, Pr. 20. 27; Ro. 2. 14, 15;—a weak one to be respected, Ro. 14. 2; 1 Co. 8. 22.
- , the happiness of a good one, Job 27. 6; Pr. 14. 14; 28. 1; 29. 6; Ro. 14. 22; 2 Co. 1. 12; Ga. 6. 4; 1 Ti. 1. 19; 1 Jn. 3. 19, 21; Ac. 23. 1; 24. 16; 1 Co. 4. 4; 2 Ti. 1. 3; He. 13. 18.
- , the terror of an evil one, Ge. 42. 21; 2 Sa. 24. 10; Ps. 38. 3; 40. 12; Pr. 14. 14; 18. 14; 28. 1; 29. 6; Jn. 8. 9; Mat. 27. 3; Ac. 24. 25; Tit. 1. 15.
- , purified only by the blood of Christ, He. 9. 14; 10. 2, 10, 22.
- CONSECRATE, to make sacred, or devote to the service of the Lord, as were all the first-born, both of man and beast, Ex. 13. 2;—the whole nation of the Jews, 19. 6;—all genuine believers, 1 Pe. 2. 9.
- CONSENT, to be of the same mind, Ge. 34. 23; Ac. 8. 1; Ro. 7. 16.
- CONSIDERATION, serious thoughts recommended, De. 4. 39; 32. 29; Ps. 77. 6; 119. 59; Pr. 15. 28; 22. 3; Is. 1. 3; Eze. 18. 28; Hag. 1. 5, 7; Lu. 14. 28; 1 Ti. 4. 15; 2 Ti. 2. 7.
- CONSOLATION, comfort, Je. 16. 7; Lu. 2. 25; Ro. 15. 5; 2 Co. 1. 5; Phil. 2. 1; He. 6. 18;—Christ is called, Lu. 2. 25.
- CCNSORTED, associated, Ac. 17. 4.
- CONSPIRACY, a conjunct plot, 2 Sa. 15. 12, 31; 2 Ki. 12. 20;—a rejection of God's authority, Je. 11. 9; Eze. 12. 25.
- CONSTANCY, or steadiness, required of us, in our *devotions*, Lu. 18. 1; 1 Th. 5.

17. 18;—under our *sufferings*, Mat. 5. 11, 12; 1 Pe. 4. 12, 13;—in our *profession*, He. 10. 23;—in our *beneficence*, Ga. 6. 9;—in our *friendships*, Pr. 27. 10;—in our *obedience*, Ps. 119. 33.

CONSTELLATIONS, an assemblage of stars, Is. 13. 10.

CONSTRAINED, compelled, Mat. 14. 22; Lu. 24. 29; Ac. 16. 15; 2 Co. 5. 14.

CONSULTED, took counsel with, or together, 1 Ki. 12. 6; 1 Ch. 13. 1; Ps. 83. 3; Da. 6. 7; Ha. 2. 10; Mat. 26. 4; Jn. 12. 10.

CONSUME, to waste, destroy, or spend, Ge. 41. 30; Ex. 33. 3; Job 20. 26; Ps. 39. 11; Is. 10. 18; 2 Th. 2. 8; Ja. 4. 3.

CONSUMMATION, completion, Da. 9. 27.

CONSUMPTION, a waste, Le. 26. 16; De. 28. 22; Is. 10. 22, 23; 28. 22.

CONTAIN, to comprise, hold, 1 Ki. 8. 27; Jn. 21. 25; 1 Co. 7. 9.

CONTEMN, to scorn, Ps. 10. 13; 15. 4; Is. 16. 14; Eze. 21. 10, 13.

CONTEMPTIBLE, base, Da. 12. 2; Mal. 1. 7, 12; 2 Co. 10. 10.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, scornfully, Ps. 31. 18.

CONTEND, to strive, contest, De. 2. 9; Job 9. 3; Is. 49. 25;—to reprove, Ne. 13. 11;—to punish, Am. 7. 4.

CONTENT, satisfied, Ge. 37. 27; Mar. 15. 15; Lu. 8. 14; He. 13. 5.

CONTENTION, strife, or dispute, Pr. 13. 10; Phil. 1. 16; 1 Th. 2. 2.

CONTENTIOUS, quarrelsome, perverse, Pr. 21. 19; 26. 21; 27. 15; Ro. 2. 8; 1 Co. 11. 16.

CONTENTMENT, satisfaction, recommended, Pr. 30. 8, 9; He. 13. 5; 1 Ti. 6. 6; 1 Co. 7. 20;—of Esau, Ge. 33. 9;—of Barzillai, 2 Sa. 19. 35;—of the Shunamite, 2 Ki. 4. 13;—of Paul, Phil. 4. 11.

CONTINUAL, lasting, incessant, Ex. 29. 42; Nu. 4. 7; Pr. 15. 15; Is. 14. 6; Lu. 18. 5; Ro. 9. 2.

CONTRADICTION, opposition, whether by words, reproaches, or attempts to defeat, He. 7. 7; 12. 3.

CONTRARY, disagreeing, opposite, Le. 26. 21; Mat. 14. 24; Ac. 17. 7; 18. 13; Ro. 11. 24; Ga. 5. 17; Tit. 2. 8.

CONTRIBUTION, joint giving money for the poor, Ro. 15. 26.

CONTRITE, CONTRITION, for sin; a heart *broken, bruised*, or deeply affected with grief for; promises to such, Ps. 34. 18; 51. 17; Is. 57. 15; 61. 1; 66. 2;—examples of it in David, 2 Sa. 12. 13; Ps. 51. 3, 4;—Peter, Mat. 26. 75.

————, evidences of. See REPENTANCE.

CONTROVERSIES, disputes, vain and profitless ones to be avoided, 1 Ti. 1. 4; 6. 4, 20; 2 Ti. 2. 16; Tit. 3. 9.

CONTROVERSY, a dispute, De. 17. 8; Ho. 4. 1; 12. 2; 1 Ti. 3. 16.

CONVENIENT, fit, or proper, Pr. 30. 8; Je. 40. 4; Mar. 6. 21; Ro. 1. 28; 1 Co. 16. 12; Ep. 5. 4; Phile. 8.

CONVERSANT, familiar, Jos. 8. 35; 1 Sa. 25. 15.

CONVERSATION, familiar discourse, but in Scripture it means generally *conduct* or *behaviour*, Ps. 37. 14; 50. 23; 2 Co. 1. 12; Ga. 1. 13; Ep. 2. 3; 4. 22; 2 Pe. 3. 11;—religious and edifying, recommended, De. 6. 7; 11. 19; Ps. 35. 28; 37. 30; 40. 10; 71. 22; 77. 12; 105. 2; Pr. 10. 31; Mal. 3. 16; Mat. 12. 35; Ep. 4. 29; Col. 3. 16; 4. 6; 1 Th. 4. 18; 5. 11.

————, with the profligate and idle to be avoided, Mat. 12. 36; Ep. 4. 29; 5. 3; Col. 3. 8; 2 Pe. 2. 7.

CONVERSION, the *turning* of a sinner, in heart and practice, from what is forbidden to what is commanded, 2 Ki. 17. 13; Ac. 26. 18; Ps. 51. 13; Is. 6. 10;—earnest calls to it, Is. 55. 7; Eze. 33. 11; Ac. 3. 19;—those who do turn shall be saved, Eze. 18. 27; Is. 55. 7;—those who do not, must perish, Mat. 18. 3;—beneficial to those who promote it, Da. 12. 3; 1 Ti. 4. 16; Ja. 5. 19;—accomplished by the grace of God, 1 Ki. 18. 37; Jn. 6. 44; Ac. 3. 26; 11. 21, 23; 16. 14; Ro. 15. 18;—promises connected with, Ne. 1. 9; Je. 3. 14; Eze. 18. 27; Ho. 6. 1–3; subject of prayer, Ps. 80. 7; 85. 4; Je. 31. 18; La. 5. 21.

————, the evidences of, are, *hatred* of sin, Ps. 101. 3; 119. 104;—*love* to God, Ps. 73. 25;—*delight* in his people, Jn. 13. 35;—*attendance* on, and *love* to his ordinances, Ps. 27. 4;—*trust* in his word and mercy, 9. 10;—*obedience* to his will, Mat. 7. 20.

CONVERT, a change, Ps. 51. 13; Mat. 18. 3; Jn. 12. 40; Ja. 5. 19.

CONVEY, to carry, 1 Ki. 5. 9; Ne. 2. 7; Jn. 5. 13.

CONVICTION, a detection of sin, sometimes the fruit of natural conscience, Jn. 8. 9;—produced by the Holy Spirit, 16. 8; guilt and danger of stifling, Pr. 29. 1; He. 3. 7, 8.

CONVINCE, to make sensible by plain proofs, Job 32. 12; Jn. 8. 46; Tit. 1. 9; Ja. 2. 9; Jude 15.

CONVOCATIONS, the assembling of multitudes for the worship of God, Ex. 12. 16; Le. 23. 2; Nu. 28. 26.

COOS, kō'os [top], an island of the Mediterranean, at a small distance from the south-west point of Asia Minor, Ac. 21. 1. The Saracens conquered it, and afterwards the Turks; and the inhabitants are principally Mahometans. Its present name is Lango or Stancora.

COPIED, a book in manuscript, or something transcribed, as from an original, Pr. 25. 1.

COPPER, a hard and heavy metal, next to silver, and most ductile into wires or threads, Ezr. 8. 27.

COPULATION, a junction of the sex. Le. 15. 16.

COPY, a manuscript, or transcript, De. 17. 18; Jos. 8. 32; Ezr. 4. 11; Es. 3. 14.

COR, a measure equal to 17,468 solid inches, which is 44 solid inches more than the English quarter, Eze. 45. 14.

CORAL, formerly supposed to be a plant, but now known to be a congeries of small marine animals; or, properly, the shells they form gathered into large solid masses, and oft forming rocks in the sea. It is very common in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, &c.; and is exceedingly dangerous to ships, Job 28. 18: Eze. 27. 16.

CORBAN [a gift], whatever was offered to the service of the temple, Mar. 7. 11, 12.

CORDS, small ropes. Ex. 35. 18;—*silver cord*, marrow of the back-bone, Ec. 12. 6;—of love, Ho. 11. 4;—the wicked, Pr. 5. 22.

CORIANDEER, a plant with a hot seed, Ex. 16. 31.

CORINTH, kōr'inth [satisfied, ornament,

or beauty], the capital of Achaia, situated on the isthmus or neck of land which joins the Morea to Attica on the north. It was founded about 1514 years before the Christian era, and therefore is one of the most ancient in the world. Its commodious haven, and advantageous situation gave it a vast commerce and immense wealth. Riches introduced pride, luxury, and lewdness, to a vast degree. Here the fine arts were cultivated with the greatest success; and the splendid style of its public buildings gave rise to the most elaborate of the four orders of Grecian architecture;—Paul preached here, Ac. 18. 1;—met with much opposition, 6;—encouraged in a vision, 9;—a church was formed, to which he afterwards wrote two epistles, which bear the name of this place. After a long struggle with the Turks, the inhabitants obtained success in 1823, and it now belongs to the Greek state. Its population, at the present time, is only about 2000, and they are generally of the Greek church.

CORINTHIANS, two epistles written by Paul to the Christians.

CORMORANT, the water-raven, a large fowl, of the pelican kind, and about the size of a goose. It lives on fish, and is of shy and solitary habits, Le. 11. 17; De. 14. 17; Is. 34. 11. It is occasionally tamed, and taught to catch fish for its master.

CORN, in Canaan, wheat, barley, rye, &c.; Jos. 5. 11; 1 Sa. 17. 17; Mar. 4. 28; Jn. 12. 24.

CORNELIUS, kor-nē'li-us [of an horn], a centurion, the first Gentile convert, Ac. 10. 1, &c.

CORNER-STONE, one at an angle, Job 38. 6;—Christ himself, Ps. 118. 22; Ac. 4. 11; Ep. 2. 20.

CORNET, a wind instrument of horn, or like one, for sounding in war, or at religious solemnities, 1 Ch. 15. 28; Ps. 98. 6; Da. 3. 5; Ho. 5. 8.

CORRECT, punish, Ps. 39. 11; 94. 10; Pr. 29. 17; Je. 2. 19; 10. 24.

CORRECTION, amendment, punishment, Job 37. 13; Pr. 3. 11; 7. 22; Je. 2. 30; 5. 3; Hab. 1. 12; 2 Ti. 3. 16.

CORRUPT, to defile, taint, or bribe, Ge. 6. 11; De. 4. 16; Ps. 14. 1; 73. 8; Eze. 20. 44; Da. 2. 9; Mat. 7. 17, 18; Ep. 4. 22; Re. 19. 2.

CORRUPTIBLE, that which may be corrupt, Ro. 1. 23; 1 Co. 9. 25; 1 Pe. 1. 18.

CORRUPTION, or depravity, of human nature universal, Job 14. 4; Ps. 51. 5; Jn. 3. 6; Ro. 3. 23; Ga. 5. 17; Ep. 2. 1, &c.; Col. 2. 13.

— called the flesh, Jn. 3. 6; Ro. 8. 5; Ga. 5. 17;—the natural man, 1 Co. 2. 14;—the old man, Ro. 6. 6; Col. 3. 9;—the vanity of the mind, Ep. 4. 17;—evil concupiscence, Col. 3. 5; 1 Th. 4. 5;—the carnal mind, Ro. 8. 7.

—, applied to the grave, or putrefaction of the body, Ps. 16. 10; Ac. 13. 34, 35; Ps. 49. 9;—to sinful courses, 2 Pe. 1. 4; 2. 12, 19.

COSAM, kō'sam [divining], one of our Saviour's ancestors, Lu. 3. 28.

COSTLY, dear, expensive, 1 Ki. 5. 17; 7. 9; Jn. 12. 3; 1 Ti. 2. 9.

COTES, huts, or shelters, 2 Ch. 32. 28.

COTTAGE, a small house, Is. 1. 8; 24. 20; Zep. 2. 6.

COUCHES, beds, Ge. 49. 4; Ps. 6. 6; Lu. 5. 19, 24; Ac. 5. 15.

COULTER, a ploughshare, 1 Sa. 13. 20, 21.

COUNCIL, a meeting of rulers, Mat. 5. 22; Jn. 11. 47. See **SANHEDRIM**.

COUNSEL, advice, Pr. 20. 18;—God's purpose, Ac. 4. 28; Ep. 1. 11;—His counsels are unchangeable, Ps. 33. 11; Job 23. 13; Pr. 19. 21; Ro. 9. 11; He. 6. 17, 18;—are sovereign, Da. 4. 35; Ps. 115. 3; 135. 6;—shall be performed, Is. 14. 24; 46. 11.

COUNSELLOR, one who gives advice, 2 Sa. 15. 12;—Christ, Is. 9. 6.

COUNTENANCE, the face of man, discovers his mind, Pr. 15. 13.

— of God shining on his people, his dealing kindly with them, Ps. 4. 6; 11. 7; 21. 6.

COUNTERVAIL, to make up the loss, Es. 7. 4.

COUNTRY, native, the love of it expressed, Ne. 2. 3.

—, heaven, called a better than Canaan, in respect of it *society, privileges,*

employments, and pleasures, He. 11. 16; 12. 22; Re. 7. 17; 21. 4.

COUNTRYMAN, one of the same country, 2 Co. 11. 26; 1 Th. 2. 14.

COUPLE, a pair, 2 Sa. 13. 6; 16. 1; Is. 21. 7.

COURAGE, the foundation of it, Job 11. 13-15; Ps. 3. 6; 27. 1; 46. 1; 56. 4, 11; 112. 7; 118. 6; Pr. 28. 1; He. 13. 6.

—, mental, Ps. 119. 46; Mar. 8. 38; 2 Ti. 1. 8; 1 Pe. 4. 16.

—, examples of it, in Jonathan, 1 Sa. 14. 6;—in David, 17. 32;—of Shadrach and his companions, Da. 3. 18;—in Daniel, 6. 10;—of Peter and John, Ac. 4. 19;—of Peter and the other apostles, 5. 29;—of Paul, 20. 24; 21. 13;—of the Christians in general, Ro. 8. 38.

COURAGEOUS, brave, noble, Jos. 1. 7; 2 Sa. 13. 28; Am. 2. 16.

COURT, an area in connection with a house, enclosed by walls, oft called a court-yard, 2 Sa. 17. 18;—the tabernacle for God's worship, Ex. 27. 9;—the courts, or uncovered spaces, connected with the temple were three, 2 Ki. 21. 5; 2 Ch. 28. 6.

COURTEOUS, kind, affable, 1 Pe. 3. 8.

COUSIN, a term of relation between the children of brothers and sisters, Lu. 1. 36, 58.

COVENANT, a deed or contract, one of God with Noah, Ge. 9. 12;—with Abraham, 17. 4, 10;—of Abraham with the Hittites, 23. 3, &c.;—of Isaac and Abimelech, 26. 31;—of Jacob and Laban, 31. 44;—of Joshua and the people, Jos. 24. 25;—made by Josiah, 2 Ki. 23. 3;—of the Jews after their return from Babylon, Ne. 10. 1, &c.;—a new one to succeed the Mosaic, Je. 31. 31; 32. 37; He. 8. 6; 10. 16;—Christ the mediator of it, He. 8. 6; 9. 15; 12. 24;—fulfilled in Him, Lu. 1. 68-79;—ratified by his blood, He. 9. 14-24.

—, the ancient forms of making one, Ge. 15. 9, 10, 17, 18; 23. 3, &c.; Je. 34. 15, 18.

COVERT, a retreat, 1 Sa. 25. 20;—a thick-et, Job 38. 40;—a hiding-place, 2 Ki. 16. 18;—Christ, Is. 32. 2.

COVET, to desire what is good, 1 Co. 12.

31;—to desire what is sinful, Ex. 20. 17; Mi. 2. 2.

COVETOUSNESS, or immoderate desire of earthly things, forbidden, Ex. 20. 17; De. 5. 21; Ro. 7. 9; 13. 9;—absorbs the affections, Ecze. 33. 31; 2 Pe. 2. 14;—boundless, Ec. 5. 10; Hab. 2. 5;—censured, Pr. 23. 7; Lu. 12. 15; 1 Co. 6. 10; Ep. 5. 5; Col. 3. 5; 1 Ti. 6. 9; He. 13. 5; 1 Jn. 2. 15;—threatening against, Job 20. 15; Is. 5. 8; 57. 17; Je. 6. 12, 13; Mi. 2. 1, 2; Hab. 2. 9, 11; Ro. 1. 18, 29.

—, examples of, of Achan, Jos. 7. 21;—of Samuel's sons, 1 Sa. 8. 3;—of Gehazi, 2 Ki. 5. 20;—of Balaam, Nu. 22. 17, 21; 31. 8; 2 Pe. 2. 15; Jude 11;—of Ahab, 1 Ki. 21. 22;—of young ruler, Mat. 19. 22;—of Judas Iscariot, Mat. 26. 14;—of Ananias and Sapphira, Ac. 5. 1, &c.;—of Demetrius, 19. 24;—of Felix, Ac. 24. 26;—the folly of it, Ec. 4. 8; 5. 10.

COWARDICE, want of courage, the cause of it, Le. 26. 17, 36; Ps. 53. 5; Pr. 28. 1;—of Adam and Eve, Ge. 3. 8;—of Sarah, 18. 15;—of the disciples of Jesus in the ship, Mat. 14. 26;—of Peter, 30;—of all the disciples when he was apprehended, 26. 56.

COZBI, kōz'bi [a liar, sliding away], she, with a number of her country-women (Midianites), came into the camp of the Israelites, to seduce them to uncleanness, Nu. 25. 6-18.

CRACKNELS, a sort of hard cakes, 1 Ki. 14. 3.

CRAFT, deceit or guile, Da. 8. 25; Mar. 14. 1;—a trade or occupation, Ac. 18. 3; 19. 25, 27.

CRANE, a tall and long-necked fowl, with a loud voice, Is. 38. 14; Je. 8. 7.

CRAVE, to ask earnestly, Mar. 15. 43.

CREATION, ascribed to God, Ge. 1. 1; Ps. 124. 8; 146. 6; Ne. 9. 6; Ac. 14. 15; 17. 24;—was wrought by the second person in the Godhead, Jesus Christ, Jn. 1. 3, 10; 1 Co. 8. 6; Ep. 3. 9; Col. 1. 16; He. 1. 2; Re. 4. 11.

CREATOR to be remembered in youth, Ec. 12. 1.

CREDITORS, they to whom a debt is owed, their duty, De. 15. 2;—certain rules prescribed to them, Ex. 22. 26, 27;

De. 24. 6, 10, 11; 23. 20; Le. 25. 35, 36; Mat. 18. 23.

CREDULITY, too great easiness in believing men, caution against, Pr. 14. 15; Je. 29. 8; Mat. 24. 4, 23; Mar. 13. 5; Lu. 21. 8; 1 Jn. 4. 1.

CREEK, a small bay of the sea, Ac. 27. 39.

CRESCENS, kres'sens [growing], one of Paul's preachers, 2 Ti. 4. 10.

CRETE, kreet, or CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, to the south-east of the Morea, and is about 180 miles in length, and 54 in breadth. It was originally called the *happy island*, from its fertility and salubrity. It contained a hundred cities or considerable towns;—Paul sailed close by, Ac. 27. 12, 13;—left Titus there, Tit. 1. 5;—its inhabitants infamous for falsehood, &c., 12. The present population is estimated at 350,200; of whom 200,000 are Turks, 150,000 Greeks, and 200 Jews. Candia, the capital, contains 15,000 inhabitants.

CRETIANS, krē'shi-ans, the inhabitants of Crete, Tit. 1. 12.

CRIMES, many of them accounted capital among the Jews, and to be punished with death. See DEATH.

CRIMSON, a very deep red colour, 2 Ch. 2. 7; 3. 14; Is. 1. 18; Je. 4. 30.

CRISPUS, kris'pus [curled], the chief ruler of the Jewish synagogue at Corinth, converted and baptized by Paul, Ac. 18. 8; 1 Co. 1. 14.

CROCODILE. See LEVIATHAN.

CROSS, a sort of gibbet, consisting of two pieces of wood placed across each other, in the form of † or X; but that of our Saviour is said to have been of the former kind,—here Christ was put to death, Mat. 27. 32;—the whole of his sufferings, Ep. 2. 15, 16; He. 12. 2;—the doctrine of the crucifixion, or whole gospel, 1 Co. 1. 17, 18; Ga. 5. 11; 6. 12;—the self-denial and sufferings of the Christian life, Mat. 10. 38; 16. 24; Mar. 8. 34; Lu. 9. 23; 14. 27.

CROUCH, to stoop low, 1 Sa. 2. 36; Ps. 10. 10.

CROWN, a diadem, worn by sovereigns, 1 Ch. 20. 2; Es. 1. 11;—by the Jewish high-priest, Ex. 29. 6; 39. 30; Le. 8. 9;—the glorious reward of the redeemed, called

a crown of life, Re. 2. 10;—of righteousness, 2 Ti. 4. 8;—of glory, 1 Pe. 5. 4; incorruptible, 1 Cor. 9. 25.

CRUCIFY, the Roman custom, to nail a slave to a cross, Mat. 20. 19; 27. 31; He. 6. 6.

CRUELTY, a want of feeling, forbidden, Ge. 49. 5, &c.; De. 25. 3; Pr. 11. 17; 12. 10; Eze. 18. 18; examples, of Simeon and Levi, Ge. 34. 25; 49. 5;—of Pharaoh, Ex. 1. 14;—of Adoni-bezek, Ju. 1. 7;—of Menahem, 2 Ki. 15. 16;—of Jehoram, 2 Ch. 21. 4;—of Herod the Great, Mat. 2. 16.

CRUMBS, for dogs, the Gentiles so called, Mat. 15. 27; Lu. 16. 21.

CRYSTAL, a transparent stone, Job 28. 17; Re. 4. 6; 21. 11; 22. 1.

CUBIT, the measure from the point of the elbow to the point of the middle finger, commonly reckoned half a yard. By some the cubit of Scripture has been reckoned at nineteen, by others at nearly twenty-two inches, Ge. 6. 16; De. 3. 11; Mat. 6. 27.

CUCKOO, a solitary bird, well known by its peculiar cry, Le. 11. 16.

CUCUMBER, a plant, the fruit of which is fleshy like an apple, Nu. 11. 5; Is. 1. 8.

CUMMIN, a plant somewhat like fennel, which the Jews sowed in their fields, Is. 28. 25, 27;—the scribes and Pharisees paid tithes of it, Mat. 23. 23.

CUP, a drinking vessel, Ge. 40. 11;—sufferings from God, Is. 51. 17;—it is, or rather represents, God's covenant, Mat. 26. 27, 28; 1 Co. 11. 25.

CURIOSITY, an inquisitiveness, to be wise above what is written, condemned, De. 29. 29; Ac. 1. 6, 7;—in vain speculations censured, 1 Ti. 1. 4; Tit. 3. 9.

CURIOUS, made with art, Ex. 28. 8; Ac. 19. 19.

CURRENT, good money, Ge. 23. 16.

CURSE of the earth, &c., after the fall, Ge. 3. 14;—of Cain, 4. 11;—of Canaan, 9. 25;—of the Israelites if disobedient, Le. 26. 14; De. 28. 15, &c.;—to be pronounced from Mount Ebal, 27. 13;—not to curse the deaf, Le. 19. 14;—to bless, and not to curse, Ps. 62. 4; Ro. 12. 14; Ja. 3. 10;—remarkable instances of cursing, 2 Ki. 2. 23; Ps. 109. 6, &c.; Je. 17. 18; Mal. 2. 2.

CURSING, profane. *See* SWEARING.

CURTAINS, curiously made for the tabernacle, Ex. 26. 1.

CUSH, kush [blackness], the eldest son of Ham, and father of Nimrod; and is generally called Ethiopia (*see* ETHIOPIA), Ge. 10. 6, 7.

CUSHI, ku'shī, the same as Cush;—a messenger sent to David to inform him of Absalom's death, 2 Sa. 18. 21;—Zephaniah's father, Zep. 1. 1.

CUSTODY, charge, or security, Nu. 3. 36.

CUSTOM, ordinary practice, Ge. 31. 35; Lu. 4. 16;—a tax, Ro. 13. 7.

CYMBALS, hollow vessels of brass, which, being struck against each other, make a sharp sound, 2 Sa. 6. 5; 1 Ch. 15. 16; 16. 5, 42; Ps. 150. 5; 1 Co. 13. 1.

CYPRESS, a tree, evergreen, tall, and strong; used by the Romans in funeral ceremonies, Is. 44. 14.

CYPRUS, sy'prus [fair, or fairness], an island of the Mediterranean, situated between Cilicia and Syria; and about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is nearly traversed from east to west by two lofty chains of mountains, which, during winter, are covered with snow. It was celebrated in ancient times for its fertility and beauty, for its dense population, and for the gaiety and licentiousness of its inhabitants. Its fruits, particularly grapes, are pre-eminent; and its corn is of a superior quality. Its population is estimated at 80,000, and two-thirds of them are Christians. Joses, sur-named Barnabas, and an old disciple, Mnason, were natives of it, Ac. 4. 36; 21. 16;—the gospel carried to it by some who fled from persecution, 11. 19;—saints in, confirmed by Paul and Barnabas, Ac. 13. 4, &c.; 15. 39.

CYRENE, sy-ré'ne [a wall, coldness], a city of Lybia, in Africa, westward of Egypt; and is situated in a plain about eleven miles south from the Mediterranean Sea. At the present time it belongs to the Turks;—Mat. 27. 32; Ac. 2. 10; 11. 20; 13. 1.

CYRENIUS, sy-ré'ne-us, or QUIRINUS [who governs], the Roman deputy of Syria, Lu. 2. 1, 2.

CYRUS THE GREAT, sy'rus [as miserable,

or as an heir], the founder of the Persian empire, mentioned by name, long before his time, as the deliverer of Israel, Is. 44. 28; 45. 1;—his decree in favour of the Jews, 2 Ch. 36. 22; Ezr. 1. 1;—restores the vessels of the temple, 7.

D.

DABBASHETH, dāb' bash-eth [flowing with honey, or causing infamy], a city of Zebulun, Jos. 19. 11.

DABERATH, dāb' ē-rath [word, thing, or a bee], a town near the foot of Mount Tabor, Jos. 19. 12; 1 Ch. 6. 72;—a village of it remains.

DAGGER, a short sword, Ju. 3. 16, 21, 22.

DAGON, dā'gon [corn, or fish], the principal idol of the Philistines, the upper part formed like a man, and the under like a fish;—falls before the ark of God, 1 Sa. 5. 3.

DAINTY, nice, or delicate, Ps. 141. 4; Re. 18. 14.

DALMANUTHA, dāl-mā-nū'tha [a bucket, leanness], a city on the east side of the sea of Tiberius, Mar. 8. 10;—even its ruins are not found.

DALMATIA, dāl-may'shē-a [deceitful lamps, vain brightness], a province of old Illyricum, and east of the Gulf of Venice. The country is 200 miles in length, and 40 in breadth;—Titus preached in it, 2 Ti. 4. 10. In the thirteenth century, the Waldenses were numerous here. The French were in it for a time, but abandoned it in the year 1814; and it was divided between the Turks and the Austrians. Though many of the inhabitants are called Christians, yet they are greatly licentious and superstitious.

DAMAGES to be made good, Ex. 21. 28. 35; 22. 5; Le. 6. 2; 24. 18; Nu. 5. 7; Eze. 33. 15; Lu. 19. 8.

DAMARIS, dām'a-ris [a little woman], a convert of the apostle Paul, Ac. 17. 34.

DAMASCENES, dām-a-seens', inhabitants of Damascus, 2 Co. 11. 32.

DAMASCUS, da-mas'kus [a sack full of blood], an ancient and celebrated city,

long the capital of Syria, about 140 miles north-east from Jerusalem. It is the oldest standing in the world; mentioned by Abraham, Ge. 14. 15; 15. 2; and was 1913 years before Christ. It is situated in the midst of an extensive plain, surrounded with mountains, well-watered, and beautiful and fertile. It has many rivulets and canals, and the large river, the Barrady, runs through this city;—an altar seen there by Ahaz, and one like it set up in the temple, 2 Ki. 16. 10; threatened with being conquered, Je. 49. 23;—and destroyed, Is. 17. 1;—Saul proceeded to, on his persecuting errand, Ac. 9. 2. Its population is now about 150,000; of whom 10,000 are chiefly of the Greek church, 3000 Jews, and the remainder are Arabs and Turks. The Greek patriarch of Antioch resides here, and has under him forty-two archbishops and bishops.

DAMNATION, the awful punishment of the wicked in hell, Mat. 23. 33; 2 Pe. 2. 3;—sometimes *judgment*, condemnation, or punishment in this life, 1 Co. 11. 29; Ro. 13. 2.

DAMSEL, a young maid, Ge. 24. 55; Mat. 14. 11; 26. 69; Ac. 12. 13; 16. 16.

DAN [judgment], one of the sons of Jacob, and the father of the tribe called by his name;—his birth, Ge. 30. 6;—prophetic blessing of his father concerning him, 49. 16, 17.

—, or **LAISH**, a city on the east of the source of Jordan, south of Mount Lebanon, and the northern extremity of Canaan;—near to it Abraham routed the Canaanitish kings, Ge. 14. 14;—here Jeroboam set up one of his idols. 1 Ki. 12. 29;—it fell into decay when Cesarea Philippi was built. See Ju. 18. 19, 30.

DANCING, on solemn occasions, and in religious worship, Ex. 15. 20; 32. 19; 2 Sa. 6. 14; Ps. 149. 3; 150. 4.

—, an expression of joy, Ju. 11. 34; 1 Sa. 18. 6; 29. 5; Je. 31. 4; Mat. 14. 6.

DANDLED, a fondled child, Is. 66. 12.

DANGER, peril, hazard, Mat. 5. 21, 22; Mar. 3. 29; Ac. 19. 27, 40.

—, from persecution, to be avoided by prudence, Mat. 4. 12; 10. 16, 23. 21;



15; Jn. 7. 1; Ac. 14. 6; 17. 14;—examples of deliverance from it to be sought by lawful means, in the case of Jacob, Ge. 32. 6;—of Joseph, 40. 14;—of David by Michal, 1 Sa. 19. 12.

— of Elijah from Jezebel, 1 Ki. 19. 2;—of Jesus before being carried to Egypt, Mat. 2. 13;—of Jesus from the Pharisees, 12. 15;—of the apostles, Ac. 8. 1;—of Paul, 9. 23;—of Paul and Barnabas, 14. 5, &c.

—, deliverance from it to be prayed for, Ge. 32. 11; 1 Sa. 26. 24; Ps. 7. 1; 55. 16; 59. 1; 71. 12, &c.; Jn. 12. 27.

—, incurred heedlessly by Dinah, Ge. 34. 1;—by Peter going on the water, Mat. 14. 28;—of Paul's companions on the voyage, Ac. 27. 9.

DANIEL, dan'i-el [judgment of God, or God is my judge], carried captive to Babylon, Da. 1. 6;—refuses the king's provisions, 8;—interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dreams, 2. 1, &c.; 4. 1;—the writing on the wall, 5. 25;—made chief of the presidents by Darius, 6. 1;—cast into the den of lions, 16;—his vision of the four beasts, 7. 1, &c.;—of the ram and he-goat, 8. 1, &c.;—terrified with a vision, 10. 5;—his prophecy of the seventy weeks, 9. 24;—of the kings of the north and south, 11. 1, &c.;—to have his part in the resurrection, 12. 13;—the testimony of God in his favour, Eze. 14. 14; 28. 3.

DANITES, dan'ites, descendants of Dan;—go in quest of more country, Ju. 18. 1;—rob Micah, 14, &c.;—their inheritance, Jos. 19. 40;—conquer Laish, Ju. 18. 27;—set up an idol there, 30.

DARIUS, Da-ri'us [he that inquires], *the Mede*, reigns in Babylon, Da. 5. 31;—his decree in honour of the God of Daniel, 6. 26.

—, *king of Persia*, renews the decree of Cyrus in favour of the Jews, Ezr. 6. 1.

DARKNESS, in Egypt, Ex. 10. 21;—at the crucifixion of Jesus, Lu. 23. 44.

— of the sun, moon, and stars, in prophetic language, signifies the gloom or horror which hangs over governments;—the destruction of Babylon thus predicted, Is. 13. 1, 10;—of Tyre, 24. 23;

—Idumea, 34. 4;—*see also*, Eze. 32. 7; Joel 2. 10, 31; 3. 15.

DARLING, one beloved, Ps. 22. 20; 35. 17.

DART, a weapon thrown by the hand, 2 Sa. 18. 14; Job 41. 26; Ep. 6. 16; He. 12. 20.

DATHAN, dā'than. *See* KORAH.

DAUB. to besmear, or plaster, Ex. 2. 3; Eze. 13. 10–12, 14.

DAUGHTER, the church of Christ, Ps. 45. 10;—the inheritance of her father to pass to, Nu. 27. 7; 36. 2.

DAVID, dā'vid [beloved, dear], the son of Jesse, and descendant of Judah, Ru. 4. 22; Mat. 1. 6;—anointed by Samuel, 1 Sa. 16. 12;—the Spirit of the Lord comes upon him, 18;—attends Saul, 19;—kills Goliath, 17. 38, &c.;—marries Michal, the daughter of Saul, 18. 22, &c.;—concealed by her, 19. 12;—goes to Samuel, 18;—takes leave of Jonathan, 20. 42;—takes the hallowed bread, 21. 1, &c.;—feigns madness at Gath, 13;—at Adullam, 22. 1;—sends his parents to the king of Moab, 3;—rescues Keilah, 23. 1, &c.;—favoured by an invasion of the Philistines, 23. 25;—dwells at Engedi, 29;—cuts off the skirt of Saul, 24. 1, &c.;—sends to Nabal, 25. 2, &c.;—marries Abigail, 39;—spares Saul at Hachilah, 26. 4;—at Gath, 27. 3;—dismissed by Achish, 29. 6;—rescues plunder from some Amalekites, 30. 18;—laments over Saul and Jonathan, 2 Sa. 1. 17;—made king at Hebron, 2. 1; 1 Ch. 11. 1;—sons born to him there, 2 Sa. 3. 2;—mourns for Abner, 3. 31;—those that joined him at Ziklag, 1 Ch. 12. 1;—at Hebron, 23;—made king of all Israel, 2 Sa. 5. 1;—takes Zion from the Jebusites, 6;—sons born to him at Jerusalem, 13;—defeats the Philistines, 5. 17, 22; 8. 1; 1 Ch. 14. 8; 18. 1;—brings the ark from Kirjath-jearim, 2 Sa. 6. 1; 1 Ch. 13. 1;—proposes to build a temple, 2 Sa. 7. 2; 1 Ch. 17. 1;—God's promise to him on account of it, 11; 2 Sa. 7. 11, &c.;—his prayer and thanksgiving, 1 Ch. 17. 16;—conquers the Moabites, 2 Sa. 8. 2;—the Syrians, 9; 10. 6. 16; 1 Ch. 18. 3, 6;—the Edomites, 2 Sa. 8. 14; 1 Ch. 18. 13;—the Ammonites, 2 Sa. 10. 6; 12. 26; 1 Ch. 20. 1;—takes Rabbah by Joab, 20. 1;—sends for Mephibosheth, 2 Sa. 9. 1;—sends ambassadors to Hanun, 1 Ch. 19. 2;—the friendship of

Hiram for him, 14. 1;—his wives and children, 3;—brings the ark from the house of Obedom, 15. 25;—is despised by Michal, 29;—a great festival on this occasion, 16. 1;—appoints ministers to attend it, 37;—his adultery with Bathsheba, 2 Sa. 11. 4;—marries her, 11. 26; repents, 12. 13;—flees from Absalom, 15. 13;—mourns his death, 18. 33;—cursed by Shimei, 16. 5;—pardons him, 19. 18;—his officers, 20. 23; 1 Ch. 18. 14;—more wars with the Philistines, 2 Sa. 21. 15. 18, &c.;—his valiant men, 23. 8;—his psalm of thanksgiving at removing the ark, 1 Ch. 16. 7, &c.;—after his victories, 2 Sa. 22. 1, &c.;—numbers the people, 24. 1; 1 Ch. 21. 1;—buys Araunah's threshing-floor, 2 Sa. 24. 18; 1 Ch. 21. 18;—his preparations for the building of the temple, 22. 1;—cherished by Abishag in his old age, 1 Ki. 1. 3, &c.;—gives a charge to Solomon, 2. 1; 1 Ch. 22. 6; 28. 9, 20;—makes Solomon king, 23. 1;—appoints the services of the Levites, 24;—of the porters, 26. 1;—the treasurers, 20;—officers and judges, 29;—his last words, 2 Sa. 23. 1;—appoints twelve captains for every month, 1 Ch. 27. 1;—his death, 29. 28;—his descendants, 3. 1;—the psalm in which he asserts his integrity, Ps. 26;—his vow of upright conduct, 101;—enumerates the promises of God to him, 2. 89. 101. 132.

DAWNING, the breaking of the day, Jos. 6. 15; Ju. 19. 26; Ps. 119. 147; Mat. 28. 1; 2 Pe. 1. 19.

DAY, the natural, was reckoned by the Jews from one evening to the next, Le. 23. 32;—the time of Christ's incarnation, Jn. 8. 56;—in prophetic language, *a year*, Eze. 4. 6.

DAYS, the last, mean the end of the world, Jn. 6. 39, 44, 54; 11. 24; 12. 48; Ja. 5. 3;—the time of the gospel dispensation, Is. 2. 2; Mi. 4. 1; Ac. 2. 17; He. 1. 2; 9. 26; 2 Pe. 3. 3;—the corruptage of the church, 2 Ti. 3. 1; 2 Pe. 3. 3.

DAYSMAN, an umpire, Job 9. 33.

DAY-SPRING, the universal rising sun. Christ, Lu. 1. 78;—the light which exposes the wicked, Job 38. 12.

DAY-STAR, the promised Messiah, 2 Pe. 1. 19.

DEACONS, *seven*, appointed by the apos-

les, Ac. 6. 5;—their qualifications, 1 Ti. 3. 8, 12.

DEAD, *spiritually*, mankind are all naturally in this state, Ep. 2. 1, 5; Col. 2. 13; 1 Ti. 5. 6.

—*corporeally and literally*, those who are so cannot praise God, Ps. 115. 17;—God not the God of the dead, but of the living, Mar. 12. 27; Lu. 20. 28;—ignorant of what passes in this world, Job 14. 21; Ps. 146. 4; Ec. 9. 5;—undergo no saving change, Ec. 9. 10;—shall hear the voice of the Son of God, Jn. 5. 28;—that die in Christ blessed, Re. 14. 13;—shall stand before God for judgment, 20. 12.

—*raised*, the widow of Zarephath's son, 1 Ki. 17. 22;—the Shunamite's son, 2 Ki. 4. 35;—a man, by the bones of Elisha, 13. 21;—the widow's son at Nain, by Jesus, Lu. 7. 15;—the daughter of Jairus, Mat. 9. 25; Mar. 5. 42; Lu. 8. 55;—Lazarus, Jn. 11. 44; Tabitha, by Peter, Ac. 9. 40;—Eutychus, by Paul, 20. 12.

DEAD SEA. *See* SALT SEA and SODOM.

DEAF, not to be cursed, Le. 19. 14;—healed, Mar. 7. 32; 9. 25;—wilfully so, censured, De. 30. 17; Ps. 58. 4; Pr. 21. 13; Is. 30. 9; 42. 48; 43. 8; Je. 5. 21; 22. 21; Eze. 12. 2; Mat. 13. 15; Ac. 3. 23; 7. 51.

DEARTH, scarcity and high price of provisions;—in the days of Jacob, Ge. 41. 54; 42. 1;—of the prophet Elisha, 2 Ki. 4. 38;—of Jeremiah, Je. 14. 1;—Agabus foretold there should be a great, Ac. 11. 28. *See also* 2 Ch. 6. 28; Ne. 5. 3; Ac. 7. 11.

DEATH, how it came into the world, Ge. 3. 17, 19; 1 Co. 15. 22;—the wages of sin, Ro. 5. 12; 6. 23;—certain to all, Job 14. 5; 21. 13; Ps. 49. 19; 89. 48; Ec. 8. 8; 9. 5; 11. 8; He. 9. 27;—levels all men, Job 1. 21; 3. 17, &c.; Ec. 5. 15;—to be frequently thought of, Ps. 39. 4; 90. 12;—sometimes desirable, Job. 3. 21; 6. 8; 7. 15, 16; 10. 1; Phil. 1. 23;—Christians have hope in it, 2 Co. 5. 1, &c.;—their death full of place, Ge. 15. 15; 2 Ki. 22. 20; Ps. 37. 37; Is. 57. 2;—Lu. 2. 29;—is precious in God's sight, Ps. 72. 14; 116. 15;—the wicked are driven away in their guilt, Pr. 14. 32;—we ought speedily to prepare for it, Ec. 9. 10;—all who are in Christ are blessed at, Re. 14. 13;—conquered by Christ, Is. 25. 8; Ro. 6. 9; 1

Co. 15. 55-57; 2 Ti. 1. 10; Re. 1. 18;—He delivers from the fear of it, He. 2. 15.

DEATH, by the Jewish law, the punishment of murder, Ge. 9. 6; Ex. 21. 12; Le. 24. 17;—for man-stealing, Ex. 21. 16; De. 24. 7;—for cursing a parent, Ex. 21. 17; Le. 20. 9; Mat. 15. 4;—for witchcraft, Ex. 22. 18; Le. 20. 27;—for bestiality, Ex. 22. 19; Le. 20. 15;—for sacrificing to a strange god, Ex. 22. 20;—for enticing to idolatry, De. 13. 6, &c.;—for breaking the Sabbath, Ex. 31. 14; 35. 2; Nu. 15. 35;—for sacrificing children to Moloch, Le. 20. 2;—for incest, Le. 20. 11, 12, 14, 17, 19-21;—for the fornication of the daughter of a priest, 21. 9;—for sodomy, 20. 13;—for adultery, 10; De. 22. 22;—for defiling a betrothed damsel, 23;—for approaching a woman in her separation, and the woman who suffers it, Le. 20. 18;—for blasphemy, 24. 14; 1 Ki. 21. 10;—for any person, except a priest or a Levite, touching the tabernacle, Nu. 1. 51; 3. 10, 38; 18. 22;—for false prophecy, De. 13. 5; 18. 20;—for false witness in a penal case, 19. 16, 21;—for disobeying the sentence of a judge, Nu. 15. 30; De. 17. 12;—for the owner of an ox that kills any person, if the ox had been used to do mischief, Ex. 21. 29;—for all kinds of idolatry, De. 17. 5.

DEATH *eternal*, results from sin, Ro. 6. 16, 21; 8. 13; Ja. 1. 15;—referred to under different figures, Ro. 6. 23; 2 Th. 1. 9; 2 Pe. 2. 17; Re. 2. 11; 19. 20; 21. 8; Mar. 9. 44; Mat. 25. 41.

— *of Christ*, was appointed by God, Is. 53. 10; Ac. 2. 23; 4. 27, 28;—was voluntary, Jn. 10. 11, 18; Ga. 1. 4; 2. 20; Ep. 5. 2; Tit. 2. 14;—substitutionary, or in the room of sinners, Mat. 20. 28; Tit. 2. 14; 1 Pe. 3. 18; Ga. 3. 13;—a proper sacrifice for our sins 1 Co. 5. 7; He. 9. 26;—peculiarly painful, Mat. 26. 38; 27. 46;—gnominious, He. 12. 2;—accursed, Ga. 3. 13.

— *of saints*, compared to sleep, 1 Co. 15. 18; 1 Th. 4. 14;—precious in God's sight, Ps. 116. 15;—is attended by the Divine presence, Ps. 23. 4; 2 Co. 5. 8; Phi. 1. 23;—full of blessing, Re. 14. 13; Is. 57. 2; Pr. 14. 32; Phi. 1. 21; 2 Ti. 4. 8; Re. 3. 21.

— *of the wicked*, unexpected, Job 21. 13; Ps. 37. 2, 20; Pr. 29. 1; Lu. 12. 20;—

without hope, Job 8. 13, 14; Pr. 11. 7;—like the death of, Ps. 49. 12, 20;—God has no pleasure in their death or destruction, Eze. 18. 23, 32; 33. 11; 2 Pe. 3. 9.

DEBASE, to degrade, Is. 57. 9.

DEBATE, to dispute. Pr. 25. 9; Is. 27. 8.

DEBIR, dē'ber [an orator, or word], a city of the tribe of Judah, about thirty miles south-west of Jerusalem, and ten west of Hebron;—it was taken by Joshua, Jos. 11. 21;—It was given to the priests, 21. 15;—another city of the tribe of Gad, sometimes called Lodebar, east of Jordan, Jos. 13. 26; 2 Sa. 9. 4.

DEBORAH, dē'bo-rah or dēh'o-rah [oracle, word, or a bee], Rebekah's nurse, dies, Ge. 35. 8.

— *the prophetess*, encourages Barak to fight the Canaanites Ju. 4. 4;—her song 5. 1, &c.

DEBTS to be punctually paid, Ps. 37. 21; Pr. 3. 27, 28;—the contracting of them to be avoided, Ro. 13. 8;—to be forgiven to those who are not able to pay, Mat. 18. 27, 35;—our sins so called, 6. 12.

DECAPOLIS, de-kāp'o-lis [ten cities], a district of Judea, situated partly on both sides of Jordan, Mat. 4. 25; Mar. 5. 20; 7. 31. Josephus says the ten cities were Damascus, Otopos, Philadelphia, Raphana, Scythopolis, Gadara, Hippos, Dios, Pella, and Gerasa.

DECAY, to decline, or consume away, Le. 25. 35; Ne. 4. 10; Ec. 10. 18; He. 8. 13.

DECEASE, death, Lu. 9. 31; 2 Pe. 1. 15.

DECEIT, fraud, or pretence, censured, Le. 19. 11; 25. 14; Ps. 5. 6; 55. 23; Pr. 20. 17; Je. 22. 13; 1 Co. 6. 8.

— *of others*, to be guarded against, Pr. 14. 15;—in matters of religion, Je. 29. 8; Mat. 24. 4; Ep. 5. 6; 2 Th. 2. 3.

— *self*, Is. 30. 10; Ja. 1. 22, 26.

DECEIVERS, men who lead into errors, or teach false doctrines in the last times, 2 Jn. 7; Jude 4.

DECISION, passing sentence, Joel 3. 14;—prompt and steady determination, in religious matters, commanded, and the want of it censured, Jos. 24. 14, 15; 2 Ch. 15. 12, 13; 1 Ki. 18. 21; Mat. 6. 24; Ja. 1. 8; 4. 8;—advantages and reward

- of, 1 Co. 15. 58; He. 3. 14;—examples of, Ex. 32. 26; Nu. 13. 30; Jos. 24. 15; 2 Ch. 15. 8; Ac. 21. 13.
- DECKED, dressed, Pr. 7. 16; Re. 17. 4.
- DECLARATION, affirmation, Es. 10. 2; Lu. 1. 1; 2 Co. 8. 19.
- DECLARE, to tell, Ps. 9. 11;—to explain, Ge. 41. 24; Is. 53. 8.
- DECLINE, to turn aside from the path of duty, cautions against, Ex. 23. 2; De. 17. 11; Pr. 4. 5; 7. 25.
- DECREES OF GOD, are his eternal and fixed purposes, respecting whatever comes to pass, Da. 4. 24; Ac. 15. 18; Ep. 1. 4;—they are infinitely wise, Ro. 11. 33;—*immutable*, Mal. 3. 6;—*universal*, Ep. 1. 11;—*secret*, till he be pleased to reveal them, De. 29. 29; Mat. 24. 36;—shall all be accomplished, Is. 46. 10; Da. 4. 35.
- DEDAN, dē'dan [the beloved], the son of Raamah, and grandson of Cush, Ge. 10. 7; 1 Ch. 1. 9.
- , the son of Jokshan, and grandson of Abraham, Ge. 25. 3;—his descendants trade with the Tyrians, Eze. 27. 15, 20.
- , a city in the frontiers of Idumea, Je. 49. 8; Eze. 25. 13.
- DEDICATE, to inscribe, to devote to, De. 20. 5; 2 Sa. 8. 11; 2 Ki. 12. 18; 1 Ch. 26. 20; 2 Ch. 2. 4.
- DEDICATED THINGS, or things set apart to the service of God, to be regarded, Le. 27. 28; Nu. 16. 38; Mar. 11. 17;—profaned, Da. 5. 2.
- DEDICATION of the tabernacle, Ex. 40. 9, 34;—of the temple, 1 Ki. 8. 1, &c.;—of the wall of Jerusalem, Ne. 12. 27.
- , *self*, to the Lord, examples of, Ps. 116. 16; Is. 44. 5; 2 Co. 8. 5.
- DEEMED, judged, Ac. 27. 27.
- DEEP, from surface to the bottom, Eze. 32. 14;—the sea, Job 41. 31;—hell, Lu. 8. 31.
- DEER, a quadruped of the flock kind, with branchy horns, De. 14. 5; 1 Ki. 4. 23.
- DEFAMED, slandered, 1 Co. 4. 13.
- DEFEAT, frustration, overthrow, 2 Sa. 15. 34.
- DEFENCE, a guard, or vindication, the Lord is to his people a sure, Job 22. 25; Ps. 7. 10; 59. 16; 62. 2; 89. 18; 94. 22.
- DEFER, to delay, put off; Ec. 5. 4; Is. 48. 9; Da. 9. 19.
- DEFILE, to pollute, *morally*, by forbidden intercourse, Ge. 34. 2. 5;—to be guilty of idolatry, Le. 20. 3; Eze. 43. 7, 8;—to indulge in any sin, Job 15. 16; Is. 6. 5.
- DEFRAUD, to rob or cheat, forbidden, Le. 19. 13; Mar. 10. 19; 1 Co. 6. 8; 1 Th. 4. 6.
- DEFY, to boast against one, Nu. 23. 7, 8; 1 Sa. 17. 10, 25, 26.
- DEGENERATE, base, become worse than they were originally;—the Jews were, Je. 2. 21.
- DEGREES, *songs of*, the title given to fifteen psalms (the 120th to the 134th, inclusive), either because of their peculiar excellence, or their being intended to be sung by the Jews in the several stages of their journey, when they came up to Jerusalem to worship.
- DEHAVITES, de-hā'vites, people of Havah, or Ava, brought by the king of Assyria to Samaria, Ezr. 4. 10.
- DELAIAH, del-a-i'ah [the poor of the Lord], 1 Ch. 3. 24.
- DELAYS, to put off;—in business often dangerous, Pr. 27. 1; Ec. 9. 10; Jn. 9. 4;—especially in spiritual matters, Ec. 12. 1; Is. 55. 6; Mat. 25. 10; Lu. 11. 6; Jn. 12. 35; 2 Co. 6. 2; He. 3. 13; Ja. 4. 13.
- DELECTABLE, delightful, Is. 44. 9.
- DELICATE, fine, nice, De. 28. 54; Mi. 1. 16.
- DELICATELY, finely, ornicely, the danger of thus treating servants, Pr. 29. 21.
- DELIBERATION, careful thought, recommended, Pr. 15. 28; 29. 20.
- DELICIOUSLY, in luxury, pleasure, Re. 18. 7.
- DELIGHT, to satisfy or please, Ps. 37. 4; Mal. 3. 1; Ro. 7. 22.
- DELILAH, del'i-la [small, poor], a beautiful woman of the Philistines, loved by Samson, Ju. 16. 4;—her treachery to him, and victory over him, 6–20.
- DELIVERANCE, God works for his people from their troubles, Job 5. 19; Ps. 50. 15.
- , remarkable instances of, Shadrach and his companions, Da. 3. 22, &c.;—of Daniel, 6. 22;—of Peter and

John, Ac. 5. 19;—of Peter, 12. 7;—of Paul and Silas, 16. 26;—of Paul at Rome, 2 Ti. 4. 17.

DELUGE, the universal flood of the earth. The most criminal oppression, luxury, and almost every vice abounded in the world, and God passed sentence for its destruction. After warning mankind, by Noah, for 120 years, this awful event happened. (*See* ARK.) It appears that our globe contained in its bowels an immense quantity of water. The fountains of the great deep in it were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened. Thus the flood poured out water for five months, till it was risen $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher than the top of the highest mountains;—it was threatened, Ge. 6. 13;—its awful beginning, 7. 11;—all the high hills covered with it, 19;—the whole population of the world, except those in the ark, died, 21-23;—the waters began to assuage, 8. 1;—so dried up that Noah and his family leave the ark, after they had been in it a year and ten days, 13-18.

DELUSIONS, threatened under the reign of Antichrist, 2 Th. 2. 11.

DEMAS, dē'mas [of the people], an early professor of Christianity, who, from love of the world, forsook Paul, Col. 4. 14; 2 Ti. 4. 10.

DEMETRIUS, de-mē'tri-us [belonging to Ceres, or to corn], a silversmith of Ephesus, raises a tumult, Ac. 19. 24.

— *the elder*, his good report, 3 Jn. 12.

DEMONIACS, persons possessed by devils, were numerous in the time of Christ, Mat. 8. 16; Lu. 4. 41;—that they were really possessed, and not simply under diseases, appears from the devils knowing Christ, and addressing him by his name, Mat. 8. 28, 29;—supplicating Christ, 31; Mar. 5. 7;—obtaining permission from Christ, Mat. 8. 32;—Christ addressed them as devils, Mar. 5. 8;—such cases are clearly distinguished from diseases, 1. 34; Lu. 9. 1. Moreover, it could not be, according to the theories of infidelity, a mere supposition on the part of the demoniacs that they were possessed, else the 2000 swine mentioned, Mar. 5. 13, must have supposed themselves possessed likewise!!

DEMONS, or, as they are called in our translation, *devils*; the spirits of dead men *deified*, which were worshipped by the heathen, under the similitude of idols, De. 32. 17; Ps. 106. 36, 37;—joining in sacrifices to them forbidden, 1 Co. 10. 20, 21.

DEMONSTRATION, a sure proof, 1 Co. 2. 4.

DENIAL, SELF. *See* SELF.

DENYING CHRIST, manner of doing this, Mat. 25. 41-43; Lu. 10. 16; Phil. 3. 18, 19; 2 Pe. 2. 1; 2 Jn. 7;—punishment of, Mat. 10. 33; Mar. 8. 38; Lu. 9. 26; Jude 4.

DENOUNCE, to inform against, De. 30. 18.

DENS, the caves where wild beasts lodge, Job 37. 8; 38. 40; Ps. 10. 9; Da. 6. 16;—the retreats of the persecuted, He. 11. 38.

DEPARTURE, a going away, Eze. 26. 18; 2 Ti. 4. 6.

DEPOSE, to put out of office, Da. 5. 20.

DEPOSITE, or pledge, the law relating to it, Ex. 22. 7.

DEPRAVITY of human nature. *See* CORRUPTION.

DEPUTY, one who acts for another, 1 Ki. 22. 47; Ac. 13. 7; 18. 12; 19. 38.

DERBE, der'be [a sting], a city of Lycaonia, a province of Asia Minor, about 20 miles south of Iconium;—Paul and Barnabas retreated to it, after having been driven from Lystra, Ac. 14. 6;—it was destroyed by the Saracens.

DERIDE, to laugh at, or mock, Hab. 1. 10;—the Pharisees and the rulers derided Christ, Lu. 16. 14; 23. 35.

DERISION, mockery, reproach, Ps. 44. 13; 59. 8; Je. 20. 7; La. 3. 14; Ho. 7. 16.

DESCEND, to come down, Mar. 15. 32; Ro. 10. 7; Ep. 4. 10.

DESCENDED, Christ, into the lower parts of the earth; or came from heaven to our world, and lay in the grave, Jn. 3. 13; Ep. 4. 9, 10

DESCRIBE, to represent by words, Jos. 18. 4, 8; Ro. 4. 6; 10. 5.

DESCRY, to spy out, or discover, Ju. 1. 23.

DESERT, or wilderness; as of Sinai, Ex. 19. 2;—of Zin, Nu. 20. 1, &c. *See* WILDERNESS.

DESIRE, inordinate, forbidden, Ex. 20. 17; De. 5. 21.

DESOLATE, laid waste, solitary, Ps. 40. 15; 69. 25; Mat. 23. 38; 1 Ti. 5. 5.

DESPAIR, hopeless, Ec. 2. 20;—to be guarded against, Ps. 34. 19; 37. 24; 113. 7; 140. 12; 145. 14; Pr. 24. 14; Lu. 18. 1; 2 Co. 4. 8; Ga. 6. 9; 2 Th. 3. 13; He. 12. 3. Examples of despair, Cain, Ge. 4. 13, 14; Ahithophel, 2 Sa. 17. 23; Judas, Mat. 27. 5.

DESPITE, envy, or malice, Eze. 25. 6; He. 10. 29.

DESTITUTE, those in want to be supplied by their brethren, Mat. 26. 11; Lu. 3. 11; Ja. 2. 15; 1 Jn. 3. 17. See ALMS.

DESTROY, to pull down, cut off, kill, Ge. 18. 23; Ex. 15. 9;—to cast into hell, Mar. 1. 24; Lu. 4. 34;—to hurt a weak Christian, Ro. 14. 15.

DESTRUCTION, temporal death, Ps. 90. 3;—the mortification of sin, 1 Co. 5. 5; Ro. 6. 6;—the final punishment of the wicked, Phil. 3. 19; 2 Pe. 2. 1; 2 Th. 1. 9.

DETERMINATE, or fixed, the counsel of God is, Ac. 2. 23.

DETESTABLE, hateful, Je. 16. 18; Eze. 5. 11; 7. 20; 11. 18.

DEUEL, de-ū'el [the knowledge or science of God], a descendant of Gad, Nu. 10. 20.

DEUTERONOMY, deu-ter-on-'o-mē [the repetition of the law], the last of the five books of Moses.

DEVICES, crafty plots, of Satan, many of them known, 2 Co. 2. 11.

DEVIL, his names and characters: Abaddon, *i. e.* a destroyer, Re. 9. 11;—accuser of the brethren, Re. 12. 10;—adversary, 1 Pe. 5. 8;—angel of the bottomless pit, Re. 9. 11;—Apollyon, *i. e.* a destroyer, 9. 11;—the beast, 19. 19, 20;—Beelzebub, Mat. 12. 24; Mar. 3. 22, &c.;—deceiver, Re. 12. 9; 13. 14; 20. 3;—great dragon, 12. 7, 9; 20. 2;—evil one, Jn. 17. 15;—god of this world, 2 Co. 4. 4;—liar and murderer, Jn. 8. 44;—prince of this world, 12. 31; 14. 30; 16. 11;—prince of the power of the air, Ep. 2. 2;—Satan, 1 Ch. 21. 1; Job 1. 6; Mat. 4. 10; Re. 12. 9;—old serpent, Ge. 3. 4, 13; 2 Co. 11. 3; Re. 12. 9;—sinner, 1 Jn. 3. 8;—tempter, 1 Th. 3. 5;—wicked one, Mat. 13. 19, 38; 1 Jn. 2. 13;—he that had the power of

death, He. 2. 14;—the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience, Ep. 2. 2.

DEVIL, appears in the Divine presence, Job 1. 6; 2. 1;—earnestly labours after man's destruction, Job 1. 7; 2. 2; Mat. 13. 19; 1 Pe. 5. 8;—may be conquered, if properly resisted, Ep. 4. 27; 6. 10; 2 Ti. 2. 26; Ja. 4. 7; 1 Pe. 5. 9; 1 Jn. 2. 13;—his suggestions to be carefully guarded against, Mat. 13. 19; 2 Co. 11. 3; Ep. 6. 11;—inspires evil thoughts and draws men into sin, Ge. 3. 1; 1 Ch. 21. 1; Lu. 22. 3; Jn. 13. 2, 27; Ac. 5. 3; 1 Co. 7. 5; 2 Co. 2. 11;—misquotes and perverts Scripture, Mat. 4. 6, with Ps. 91. 11. 12;—takes the guise of an angel of light, 2 Co. 11. 14;—his suggestions are always contrary to the Word of God, or to faith, or to charity, Mat. 4. 2, 6, 9; Ep. 6. 16; 1 Jn. 3. 8, 10;—can do nothing without God's permission, Ju. 9. 23; 1 Ki. 22. 22; Job 1. 12; 2. 6; 12. 16; Eze. 14. 9; Mat. 8. 31; 2 Th. 2. 11;—is sometimes permitted to afflict men and disappoint their desires, Job 1. 12; 2. 6; Lu. 13. 16; 2 Co. 12. 7; 1 Th. 2. 18; Re. 2. 10;—had power granted him of working miracles, Ex. 7. 11, 22; 8. 7; Mat. 24. 24; 2 Th. 2. 9; Re. 13. 13; 16. 14; 19. 20;—and also to possess human bodies, 1 Sa. 16. 14, 23; 18. 10; 19. 9; Mat. 4. 24; 8. 16; 9. 32;—was formerly in heaven, but cast out for his disobedience, Jn. 8. 44; 2 Pe. 2. 4; Jude 6;—Judas so called, Jn. 6. 70;—and also Peter, Mat. 16. 23; Mar. 8. 33;—Christ's triumph over him, Ge. 3. 15; Ps. 68. 18; Lu. 13. 32; 1 Jn. 3. 8; Col. 2. 15; He. 2. 14.

DEVILISH, infernally wicked, Ja. 3. 15.

DEVILS are many, and appear to be of different ranks, acting under the direction of one, Mat. 9. 34; 12. 24; Mar. 5. 9; Lu. 8. 27; Ep. 6. 12; Re. 12. 7, 9.

— know Jesus to be the Son of God Mat. 8. 29; Mar. 3. 11; 5. 7; Lu. 4. 34, 41, —are reserved to farther punishment, 2 Pe. 2. 4; Jude 6; Re. 20. 3;—expect and fear their final sentence, Mat. 8. 29; Mar. 1. 24; Ja. 2. 19;—sacrifices not to be offered to them, Le. 17. 7; De. 32. 17; 2 Ch. 11. 15; 1 Co. 10. 20.

DEVOTED, set apart to the Lord, Le. 27. 21, 28—to belong to the priests, Nu. 18. 14.

DEVOTION, religious observances, Ac. 1-17. 23.

DEVOUR, to eat up, Ge. 37. 20;—riotously, Lu. 15. 30;—cruelly, 1 Pe. 5. 8;—to kill, 2 Sa. 2. 26.

DEVOUT, pious, godly, as was Simeon, Lu. 2. 25;—those who carried Stephen to his burial, Ac. 8. 2;—Cornelius, 10. 2;—Ananias, 22. 12.

DEW, moist vapour, an important blessing, Ge. 27. 28; De. 33. 13;—the want of it a curse, 2 Sa. 1. 21.

— *figuratively*, the influences of the Spirit, and the blessings of salvation, Ho. 14. 5;—soft and eloquent speech, De. 32. 2;—an army, 2 Sa. 17. 12.

DIADDEM, a crown, Job 29. 14; Is. 28. 5; 62 3; Eze. 28. 13.

DIAL, of Ahaz. 2 Ki. 20. 11; Is. 38. 8.

DIAMOND, a precious stone, of great hardness, Ex. 28. 18; Je. 17. 1; Eze. 28. 13.

DIANA, dī-ā'na [light-giving, perfect], a celebrated goddess of the heathen, Ac. 19. 24, &c.

DIBLAİM, dib'lā-im, or dib'lā-im [a cluster of figs], Ho. 1. 3.

DIBON, or DIBON-GAD, dī'bon [understanding, or abundance of knowledge], a city near the river Arnon, and which Moses gave to the tribe of Gad, Nu. 32. 3, 33, 34;—afterwards yielded up to the tribe of Reuben, Jos. 13. 9, 17;—it was destroyed by the Chaldeans, Je. 48. 18.

DIBZAHAB, dib'za-hab [where much gold is], a place which was passed by the Israelites in the wilderness.

DIDYMUS, did'ē-mus [a twin], the surname of the apostle Thomas, Jn. 11. 16. *See* THOMAS.

DIET, food, Je. 52. 34.

DIFFERENCE, disagreement, Ex. 11. 7; Ac. 15. 9; Ro. 3. 22; Jude 22.

DIFFICULTIES, distress, in the Christian warfare, Mat. 7. 14; Lu. 13. 24; Ro. 8. 13; Ga. 5. 17; Ep. 6. 16; 1 Pe. 4. 18.

DIGGED, made a pit, or trench, Ge. 21. 30; Ps. 7. 15; Mat. 21. 33; Ro. 11. 3.

DIGNITIES, persons in high office, not to be traduced, 2 Pe. 2. 10; Jude 8.

DILEAN, dil-ē'an [that is poor], a city in the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15. 38.

DILIGENCE, industry, recommended, Pr.

6. 6; 10. 4; 12. 24; 13. 4; 22. 29; 27. 23; Ro. 12. 11; 2 Th. 3. 11.

DILIGENCE in spiritual concerns, De. 6. 17; 11. 13; Pr. 4. 23; Is. 55. 2; Jn. 6. 27; Ac. 24. 16; 1 Co. 15. 58; Ga. 6. 9; Phil. 3. 14; 2 Th. 3. 13; He. 6. 12; 2 Pe. 3. 14.

DIMINISH, to make less, Is. 21. 17; Je. 26. 2; Ro. 11. 12.

DIMNESS, dullness of sight, Is. 8. 22; 9. 1.

DINAH, dī'nah [judgment, one who judges], born, Ge. 30. 21;—debauched by Shechem, 34. 2.

DINHABAH, dīn-hā'bah [his judgment in those things], a city of Idumea, Ge. 36. 32.

DIONYSIUS, dy-o-nish'i-us [divinely touched], the Areopagite, a judge of the court of Areopagus. He was in the city *On*, in Egypt, when our Saviour died, and observing the miraculous darkness, he cried out, *Either the God of nature suffers himself, or sympathizes with one that suffers*;—was a convert at Athens, Ac. 17. 34.

DIOTREPHESES, di-ot're-fez, or di-ot-rē-fez [nourished by Jupiter], an ambitious man, did not receive the disciples, 3 Jn. 9.

DIRECT, to order, Ge. 46. 28; Ps. 5. 3; Pr. 3. 6; 11. 5; 1 Th. 3. 11; 2 Th. 3. 5.

DISANNUL, to alter, or abolish, Job 40. 8; Is. 14. 27; 28. 18; Ga. 3. 17.

DISCERN, to observe and know, Ge. 31. 32; Mat. 16. 3;—to have a spiritual knowledge of, 1 Co. 11. 29.

DISCERNING OF SPIRITS, a miraculous power of perceiving men's secret mind and conduct, and of distinguishing the true from the false, 1 Co. 12. 10.

DISCIPLES [scholars], of Christ, twelve whom he named apostles, Mat. 10. 1-4;—three thousand became so at the discourse of Peter, Ac. 2. 41;—increased to five thousand men, 4. 4;—many thousands in Jerusalem, 21. 20.

— CHARACTER OF; they learn of Christ and imbibe his spirit, Mat. 11. 29;—bow to his authority alone in matters of faith and duty, 23. 8-10;—obey his commandments, 7. 21;—love their brethren, Jn. 13. 35;—stedfastly persevere in his service, 8. 31.

DISCIPLINE, correction, instruction, Job 36. 10.

DISCIPLINE IN THE CHURCH, appointed, Mat. 16. 19; 18. 15-19; Tit. 1. 5;—deals with offenders, 1 Co. 5. 4, 5, 13; 2 Ti. 5. 20; 2 Ti. 4. 2;—obedience to it required, He. 13. 17.

DISCLOSE, to tell, or reveal, Is. 26. 21.

DISCOMFIT, to rout, or conquer, Ex. 17. 13; 1 Sa. 7. 10.

DISCOMFITURE, defeat, 1 Sa. 14. 20.

DISCORD, or strife, promoters of it censured, Pr. 6. 14, 19; 16. 28; 17. 9; 18. 8; 26. 20; Ro. 1. 29; 2 Co. 12. 20.

DISCREET, prudent, modest, and cautious; aged women ought to teach the young to be so, Tit. 2. 5.

DISCRETION, a good man guides his affairs with, Ps. 112. 5;—preserves the young, Pr. 1. 4; 2. 11; 3. 21; 5. 2;—deferreth anger, 19. 11;—God instructs man to, Is. 28. 26.

DISDAIN, to scorn, 1 Sa. 17. 42; Job 30. 1.

DISEASE, distemper, malady, 2 Ki. 1. 2; 8. 8; Ps. 38. 7; 41. 8; Mat. 4. 23; Jn. 5. 4.

DISFIGURE THE FACE, the Pharisees did so, when they fasted, by assuming a dejected and rueful look, Mat. 6. 16.

DISGUISE, to conceal, 1 Sa. 28. 8; 1 Ki. 14. 2; 20. 38; 2 Ch. 35. 22.

DISHON, di'shon [fatness, or ashes], a descendant of Esau, 1 Ch. 1. 38, 41.

DISHONESTY, deceit, 2 Co. 4. 2.

DISHONOUR, disgrace, reproach, Ezr. 4. 14; Ps. 35. 26; 69. 19; Ro. 9. 21; 2 Ti. 2. 20.

DISINHERIT, to deprive the inheritance, Nu. 14. 12.

DISMAYED, terrified, De. 31. 8; Is. 21. 3; 41. 10; Je. 8. 9; Ob. 9.

DISOBEDIENCE, a breach of duty, curses attending it, Le. 26. 14; De. 28. 15.

DISPATCH, to kill, or put an end to, Eze. 23. 47.

DISPENSATION, a distribution, 1 Co. 9. 17; Ep. 1. 10; 3. 2; Col. 1. 25.

DISPERSE, to scatter, 1 Sa. 14. 34; Pr. 15. 7; Eze. 12. 15.

DISPLAY, to spread wide, Ps. 60. 4.

DISPLEASURE, anger, or offence, De. 9. 19; Ju. 15. 3; Ps. 2. 5; 6. 1.

DISPOSSESS, to deprive, Nu. 33. 53; De. 7. 17; Ju. 11. 23.

DISPUTING, wrangling, about trifles, to be avoided, 1 Ti. 1. 4; 4. 7; 6. 20; 2 Ti. 2. 14, 23; Tit. 3. 9.

DISQUIET, uneasiness, Je. 50. 34.

DISSEMBLE, to play the hypocrite, Jos. 7. 11; Je. 42. 20; Ga. 2. 13.

DISSENSION, or disagreement; Paul and Barnabas had with the Judaizing teachers, Ac. 15. 2;—between themselves, 39;—in Christian churches to be avoided, 1 Co. 1. 10; 3. 3.

DISSIMULATION, false appearance and pretense, censured, Pr. 10. 18; Ga. 2. 11.

DISSOLVE, to melt, separate, Ps. 75. 3; Is. 14. 31; 2 Co. 5. 1; 2 Pe. 3. 11, 12;—to solve or explain, Da. 5. 12, 16.

DISTAFF, an instrument to spin with, Pr. 31. 19.

DISTRACTED, perplexed, or rendered frantic; the terrors of God make men, Ps. 88. 15.

DISTRACTION, or confusion, we ought to wait on God without, 1 Co. 7. 35.

DISTRESS. See AFFLICTION.

DISTRIBUTE, to divide among many, Jos. 13. 32; 2 Ch. 31. 14; Lu. 18. 22.

DISTRUST of God's promises blameable, Ge. 18. 12; 2 Ki. 7. 2; Lu. 1. 20; 12. 29; 1 Ti. 2. 8.

DIVERSE, different, Le. 19. 19; Ps. 78. 45; Mat. 4. 24; He. 1. 1; Ja. 1. 2.

DIVINATION, pretending to foretell future and hidden events, of all kinds forbidden, Le. 19. 26, 31; De. 18. 10;—practised by the Israelites, 2 Ki. 17. 17;—by Nebuchadnezzar, Eze. 21. 21;—dissuasive from it, Je. 27. 9; 29. 8.

DIVINE, heavenly, godlike, Ge. 44. 15; Eze. 13. 9; Mic. 3. 6.

DIVORCES, the law respecting them, De. 24. 1; Mat. 5. 32; 19. 9;—forbidden by Christ, 5. 32; Lu. 16. 18;—not justified by difference of religion, 1 Co. 7. 10-14.

DOCTORS, teachers of the Mosaic law, Lu. 2. 46; 5. 17; Ac. 5. 34; Jn. 3. 10.

DOCTRINES, precepts, false, not to be received, Mat. 16. 6; Ga. 1. 8; 1 Jn. 4. 1; 1 Th. 5. 21;—sound ones, not endured by some, 2 Ti. 4. 3.

- DODAI, dod'ā-i [beloved], one of David's officers, 1 Ch. 27. 4.
- DODANIM, dod'ā-nim [beloved], as a son of Javan, Ge. 10. 4.
- DODAVAH, dod'ā-vah [love], father of the prophet Eliezer, 2 Ch. 20. 37.
- DOEG, dō'eg [uneasy actor, fisherman] an enemy of David, 1 Sa. 21. 7;—kills the priests, 22, 17;—psalms occasioned by his malice, Ps. 52, and 120;—a prayer to be delivered from him, Ps. 140.
- DOG, the price of one not to be given in a vow, De. 23. 18.
- DOGS, figuratively, persecutors, Ps. 22. 16;—false teachers, Phil. 3. 2;—the Gentiles, Mar. 7. 27;—unholy men, Mat. 7. 6.
- DOLEFUL, sorrowful, Is. 13. 21; Mic. 2. 4.
- DOOR, Christ is the, by whose authority teachers must enter into the church, Jn. 10. 1;—and through whom all men who enter shall be saved, 9.
- DOPHKAH, doff'kah [a knocking], an encampment of Israel, Nu. 33. 12.
- DOR, a city on the shore of the Mediterranean, southward of mount Carmel, Ju. 1. 27; 1 Ki. 4. 11;—a small village of it remains, now called Tortura.
- DORCAS, dor'kas [the female of a roe buck], distinguished for her benefactions, Ac. 9. 36;—died, and was much bewailed, 39;—raised to life by Peter, 40.
- NOTE, to grow silly, Je. 50. 36; 1 Ti. 6. 4;—to love extremely, Eze. 23. 5, 7, 9, 16, 20.
- DOTHAN, dō'than [the law of custom], a town twelve miles northward of Samaria, memorable as being the place where Joseph's brethren sold him, Ge. 37. 17; 2 Ki. 6. 13;—near it there is a little village; and, as pretended, the well may be seen into which Joseph was cast.
- DOUBLE, twice as much, Ge. 43. 12;—abundance, Is. 40. 2;—deceitful, 1 Ti. 3. 8; Ja. 1. 8.
- DOUGH, unbaked paste, Ex. 12. 34, 39; Je. 7. 18;—the first of it to be given to the priests, Nu. 15. 17.
- DOVES, the emblem of simplicity and innocence, Mat. 10. 16;—offered by those who were poor and unable to afford a lamb, as in the case of Mary, Lu. 2. 24. This arrangement prescribed in Le. 12. 6-8.
- DOWRY, a portion given by a husband for his wife, Ge. 34. 12; 1 Sa. 18. 25;—a portion brought by a wife to her husband, Ex. 22. 17.
- DRAG, a net, Hab. 1. 15, 16.
- DRAGON, either the crocodile, dolphin, or sea dragon, or a land serpent of large size, Ps. 91. 13; Is. 27. 1; Je. 9. 11; 49. 33.
- , *figuratively*, a destructive tyrant, Je. 51. 34; Eze. 29. 3;—the Roman empire in its heathen state, Re. 12. 3;—Satan, 20. 2.
- DRAUGHT, a catch of fishes, Lu. 5. 4, 9;—part of the belly, Mat. 15. 17;—a place of filth, 2 Ki. 10. 27.
- DREADFUL, frightful, terrible, Ge. 28. 17; Job 15. 21; Mal. 1. 14.
- DREAMS, commonly *insignificant*, Ec. 5. 3, 7;—*supernatural*, to Abimelech, Ge. 20. 3;—to Jacob, 28. 12; 31. 10;—to Laban, 31. 24;—to Joseph, 37. 5, 9;—to Solomon, 1 Ki. 3. 5;—to Joseph, the husband of Mary, Mat. 1. 20; 2. 13, 19;—to the wise men from the east, 2. 12;—to the wife of Pilate, 27. 19;—to Peter, Ac. 10. 10.
- , *prophetical*, interpreted of Pharaoh's butler and baker, Ge. 40. 5;—of Pharaoh, 41. 1;—of a Midianite, Ju. 7. 13;—of Nebuchadnezzar, Da. 2. 1, &c.; 4. 1;—of Daniel, 7. 1, 15; 8. 1.
- DRESS of men and women to be distinguished, De. 22. 5;—extravagance in it censured, Is. 3. 16, &c.;—1 Ti. 2. 9; 1 Pe. 3. 3.
- DRINK, *strong*, the priests prohibited from, when they went into the tabernacle, Le. 10. 9;—Nazarites to abstain from, Nu. 6. 3.
- DRINK-OFFERINGS, rules concerning them, Nu. 15. 5.
- DROMEDARY, an animal in every respect like the camel, except that it has only one hairy bunch on its back, and a smaller; but it is swifter and can carry a man a hundred miles in a day, 1 Ki. 4. 28; Es. 8. 10; Is. 60. 6; Je. 2. 23.
- DROPSY, a collection of water in the body, cured by Jesus, Lu. 14. 2.
- DROSS, the scum of metals, dregs, Ps. 119. 119; Pr. 25. 4; Is. 1. 22, 25.

DROUGHT, dry weather of long continuance, 1 Ki. 17. 1;—promise in time of, Is. 58. 11.

DROWSINESS, in the worship of God punished, Ac. 20. 9;—its effects on worldly business, Pr. 23. 21.

DRUNKENNESS censured. Pr. 20. 1; 23. 31; Is. 5. 22; Lu. 21. 34; Ro. 13. 13; 1 Co. 5. 11; Ep. 5. 18; 1 Th. 5. 7; 1 Pe. 4. 3.

—leads to other vices, Pr. 23. 31-33; Is. 5. 11, &c.; 28. 7; Ho. 4. 11; Hab. 2. 5;—to poverty, Pr. 23. 21;—destroys health, 23. 29, 30;—debasement, Is. 28. 8; Je. 25. 27; 48. 26;—the cause of quarrels, 23. 29, 30;—excludes from the kingdom of heaven, Mat. 24. 49; Lu. 12. 45; 1 Co. 6. 10; Ga. 5. 21.

—, *examples of it*, of Noah, Ge. 9. 21;—of Lot, 19. 33, 35;—of Nabal, 1 Sa. 25. 36;—of Elijah, 1 Ki. 16. 9;—of Benhadad, 20. 16.

DRUSILLA, drū-sil'la [dew-watered], the third daughter of Herod Agrippa, who left her husband Azizus, and lived with Felix; and who was so hardened that she was not moved with Paul's sermon, though Felix trembled, Ac. 24. 24.

DUKES, a kind of princes, Ge. 36. 15, 21; Ex. 15. 15; Jos. 13. 21.

DULCIMER, a musical pipe, or a kind of drum, Da. 3. 5, 10, 15.

DUMAH, dū'mah [silence or likeness], a country somewhere near or in Arabia Petrea, so called from a son of Ishmael, Is. 21. 11.

DUMB PERSONS cured, Mat. 9. 32; 12. 22; Mar. 7. 32; Lu. 11. 14.

—, *figuratively*, those professed teachers who either cannot, or will not, make known the will of God to men, Is. 56. 10.

DURA, dū'rah [generation or habitation], a great plain near Babylon, Da. 3. 1.

DURABLE, the riches and honours of Divine wisdom are, Pr. 8. 18;—the friendship of God is, Pr. 18. 24.

DUTIES, some more important, and to be preferred to others, 1 Sa. 15. 22; Ho. 6. 6; Mat. 9. 13; 12. 7; 23. 23; Lu. 11. 42.

DUTY OF MAN, in general, De. 10. 12; Jos. 22. 5; Ps. 1. 1, &c.; Eze. 18. 5; Ho. 12. 6; Mi. 6. 8; Zec. 7. 9; 8. 16; Mat. 19. 16; 22.

37; 1 Ti. 6. 11; 2 Ti. 2. 22; Tit. 2. 11, &c.; Ja. 1. 27.

DWARF, a person far below the ordinary size of men, Le. 21. 20.

DYING SAINTS, comfortable texts for, Ge. 49. 18; 2 Sa. 23. 5; Job 5. 19; 8. 6, 7; 19. 25-27; Ps. 23. 4; 31. 5; 48. 14; 73. 24. 25; Lu. 2. 29; Jn. 14. 2; Ro. 8. 38; 1 Co. 15. 55; 2 Co. 5. 1; Phi. 1. 21.

E.

EAGLE, one of the largest and most powerful of the birds of prey, described, Job 39. 27;—the quickness of its flight an emblem of the shortness of life, and the uncertainty of riches, 9. 26; Pr. 23. 5;—the kings of Babylon and Egypt compared to, Eze. 17. 3, 7.

EAR, to till, or plough, 1 Sa. 8. 12; Is. 30. 24; Ex. 34. 21; De. 21. 4.

EARING, shooting of sown grain into ears, in spring, Ge. 45. 6; Ex. 34. 21.

EARLY, those who seek Christ, encouraged, Pr. 8. 17.

EARNESTLY, eagerly, warmly, zealously, Nu. 22. 37; Job 7. 2; Ja. 5. 17.

EARNEST OF THE SPIRIT, those graces which are the pledge and the foretaste of heaven, 2 Co. 1. 22; 5. 5; Ep. 1. 14.

EAR-RINGS, ornaments of gold or silver hung in the ears, both by men and women, in eastern countries, Ge. 35. 4; Ex. 32. 2; 35. 22; Ho. 2. 13.

EARTH, creation of, Ge. 1. 1, &c.;—to be destroyed by fire, 2 Pe. 3. 10;—a new one to be made, Re. 21. 1; 2 Pe. 3. 13.

EARTHQUAKE, shaking and heaving of the earth. This motion is sometimes perpendicular, throwing portions of the ground into the air, and making others sink. Sometimes it is horizontal, undulating, and sometimes it seems to be of a whirling nature. In some instances of its occurrence, the surface of the earth remains unbroken; in others, it bursts into clefts and chasms; and with this there is oft an ejection of gases, water, mud, and stones, as in volcanic eruptions. Earthquakes evidently arise from certain powers operating within the cir-

cumference or crust of the earth; and seem to proceed from the same causes as volcanoes, acting differently, according to the difference of situation, or different nature of the surface on which they operate;—an earthquake when Elijah was at Mount Sinai, 1 Ki. 19. 11;—in the time of Uzziah, Am. 1. 1; Zec. 14. 5;—at the crucifixion of Jesus, Mat. 27. 54;—at the resurrection of Jesus, 28. 2.

EAST, that part of the heaven on which the sun rises, Ge. 3. 24; 12. 8; 13. 11; 29. 1;—that part of the earth reaching from Canaan to Arabia Deserta, &c.

EASTER, this translation is solely derived from the English church; for it properly means *the passover*, Ac. 12. 4.

EBAL, ē'bal [a heap, or dispersed heap], and GERIZIM, two hills near Shechem;—curses to be pronounced from it, De. 27. 14. It has been reckoned to be about 800 feet in height.

EBEDMELECH, ē'bed-me'lek [servant of the king], to be favoured, Je. 39. 16.

EBENEZER, ēb-en-ē'zer [stone of help], the name which Samuel gave a stone, commemorative of God's help to Israel, 1 Sa. 7. 12.

EBONY, an Indian wood, black, red, or green, hard, and heavy, Eze. 27. 15.

EBRONAH, eb-rō'nah [passage over, or being angry], Nu. 33. 34.

ECCLESIASTES, ek-ke-ze-ās'tes [restoration to the church], an inspired book written by Solomon in his old age.

EDEN, ē'den [pleasure], the earthly paradise, where man in innocence was placed; and which probably stood on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, not far from the Persian Gulf;—put into the garden, Ge. 2. 15;—but from which he was driven, after he sinned, 3. 23.

—, a beautiful and salubrious valley of Syria, not far from Damascus, Am. 1. 5.

EDIFICATION, building up in knowledge and piety, mutual, to be consulted, Ro. 14. 19; 15. 2; 1 Co. 14. 12, 26; Ep. 4. 12; 1 Th. 5. 11; He. 10. 24;—the word of God a chief instrument in edifying, Ac. 20. 32; foolish questions adverse to, 1 Ti. 1. 4.

EDOM, ē'dom [red], the name of *Esau*, the

son of Isaac, and brother of Jacob; and, perhaps, because his hair and complexion was *red*, Ge. 25. 30; 36. 1. See *ESAU*.

EDOMITES, ē'dom-ites, the descendants of Edom, refuse the Israelites a passage through their country, Nu. 20. 14; De. 2. 4;—when to be admitted into the congregation, 23. 8;—conquered by David, 2 Sa. 8. 14;—revolt from Jehoram, 2 Ki. 8. 20; 2 Ch. 21. 8;—to be conquered, Je. 49. 7; Eze. 25. 13; 35. 1, &c.;—judgments upon them, Am. 1. 11; Ob. 1, &c.

EDREI, ed're-ī [a heap of strength or might], the capital of the kingdom of Bashan, east of Jordan; and, for some ages after Christ, was the seat of a bishop, Nu. 21. 33-35; Jos. 13. 31;—its place is not found.

EDUCATION, the Israelites commanded to give a *religious* one to their children, De. 6. 7;—the happy effects of a good one, Ge. 18. 19; Pr. 22. 6; 29. 17; 2 Ti. 3. 15;—fatal effects of a bad one, Pr. 29. 15.

EFFECTUAL, fervent, or inwrought prayer, Ja. 5. 16.

EFFEMINATE, a Catamite, one addicted to strange lust, 1 Co. 6. 9.

EGLAIM, ēg-lā'im or ēg'lā-im [drops of the sea], a city of Moab, Is. 15. 8.

EGLON, ēg'lon [heifer, chariot, round], king of the Moabites, oppressed Israel for eighteen years, Ju. 3. 14;—assassinated by Ehud, 21.

—, a city of Judah, 12 miles west of Jerusalem, Jos. 10. 3; 15. 39.

EGYPT, ē'jipt [anguish or tribulation], a much renowned kingdom of antiquity, situated in the north-east of Africa; and extending about 530 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. It was anciently called Chemia, from Ham, the son of Noah; and therefore called sometimes the land of Ham, Ps. 105. 23; 106. 22; and also tabernacles of Ham, Ps. 78. 51. The arts and sciences were very early cultivated here, and maintained a greater degree of perfection, for some ages, than was found in any other nation. The river Nile runs through it northward to the Mediterranean, and waters it by its wide inundations, which spread fertility over its whole extent. It arises from the periodical rains of the Abyssinian mountains. (See *NILE*.) The heat of

summer is excessive, but its fruits abound. The river abounds with fish, crocodiles, and hippopotami. The pyramids of Egypt are above 3000 years old, and stand south-west of Grand Cairo. The largest is 500 feet high, and covers a space of above 11 acres; and they were the mausoleums or burying-places of the Egyptian kings;—a prophecy to Abraham that his posterity should be slaves there, Ge. 15. 13;—its ten plagues; the river turned to blood, Ex. 7. 19;—frogs come on the land, 8. 5;—the dust becomes lice, 16;—swarms of flies, 20;—murrain of the cattle, 9. 1;—boils, 8;—hail, 13;—locusts, 10. 3;—darkness, 12;—death of the first-born, 12. 29;—destruction of the whole army of, 14. 28;—a hymn on the departure of the Israelites from it, Ex. 15; Ps. 114;—Ham's posterity in, mentioned, Ps. 78. 51; 105. 23, 27;—its ruin foretold, Is. 19. 1, &c.—favour to be shown to it in the latter days, 18, &c.;—to be conquered by the Assyrians, 20. 1;—the Israelites threatened for their confidence in it, 30. 1; 31. 1;—its ruin again foretold, Je. 44. 30; 46. 1;—its desolation for forty years, Eze. 29. 8;—given to Nebuchadnezzar as a reward for his services at Tyrus, 17; 32. 11;—its desolation, 30. 1; 31. 1, 18;—a lamentation over it, 32. 1, &c.;—how to be punished if the inhabitants do not send to worship at Jerusalem, Zec. 14. 18. The population is about 2½ millions, a considerable portion of them are Christians and Jews. The Christians are called *Copts*.

EGYPTIANS, Pharaoh sends them to Joseph for food, Ge. 41. 55;—accounted it an abomination to eat with the Hebrews, 43. 32;—pursued the Israelites, Ex. 14. 9;—drowned in the Red sea, 27;—when to be received into the congregation, De. 23. 8.

EHUD, ē'hud [he that praises], delivers the Israelites from the oppression of Moab, Ju. 3. 15.

EKRON, ek'rōn [barrenness], a principal city of the Philistines, situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, between Azotus and Jamnia;—taken by the tribe of Judah, Ju. 1. 18;—its inhabitants afraid of the ark of God, send it away, 1 Sa. 5. 10;—Baalzebub the God of, 2 Ki. 1. 2;—its ruin foretold, Zep. 2. 4.

ELAH, ē'lah [an oath, or a curse], the king of Israel, succeeds Baasha, 1 Ki. 16. 6;—murdered by Zimri, 10;—valley, 10 miles west of Jerusalem, 1 Sa. 17. 2; 21. 9.

ELAM, ē'lam [secret, virgin], the eldest son of Shem, and father of the Elamites, Ge. 10. 22;—his descendants to be conquered, Je. 49. 34;—to be restored, 39.

—, a country of Persia, lying on the south-east of Shinar, Da. 8. 2.

ELATH, or **ELOTH**, ē'lath [a hind, or strength] a seaport town on the eastern coast of the Red sea, near to which the Israelites passed, De. 2. 8;—taken by David, and held in the days of Solomon, as a place of commerce, 2 Ch. 8. 17;—after being retaken by the Edomites, it was again taken and built by Azariah, 2 Ki. 14. 22.

ELDAD, ēl'dad [favoured of God], and *Medad*, being divinely endued with a spirit of prophecy, Nu. 11. 26.

ELDERS, AGED MEN, 70 chosen by Moses as his assistants, Nu. 11. 16;—the magistrates, heads of the people, and rulers, so called among the Jews, Ge. 50. 7; 1 Sa. 16. 4; 2 Ki. 6. 32; Eze. 8. 1.

ELIERS, or **PRESBYTERS**, in the *New Testament church*, a title assumed by the apostles, 1 Pe. 5. 1; 2 Jn. 1; 3 Jn. 1;—given to the pastors, teachers, and rulers of Christian churches, their qualifications and duty, Ac. 11. 30; 14. 23; 15. 4, 6; 16. 4; 20. 17; 1 Ti. 3. 1; 5. 1, 19; Tit. 1. 5; 1 Pe. 5. 1.

ELEALEH, ēl-e-ā'leh [God's ascension], a city which lay about a mile from Heshbon;—Moses gave it to the tribe of Reuben, Nu. 32. 37;—was ravaged by the Assyrians and the Chaldeans, Is. 15. 4; Je. 48. 34;—not even its ruins can be found.

ELEAZAR, ēl-e-ā'zar [help of God], the third son of Aaron, and his successors in the office of high-priest, Nu. 20. 26;—he and Joshua divided the land, 34. 17;—died, Jos. 24. 33.

—, the son of Dodo, and the second of David's mighty men, performed a most valorous achievement, 2 Sa. 23. 9; 1 Ch. 11. 12.

ELECT, is spoken of Christ, Is. 42. 1; Mat. 12. 18;—of good angels, 1 Ti. 5. 21;—of the Israelites as a nation, De. 7. 6;—of individuals to worldly advantages, 1 Sa. 10. 24; Ro. 9. 11;—of such as are chosen of God in Christ to eternal life, Tit. 1. 1.

ELECTION, God's purpose of mercy, by which he chose some of our guilty race, in Christ, to everlasting life;—it is eternal, Ep. 1. 4; 3. 11; 2 Th. 2. 13;—sovereign, Ep. 1. 6, 11; 2 Ti. 1. 9;—personal, Mat. 20. 23; 25. 34; Ac. 22. 14; 2 Ti. 2. 19;—unconditional on their part, 2 Ti. 1. 9; Ro. 8. 28; 9. 11; 11. 5, 6;—immutable, and certain of accomplishment to every one who is chosen, Ro. 8. 29, 30;—it is in Christ, Ep. 1. 4;—it is to holiness as the means, and salvation as the end, Ro. 8. 29; Ep. 1. 4; 2. 10; 5. 27; 1 Th. 5. 9. *See* PREDESTINATION.

ELEMENTS, simple bodies of the material universe; and applied in 2 Pe. 3. 10, to denote the component parts of which this material world is formed. Used in Ga. 4. 3, 9, as a designation of the ceremonial law, and spoken of as *elements of the world*, because temporary and destined to pass away;—the alphabet of letters, or first principles of knowledge, Col. 4. 8, *margin*.

ELEPHANT, the largest of all land animals. From the front to the origin of the tail he is generally about 16 feet long, from the end of the trunk 25 feet, and about 14 feet high. The circumference of the neck is 17 feet, and the circumference of the body at the grossest part is 26 feet; the tail is about 6 feet long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference. The circumference of the legs is about 6 feet. Its nose, trunk, or proboscis, is long, and capable of extension and contraction, serving the purpose of a hand, with which it takes its food and drink; and serves also as the organ of respiration. It inhabits the torrid zone, in swampy places, and by the sides of rivers; feeds on the leaves and branches of trees; and devours grain voraciously. It is gregarious, docile, long-lived, and peculiarly sagacious, 1 Ki. 10. 22, *margin*; Job 40. 15, *margin*.

ELHANAN,   l-h  'nan [God is gracious], slays the brother of Goliath, 2 Sa. 21. 19.

ELI,   'li [my offering], a high priest and judge of Israel, reproves Hannah, who was praying for a child, 1 Sa. 1. 12;—the sins of his sons, 2. 12;—a prophecy against his house, 27;—his sons slain, 4. 11;—his death, 18.

ELIAKIM, e-li'  -kim [my God ariseth], the son of Hilkiah, sent by Hezekiah to the prophet Isaiah, 2 Ki. 19. 2;—a prediction of his greatness, Is. 22. 20-23.

_____, the son of Josiah, made king in the room of his father, 2 Ki. 23. 34; 2 Ch. 36. 4.

ELIASAPH, e-li'  -saf [the Lord increaseth], a prince of the tribe of Gad, Nu. 10. 20.

ELIENAI, e-li-  'na-i [the God of mine eyes], 1 Ch. 3. 23.

ELIEZER, el-i-  'zer [help of God], the pious steward of Abraham's household, Ge. 15. 2;—sent to Mesopotamia for a wife to Isaac, 24. 2;—his godly conduct and success, 12-67.

_____, the son of Moses, Ex. 18. 4; 1 Ch. 23. 15.

_____, the son of Zichri, commanded four hundred and twenty thousand men, 1 Ch. 27. 16.

_____, the son of Dodavah, a prophet, foretold the destruction of Jehoshaphat's fleet, 2 Ch. 20. 37.

ELIHOREPH, el-  'h  'ref [God of youth], a Jewish scribe, 1 Ki. 4. 3.

ELIHU, el-i'  'hu [himself my God], one of Job's friends who visited him in his distress; his speeches, Job 32 to 37.

ELIJAH, el-i'  'jah [God is my Lord], a prophet of great renown, foretells a drought, 1 Ki. 17. 1; fed by ravens, 6; visits a widow at Zarephath, 9;—raises her son to life, 22;—sent to meet Ahab, 1 Ki. 18. 1;—his contest with the prophets of Baal, 21;—brings rain, 45;—threatened by Jezebel, he goes to Horeb, 19. 9;—sends to anoint Jehu, 16;—calls Elisha, 19;—denounces judgments against Ahab and Jezebel for taking the vineyard of Naboth, 21. 17;—reproves Ahab for sending to consult Baalzebub, 2 Ki. 1. 4;—brings fire from heaven on his soldiers, 10. 12;—divides the river Jordan, 2. 8;—goes to heaven in a chariot of fire, 11;—promised to return before the great day of God, Mal. 4. 5; this referring to

- John the Baptist, as seen, Mat. 11. 14; Mar. 9. 11; and the reason of the designation thus given to John assigned, Lu. 1. 17; John the Baptist so called, Mat. 17. 12, 13.
- ELIM, ʿē'lim [rams], a place on the east of the Red sea, the Israelites come thither, Ex. 15. 27.
- ELIMELECH, el-īm'e-lek [my God is king], the husband of Naomi, driven by famine into the land of Moab, Ru. 1. 1.
- ELIENAI, el-i'ē-nā-i or e-le-ē'nā-i [the God of mine eyes], 1 Ch. 3. 23.
- ELIPHALET, e-lif'a-let [the God of deliverance], 2 Sa. 5. 16; 1 Ch. 3. 6, 8.
- ELIPHAZ, el-i-faz [the endeavour of God], one of Job's friends, whose speeches were against him, Job 4. 1; 5; 15; 22.
- ELISHA, el-i'sha [my God saveth, or the health of my God], the disciple and successor of Elijah in the prophetic office, follows Elijah, 1 Ki. 19. 19;—sees him ascend to heaven, 2 Ki. 2. 11;—divides the river Jordan, 14;—restores the unwholesome water at Jericho, 21;—mocked by young men, who are destroyed by bears, 24;—procures water for the army of Jehoshaphat, 3. 20;—multiplies the widow's oil, 4. 1;—procures a son for the good Shunamite, 14;—raises him to life, 32;—cures the deadly pottage, at Gilgal, 38;—feeds an hundred men with twenty loaves, 42;—cures Naaman of leprosy, 5. 14;—transfers it to Gehazi, 27;—makes iron to swim, 6. 6;—discloses the secret counsels of the king of Syria, 8;—an army sent to seize him smitten with blindness, 13;—promises plenty in a siege of Samaria, 7. 1;—prophecies to Hazael at Damascus, 8. 7;—sends to anoint Jehu king of Israel, 9. 1;—foretells Joash's three victories, 13. 14;—writes to Jehoram, 2 Ch. 21. 12;—dies, 2 Ki. 13. 20;—a dead man comes to life on being put into his sepulchre, 21.
- ELISHAMA, el-ish'a-ma [the God of hearing], the name of several persons, Nu. 1. 10; 2 Sa. 5. 16; Je. 36. 12.
- ELISHAPHAT, el-ish'a-fat [my God judgeth], one of Jehoiada's captains, 2 Ch. 23. 1.
- ELISHUA, ʿē-i-shū'ah [God keeping safe, or God is my salvation], 2 Sa. 5. 15.
- ELIZABETH, el-iz'a-beth [the oath of God], the mother of John the Baptist, her character, Lu. 1. 5;—her song when saluted by Mary, 42, &c.
- ELIZAPHAN, el-iz'a-fan [my God is hid], the son of Uzziel, and father of the Kohathites, Nu. 3. 30;—he and his brother carry the dead bodies of Nadab and Abihu to their graves, Le. 10. 4.
- ELKANAH, el-kā'nah [the zeal of God], the father of Samuel, 1 Sa. 1. 1;—his peculiar regard for his wife Hannah, 5.
- ELLASAR, ʿē-lā-sar [revolting from God], the name of a kingdom of Arioch, one of the allies of Chedorlaomer, Ge. 14. 1.
- ELNATHAN, el-nā'than or el'na-tan [God's gift], was sent to bring the prophet Urijah from Egypt, Je. 26. 22;—opposed the burning of Jeremiah's prophecies, 36. 12.
- ELON, ʿē'lon [oak grove, strong], judges Israel, Ju. 12. 11;—a city of Dan, 30 miles south-west of Jerusalem, Jos. 19. 43.
- ELOQUENT, fluent and elegant speech, Ex. 4. 10; Is. 3. 3; Ac. 18. 24.
- ELTEKEH, el-tē'keh [the case of God], a city of Dan, 3 miles north of Elon, Jos. 19. 44; 21. 23.
- ELUL, ʿē'lul [outcry], the sixth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and twelfth of their civil, corresponding to our August, Ne. 6. 15.
- ELUZAI, e-lū'za-i [God is my strength], an officer of king David, 1 Ch. 12. 5.
- ELYMAS, el'e-mas [a corrupter or sorcerer]. See BAR-JESUS.
- ELZABAD, el'zā-bad [the dowry of God], an officer of king David, 1 Ch. 12. 12.
- EMBALMING of dead bodies much practised by the Egyptians and Hebrews; and was performed by taking out their inwards, filling them with odoriferous and drying spices and drugs, and binding with fillets of linen moistened with gums; as that of Jacob, Ge. 50. 2;—of Joseph, 26;—of king Asa, 2 Ch. 16. 14;—of Christ, Jn. 19. 39, 40; but he was not embowelled; the spices, &c., were only applied to his body externally, as was oft done to the dead, instead of regular embalming.
- EMBASSIES, or public messengers sent, from Jacob to Esau, Ge. 32. 3;—from Moses to the king of Edom, Nu. 20. 14;—

from Jephtha to the Ammonites, Ju. 11. 12;—from David to Hanun, 2 Sa. 10. 2;—from Sennacherib to Hezekiah, Is. 36. 2.
EMBOLDEN, bold, or daring, Job 16. 3; 1 Co. 8. 10.

EMBRACE, to hold fondly in the arms, Ge. 29. 13; 33. 4; Ac. 20. 1; He. 11. 13.

EMBROIDERED, decorated with needle-work, Ex. 28. 39; 35. 35; 38. 23.

EMERALD, a precious stone of a green colour, and in hardness next to the ruby, Ex. 28. 18; Eze. 27. 16; Re. 4. 3; 21. 19.

EMERODS, a disease, the hemorrhoids or piles,—threatened to the disobedient Jews, De. 28. 27;—inflicted on the men of Ashdod, 1 Sa. 5. 6, 9, 12.

EMIMS, ē'mims [formidable, terrors], the ancient inhabitants of Canaan, a warlike people, and of gigantic stature; smitten by Chedorlaomer, Ge. 14. 5;—the Moabites incorporated with them, De. 2. 10. 11.

EMINENT, high, above others, Eze. 16. 24, 39; 17. 22.

EMMANUEL, em'man-ū-el. *See* IMMANUEL.

EMMAUS, em-mā'us [fearful, despised, or obscure people], a village about 8 miles northward of Jerusalem, memorable for Christ's interview with two of his disciples on their way thither, Lu. 24. 13;—it has the ruins of a church.

EMMOR, em'mor, the same as Hamor, father of Shechem, Ac. 7. 16.

EMPIRE, a large dominion, Es. 1. 20.

EMPTY, void, not full, Ge. 31. 42; 41. 27; Na. 2. 10; Mat. 12. 44; Mar. 12. 3.

EMULATION, striving to excel, in what is good, Ro. 11. 14;—in what is evil, Ga. 5. 20.

ENAM, ē'nam [a fountain or open place], a city of Judah about 20 miles south of Jerusalem, Jos. 15. 34.

ENCAMP, to form a camp, Ex. 14. 2; Nu. 1. 50; Ps. 27. 3; Zec. 9. 8.

ENCOUNTERED, provoked to dispute, Ac. 17. 18.

ENCOURAGE, to animate, De. 1. 38; 2 Ch. 31. 4; Ps. 64. 5.

ENDOR, en'dor [a well or habitation], a city in the tribe of Manasseh, 4 miles south of mount Tabor;—memorable for

the account given of the witch of, 1 Sa. 28. 7;—its ruins are seen.

ENDOW, or **ENDUE**, to give a dowry or portion, Ex. 22. 16; Ge. 30. 20; Lu. 24. 49; Ja. 3. 13.

ENDURE, to undergo, Ge. 33. 14; Mat. 24. 13; He. 12. 7.

ENEAS [laudable], cured of the palsy by Peter, Ac. 9. 33.

ENEGLAIM, ēn-eg-lā'im [the fountain of calves], a well or town on the east side of the Dead Sea, 8 miles north of Ar, and opposite to Engedi, Eze. 47. 10.

ENEMIES, their cattle to be brought to them if found astray, Ex. 23. 4;—their misfortunes not to be rejoiced at, Job 31. 29; Ps. 35. 13; Pr. 24. 17;—their death not to be wished for, 1 Ki. 3. 11;—mourn, and be concerned for them, Ps. 35. 13;—trust in God for deliverance from, Ezr. 8. 31; Ps. 18. 48;—Christ prayed for, Lu. 23. 34;—good to be done for their evil, 25. 21; Mat. 5. 44; Lu. 6. 27, 35; Ro. 12. 14, 20.

ENGAGED, promised, Je. 30. 21.

ENGEDI, en-gē'dī [the fountain of a kid, or of felicity], the name of a city not far from the east side of the Dead Sea, given to the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15. 62;—here David was an exile, 1 Sa. 24. 1;—here the allied army, who came against Jehoshaphat, encamped, 2 Ch. 20. 2. Near it was a valley celebrated for the excellence of its vineyards, Ca. 1. 14.

ENGINES, warlike instruments for throwing stones, 2 Ch. 26. 15; Eze. 26. 9.

ENGRAVE, letters or figures cut on stone, Ex. 28. 11; Zec. 3. 9; 2 Co. 3. 7.

ENHAKKORE, en-hāk'ko-re [the well of him that cried], where Samson was miraculously supplied with water, Ju. 15. 19.

ENJOY, to feel with pleasure, Jos. 1. 15;—to have in abundance, He. 11. 25.

ENLARGE, to increase, or render more wide, Ge. 9. 27; Ps. 119. 32; Mat. 23. 5.

ENLIGHTEN, to give light, or instruct, Ps. 18. 28; 19. 8; Ep. 1. 18; He. 6. 4.

ENMISHPAT, en-mish'pat [fountain of judgment], the same as Kadesh, Ge. 14. 7.

ENMITY, bitter and deep-rooted hatred, put between the seed of the woman and

- the serpent, Ge. 3. 15;—the *carnal*, or fleshy and unrenewed mind is against God, Ro. 8. 7;—the friendship of the world is, Ja. 4. 4;—applied to the ceremonial law, as a cause of enmity between Jews and Gentiles, and said to be slain by Christ, Ep. 2. 14–16.
- ENOCH, ē' nok [dedicated or disciplined], a son of Cain, Ge. 4. 17.
- , the son of Jared, and father of Methuselah, Ge. 5. 18;—walked with God, 22;—God took him, 24;—was translated to heaven, without dying, He. 11. 5;—prophesied, Jude 14.
- ENON, ē' non [a cloud or fountain, or eye], the place where John baptized, because there was much water, or rather *many waters* or rivulets there, Jn. 3. 23.
- ENOS, ē' nos [miserable], the son of Seth, Ge. 4. 26;—the father of Cainan, or Canaan, 5. 9.
- ENQUIRE, to search, or ask, Ge. 25. 22; Ps. 27. 4; Is. 21. 12; Mat. 10. 11; Ac. 9. 11.
- ENRICH, to make rich, 1 Sa. 17. 25; Eze. 27. 33; 1 Co. 1. 5; 2 Co. 9. 11.
- ENROGEL, en-rō' gel [the fountain of searching out], was a reservoir of water, situated on the east of Jerusalem, at the foot of Mount Zion, Jos. 15. 7; 18. 16.
- ENSAMPLE, an example, 1 Co. 10. 11; Phi. 3. 17; 2 Th. 3. 9; 2 Pe. 2. 6.
- ENSHEMESH, ēn-shē' mesh [the well of the sun], the name of a fountain, Jos. 15. 7; 18. 17.
- ENSIGN. *See* BANNER.
- ENSNARE, to bring into sin or bondage, Job 34. 30.
- ENSUE, to follow, 1 Pe. 3. 11.
- ENTAPPUAH, en-tap' pū-ah [the well of an apple, or inflation], a place in the tribe of Manasseh, Jos. 17. 7.
- ENTERPRISE, an undertaking, Job 5. 12.
- ENTERTAIN, to be hospitable, He. 13. 2.
- ENTICE, to allure, or attract, Ex. 20. 16; De. 13. 6; Ju. 14. 15; 2 Ch. 18. 19, 20; Pr. 1. 10; Ja. 1. 14.
- ENTICERS TO VICE to be avoided, Pr. 1. 10.
- ENTIRE, whole, undivided, Ja. 1. 4.
- ENTRANCE, a passage, invitation, Ju. 1. 24, 25; Ps. 119. 130; 1 Th. 2. 1; 2 Pe. 1. 11.
- ENTRY, the act of entrance, or place by which persons enter, 2 Ki. 16. 16; 1 Ch. 9. 19; 2 Ch. 4. 22; Je. 38. 14; 43. 9; Pr. 8. 3.
- ENVIRON, to surround, Jos. 7. 9.
- ENVY, vexation at another's excellence or success, condemned, Job 5. 2; Ps. 37. 1; Pr. 3. 31; 14. 30; 23. 17; 24. 19; 27. 4; Ro. 13. 13; 1 Co. 3. 3; Ga. 5. 21; Ja. 3. 14; 5. 9; 1 Pe. 2. 1;—leads to every evil work, Ja. 3. 16.
- , examples of, in Cain, Ge. 4. 5;—in the Philistines, Ge. 26. 14;—in Rachel, 30. 1;—in Joseph's brethren, 37. 4, 11;—in Korah, &c., Nu. 16. 1, &c.;—in Saul, 1 Sa. 18. 8;—in Haman, Es. 5. 9;—in princes of Babylon, Da. 6. 3, 4;—in chief priests, Mar. 15. 10.
- EPAPHRAS, ep'a-fras [covered with foam], a native of Colosse, and a faithful preacher there, Col. 1. 7; 4. 12.
- EPAPHRODITUS, e-pāf-ro-dī'tus [agreeable, handsome], with Paul at Rome, Phi. 2. 25; 4. 18.
- EPENETUS, e-pe-nē'tus [laudable], one of those who first embraced the gospel in Achaia, Ro. 16. 5.
- EPHAH, ē'fah [weary, tired], the eldest son of Midian, Ge. 25. 4;—a place called by his name, which abounded with camels and dromedaries, Is. 60. 6.
- , a measure containing three pecks and three pints, the same as the bath, Ex. 16. 36; Le. 19. 36.
- EPHESIANS, e-fē' zhi-ans, inhabitants of Ephesus, Ac. 19. 28, 34, 35.
- EPHESUS, ef'fe-sus [desirable], anciently one of the most celebrated cities of Asia Minor; situated on the river Cayster, about twenty-three miles north of Miletus, and forty south of Smyrna. It was chiefly famed for a magnificent temple of Diana. This is said to have been 425 feet long, and 220 broad. Its roof was supported by 127 pillars, 60 feet high, 27 of which were curiously carved, and the rest polished. It was burnt on the same day *Socrates* was poisoned, viz., 200 years before Christ. It was rebuilt with more splendour; it was destroyed by an earthquake nineteen years after Christ, but it was soon

rebuilt again. It had been seven or eight times destroyed before Pliny wrote, and now its ruins are the residence of cowherds and their cattle. At Ephesus, Paul preached three years, Ac. 20. 31;—magical books burned on the reception of the gospel, 19. 19;—tumult raised here against him by Demetrius, 19. 23;—fought with beasts at, or was opposed by brutal men, 1 Co. 15. 32;—sent the Epistle to the Ephesians hither, A. D. 60;—the angel, or minister, of the church at, addressed, Re. 2. 1, &c. The city is now in utter ruin.

EPHPHATHA, ʕf'fa-thah [be opened], Mar. 7. 34.

EPHOD, ʕ'fod [to gird, or tie], a kind of ornament, in the form of an upper garment, worn by the priests. There were two kinds, those of plain linen, for the ordinary priests, and that of the high-priest, which was richly embroidered;—it is described, Ex. 28. 6; 39. 2;—its robe, 22.

EPHRAIM, ʕf'ra-im, or ʕ'fra-im [fruitful], the younger son of Joseph, born, Ge. 41. 52;—preferred to Manasseh, 48. 19;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 7. 20, 28;—his sons defeated by the men of Gath, 21.

EPHRAIM, a city on the road to Jericho, and eight miles from Jerusalem, Jn. 11. 54.

EPHRAIMITES, ʕ'fra-im-ites, their possessions, Jos. 16. 1, &c.; 17. 14; 1 Ch. 7. 28;—defeated by the Gileadites, Jn. 12. 5;—threatened for their pride, Is. 28. 1, &c.

EPHRATAH, ʕf'ra-tah [abundance, or fertility], a place near Bethlehem, Ru. 4. 11; Ps. 132. 6.

EPHRATH, ʕf'rath [abundance, or fertility], a name given to Bethlehem, Ge. 35. 16, 19.

EPHRON, ʕ'fron [dust], a Hittite who generously offered Abraham a field for a burying-place, Ge. 23. 8.

EPICUREANS, ep-e-kū're-ans [aiders or helpers], a sect of Gentile philosophers, who maintained that the world was made, not by God, but by the fortuitous concurrence of atoms, that God interferes not in its government, that the soul dies with the body, that there are no angels,

and that pleasure is the chief good, Ac. 7. 18.

EPISTLES, or letters, written by the apostles to the churches, or to particular individuals, are *twenty-one* in number, beginning with Romans, and ending with Jude, Ro. 16. 22; 1 Co. 5. 9; Col. 4. 16, &c.

EQUAL, like another, uniform, just, Ps. 17. 2; 55. 13; Mat. 20. 12; Col. 4. 1; Re. 21. 16.

EQUITY, or justice, the great rule of it, Le. 19. 18; Mat. 7. 12; 22. 39; Ro. 13. 8; Ja. 2. 8.

ERASTUS, e-rās'tus [lovely, amiable], the chamberlain or city-treasurer of Corinth, converted by Paul, Ac. 19. 22; Ro. 16. 23.

ERECH, ʕ'rek [length, health, physis], a city of Chaldea, built by Nimrod, east of the Tigris, Ge. 10. 10.

ERECT, to build, or rear, Ge. 33. 20.

ERRAND, a message, Ge. 24. 33; Ju. 3. 19; 2 Ki. 9. 5.

ERROR, a mistake, Ec. 5. 6;—false doctrines, 1 Jn. 4. 6;—sins, Pr. 19. 12; He. 9. 7.

ESAR-HADDON, ʕ'sar-hād'don [that binds joy], the son and successor of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, 2 Ki. 19. 37.

ESAU, ʕ'saw [doing, or working, or finishing], the son of Isaac, and brother of Jacob, born, Ge. 25. 25;—sells his birthright, 33;—meets Jacob, 33. 1, &c.;—his wives and descendants, 36. 1, &c.; 1 Ch. 1. 35.

ESCAPE, to get out of danger, Ps. 56. 7; Mat. 23. 33; Ro. 2. 3;—those who neglect Christ's great salvation, cannot, He. 2. 3; 12. 25.

ESCHEW, to shun, as Job did, evil, Job 1. 1;—and as all must do who love life, and desire to see good, Ps. 34. 12, 13; 37. 27, 28; Is. 1. 16, 17; 1 Pe. 3. 10, 11.

ESEK, ʕ'sek [contention], the name of a well, Ge. 26. 20.

ESH-BAAL, ʕsh'bā-al [the fire of the ruler or idol], 1 Ch. 8. 33.

ESHCOL, ʕsh'kōl [a bunch of grapes], one of Abraham's allies, Ge. 14. 24;—a rivulet, so called, near which the spies of Joshua cut a bunch of grapes,

- which required two men to carry, Nu. 13. 24.
- ESHTAOL**, ʿesh-tā-ol [a strong woman], a city on the west border of the tribe of Judah, about thirty-four miles south-west of Jerusalem, Jos. 15. 33;—near to it Samson was born and buried, Ju. 13. 2; 16. 31.
- ESHTEMOA**, or **ESHTEMOH**, esh-tém'o-ah [which is heard, or the bosom of a woman], city of the tribe of Judah, about 38 miles south of Jerusalem; assigned to the priests, Jos. 15. 50; 21. 14;—a present of the spoils of it, 1 Sa. 30. 28.
- ESLI**, ʿes'li [near me, or he that separates], mentioned in the genealogy of Christ, Lu. 3. 25.
- ESPOUSALS**, a contract to enter into marriage, Ca. 3. 11; Je. 2. 2.
- ESPOUSE**. See **BETROTH**.
- ESPY**, to discover unexpectedly, Ge. 42. 27; to inspect narrowly, Jos. 14. 7; to contemplate, Je. 48. 19.
- ESROM**, ʿes'rom [a dart of joy, or division of the song], Mat. 1. 3; Lu. 3. 33.
- ESTABLISH**, to fix, 1 Ki. 9. 5;—to confirm, Nu. 30. 13;—to appoint, Ps. 119. 38;—to ratify, He. 10. 9.
- ESTATE**, condition, Ge. 43. 7;—place, Da. 11. 7, 20;—applied to persons of power and wealth, Mar. 6. 21.
- ESTEEM**, to value, or judge, Job 36. 19; Ps. 119. 128; Is. 53. 4; Phil. 2. 3; 1 Th. 5. 13.
- ESTHER**, ʿes'ter [secret, hidden], the daughter of Abihail, the uncle of Mordecai, obtains favour, Es. 2. 15;—made queen, 17;—appoints a fast, 4. 15;—favourably received by the king, 5. 1;—invites Haman to a feast, 5. 8;—asks her own life and that of her people, 7. 3;—accuses Haman, 5.
- ESTIMATE**, to put a value or price on a thing, Le. 27. 14; *estimation*, the valuing, or the price, Le. 5. 15; 27. 2, 3; Nu. 18. 16.
- ESTRANGED**, alienated, or turned away as strangers, the wicked are from God, Job 19. 13; Ps. 58. 3; Eze. 14. 5.
- ETAM**, ʿet'am [their bird, or their covering], a city of Judah, 7 miles south of Jerusalem; was fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Ch. 11. 6;—near to it Samson retired, Ju. 15. 8.
- ETERNAL**, **EVERLASTING**, sometimes denotes a long but limited time;—continuance of the ceremonial law, Le. 16. 34;—the promise of Canaan for a possession, Ge. 17. 8;—when applied to God, it means always duration without beginning or end, Ge. 21. 33; De. 33. 27; Is. 40. 28;—the never-ending bliss of heaven, and the torments of hell, Mat. 25. 46; Mar. 10. 30; 2 Th. 1. 9.
- ETHAN**, ʿeth'an [strong, valiant], one of the wisest men of his age, except Solomon, 1 Ki. 4. 31;—several psalms were written by him, and, among the rest that sublime composition the eighty-ninth;—he was one of the principal masters of the temple music, 1 Ch. 15. 17.
- ETHANIM**, ʿeth'a-nim [strong, or valiant], one of the months of the Jewish calendar, 1 Ki. 8. 2;—after the return of the Jews from their captivity it was called *Tisri*, which answers to our September.
- ETHBAAL**, eth-bā'al [unto an image, or with Baal], the father of Jezebel, 1 Ki. 16. 31.
- ETHIOPIA**, ʿeth-ē-ō'pī-a [burning, or blackness], an extensive country of Africa, southward of Egypt; comprehending Abyssinia, Nubia, and Abax. It is bounded by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, on the east; but on the south-west its extent is not well known. From its mountains arise the river Nile. It is a very powerful country; and was known to the Hebrews by the name of *Cush*, and is frequently so called in Scripture;—promises of its conversion, Ps. 68. 31; 87. 4; Is. 45. 14; Ac. 8. 27.
- EUBULUS**, eū-bū'lus [prudent, wise, good counsellor], a convert of Paul, 2 Ti. 4. 21.
- EUCARIST**, a scriptural name in the original Greek, Lu. 22. 19; 1 Co. 11. 24; and in our Bible it signifies, the *giving thanks*. See **LORD'S SUPPER**.
- EUNICE**, eū'ne-se [good victory], the mother of Timothy, distinguished for her faith, 2 Ti. 1. 5.
- EUNUCHS**, God prohibited such from his congregation, De. 23. 1;—a promise to those who keep his Sabbaths, Is. 56. 4;—

- different kinds mentioned, Mat. 19. 12;—conversion of one from Ethiopia, Ac. 8. 27, &c.
- EUODIAS**, eū-ō'-di-as [sweet favour], a female disciple in the church of Philippi, Phil. 4. 2.
- EUPHRATES**, eū-frā'-tes, a celebrated river, which has its source in the mountains of Armenia, and falls into the Persian Gulf. It takes its course from the frontiers of Cappadocia, Syria, Arabia Deserta, Chaldaea, and Mesopotamia; and in about 1400 miles from its source it receives the Tigris, when the united streams flow towards the Gulf of Persia, into which they fall about 130 miles from their junction. The course of the Euphrates is thus upwards of 1530 miles. In one of its two great branches it ran through ancient Babylon, and from it, in the vicinity of the city, were several artificial cuts, which are referred to by the Psalmist in Ps. 137, as the "rivers of Babylon," where the captive Israelites sat and wept. This river, like the Nile, overflows its banks at certain seasons of the year, which renders a great part of the country exceedingly fertile;—flows in the garden of Eden, Ge. 2. 14;—a boundary of the country possessed by the Israelites, 15. 18; De. 11. 24; Jos. 1. 4; 2 Sa. 8. 3;—a girdle hidden near it a type of the captivity, Je. 13. 1;—four angels loosed from it, Re 9. 14;—the sixth angel pours his vial into it, 16. 12.
- EUROCLYDON**, eū-rok'-lō-don, a north-east wind, now called a Levanter, prevalent in the Mediterranean Sea, and dangerous to ships, from its partaking of the qualities of a whirlwind, Ac. 27. 14.
- EUTYCHUS**, eū-te'-kus [fortunate], from sleeping while Paul preached, falls down dead, and is restored to life, Ac. 20. 9.
- EVANGELISTS** [publishers of glad tidings], an order in the Christian church, next in order to the apostles; such as Philip the deacon, Timothy, Mark, Titus, Silas, &c., Ac. 21. 8;—appointed by Christ, Ep. 4. 11;—their duty, 12; 2 Ti. 4. 5.
- EVE**, ēve [living, or enlivening], the mother of the human race, formed out of one of Adam's ribs, Ge. 2. 22;—given to him for a help meet, 23;—deceived by the serpent, 3. 1-6;—her punishment, 16;—receives her name, 20;—mentioned by an apostle, 2 Co. 11. 3; 1 Ti. 2. 13.
- EVER**. *For ever* frequently means only a stated time, Ge. 49. 26; Ex. 12. 24; 1 Ki. 8. 13; 2 Ki. 21. 7; 2 Ch. 7. 16; Ps. 49. 11; Ec. 1. 4; Je. 17. 25; Phile. 15.
- EVERLASTING**, without end, Ge. 21. 33; Ex. 40. 15; Ps. 24. 7; 112. 6; Is. 9. 6; 60. 19; Mat. 18. 8; 25. 46.
- EVERMORE**, eternally, De. 28. 29; 2 Sa. 22. 51; Ps. 16. 11; 89. 28; Jn. 6. 34; He. 7. 28.
- EVIDENCE**, witness, or testimony, Je. 32. 10, 11, 14, 26; He. 11. 1.
- EVIDENT**, plain, fully proved, Job 6. 28; Ga. 3. 11; Phil. 1. 28; He. 7. 14, 15.
- EVIL-MERODACH**, ē'-vil-me-rō'-dak [foolish Merodach, or the fool grinds bitterly], the son and successor of Nebuchadnezzar, liberated Jehoiachim, king of Judah, after a confinement of thirty-seven years, 2 Ki. 25. 27.
- EWES**, female sheep, Ge. 21. 28, 29; Le. 14. 10; 2 Sa. 12. 3; Ps. 78. 71.
- EXACTION**, a demanding more than is due, censured, Ne. 5. 7; 10. 31; Eze. 22. 12; 45. 9; Mat. 18. 28; Lu. 3. 13.
- EXALT**, to lift up, or extol, Ex. 15. 2; 1 Sa. 2. 10; Ps. 34. 3; 99. 5; Mat. 23. 11; 2 Co. 11. 20; 1 Pe. 5. 6.
- EXALTATION** of Christ, his elevation into heaven;—into the throne of glory, Ac. 2. 33; 5. 31;—shall sit in rest at the right hand of God the Father, Ps. 110. 5;—angels, principalities, power, and dominion, put in subjection to him, Ep. 1. 20, 21;—all are commanded to worship him, Phil. 2. 9;—shall come to judge the world, Ac. 17. 21.
- EXAMINATION**, a trial or proof, Ac. 25. 26;—*self*, commanded, Ps. 4. 4; La. 3. 40; Mat. 7. 3, 5; 1 Co. 11. 28; 2 Co. 13. 5; Ga. 6. 4;—prayer for assistance in, Ps. 26. 2; 139. 23, 24;—examples of, Ps. 77. 6; 119. 59.
- EXAMPLE OF CHRIST**, to be studied and imitated by all his followers, Mat. 11. 29; Jn. 13. 15, 34; Ro. 15. 5; Phil. 2. 5; He. 3. 1; 12. 2; 1 Pe. 2. 21; 1 Jn. 2. 6;—in respect of filial duty, Lu. 2. 51; Jn. 19. 26, 27;—obedience to God, 4. 34; 9. 4;—zeal for his glory, 2. 17; 8. 49, 50; 17. 4;—fervent devotion, Lu. 6. 12; 9. 29; 22. 44;

- resignation to his Father's will, Jn. 6 38; 18. 11; Lu. 22. 42;—self-denial, 2 Co. 8. 9;—humility. Phil. 2. 7, 8;—condescension, Mat. 8. 3, 7;—meekness, 11. 29;—compassion, Lu. 19. 41; Mat. 9. 36;—firmness in resisting temptation, 4. 1-11; 22. 17;—overcoming the world, Jn. 16. 33. with 1 Jn. 5. 4, 5;—forgiveness and love of enemies, Lu. 23. 34; Col. 3. 13.
- EXAMPLE, *good*, to be followed, Lu. 10. 37; Jn. 8. 39; 1 Co. 4. 16; 11. 1; Phil. 3. 17; 4. 9; 1 Th. 1. 7; 2 Th. 3. 9; He. 6. 12; Ja. 5. 10.
- , *evil*, to be avoided, 1 Co. 10. 6; 2 Pe. 2. 6; Jude 7.
- EXCEED, to surpass, or go beyond, De. 25. 3; 1 Sa. 20. 41; Mat. 5. 20; 2 Co. 3. 9.
- EXCEL, to surpass, to be eminent, Ge. 49. 4; Ps. 103. 20; Is. 10. 10; 1 Co. 14. 12.
- EXCESS in eating and drinking condemned, Ep. 5. 18; 1 Pe. 4. 3, 4.
- EXCHANGE, to give one thing for another, Ge. 47. 17; Le. 27. 10; Mat. 16. 26.
- EXCHANGERS OF MONEY, a kind of bankers, Mat. 25. 27.
- EXCLUDE, to shut out, Ga. 4. 17; Ro. 3. 27.
- EXCOMMUNICATION, exclusion, or cutting off from the church, practised among the Israelites for neglecting circumcision, Ge. 17. 14;—for neglecting the passover, Ex. 12. 15, 19; Nu. 9. 13;—eating of sacrifice, in a state of uncleanness, Le. 7. 20; 22. 3;—neglecting the rites of purification, Nu. 19. 13, 20;—keeping the meat of sacrifices beyond the time prescribed, Le. 19. 8;—sacrificing in other places than that of the national worship, 17. 9;—eating blood or the fat of sacrifices, 7. 25; 17. 10, 14;—neglecting the day of atonement, 23. 29;—imitating the holy oil or incense, Ex. 30. 33, 38.
- , *Christian*, Mat. 18. 17; 1 Co. 5. 4; 16. 22; 2 Co. 2. 2; Ga. 1. 8; 2 Th. 3. 14; 1 Ti. 1. 20.
- EXCUSES for neglecting duties, the folly of them, 2 Ki. 5. 13; Mat. 22. 5; Lu. 12. 47; 14. 18; Ro. 1. 20; Ja. 4. 17.
- EXECRATION, a curse, Je. 42. 18; 44. 12.
- EXECUTE, to perform, to put to death, Ex. 12. 12; Nu. 5. 30; Ps. 119. 84; Jn. 5. 27; Ro. 13. 4.
- EXEMPTED, free from, 1 Ki. 15. 22.
- EXERCISE, employ, exert, Ps. 131. 1; Mat. 20. 25; Ac. 24. 16.
- EXHORT, to incite to a good action, Ac. 2. 40; 27. 22; 2 Co. 9. 5; Tit. 1. 9; 2. 6, 9, 15; 1 Pe. 5. 1.
- EXHORTATION, an incitement to what is good; the duty of it, Ac. 13. 15; Ep. 5. 11; 1 Th. 4. 18; 2 Th. 3. 15; He. 3. 13; 10. 24, 25.
- EXILE, one banished from his country, 2 Sa. 15. 19; Is. 51. 14.
- EXODUS, ex'-o-dus [the departure], the second book of Moses, which relates the departure of Israel from Egypt.
- EXORCISTS, persons who cast out evil spirits; Jews at Ephesus, Ac. 19. 13.
- EXPEDIENT, fit, profitable, John. 11. 50; 16. 7; 18. 14; 2 Co. 8. 10; 12. 1.
- EXPERIENCE, to try, the benefit of it, Ec. 1. 16; 2. 1, &c.; Re. 5. 4.
- EXPERIMENT, or proof, 2 Co. 9. 13.
- EXPERT, skillful, dexterous, 1 Ch. 12. 33, 35; Je. 50. 9; Ac. 26. 3.
- EXPIATION, the act of atoning for a crime. See ATONEMENT.
- EXPLOITS, great actions, achievements, Da. 11. 28, 32.
- EXPOUND, to explain, Ju. 14. 14; Mar. 4. 34;—exemplified, Ne. 8. 8; Ac. 18. 26; Lu. 24. 27.
- EXTINCT, extinguished or put out, as the light of a candle, Job 17. 1; Is. 43. 17.
- EXTOL, to praise, Ps. 30. 1; 68. 4; 145. 1; Da. 4. 37.
- EXTORTION, unjust exaction of money, Eze. 22. 12; Mat. 23. 25;—Christians commanded to have no willing fellowship with those who practise it, 1 Co. 5. 11;—intercourse with them sometimes unavoidable, 10.
- EXTRAVAGANCE, or superfluous and wasteful expense, censured, Pr. 18. 9; 21. 20; 22. 16.
- EXTREMITY, utmost distress, Job 35. 15.
- EYES to be guarded, on account of temptation, Job 31. 1; Ps. 119. 37; Pr. 4. 25; 23. 31; Mat. 5. 29; 18. 9; Mar. 9. 47.

EYE-SALVE, Christ's word and Spirit, Re. 3. 18.

ESBAI, ēz'ba-i [trusting in me, brother compassing], one of David's mighty men, 1 Ch. 11. 37.

EZEKIEL, e-zē'ki-el [God my strength], a prophet who began his predictions nearly 600 years before Christ;—his first vision, Eze. 1. 1, &c.;—his commission, 2. 1;—eats a roll presented to him by an angel, 3. 1, &c.;—encouraged, 4;—foretells the taking of Jerusalem, 4. 1;—carried to Jerusalem in a vision, 8. 1;—brought back again, 11. 24;—removes his dwelling as a type of the approaching captivity, 12. 1;—directed not to mourn for the death of his wife, 24. 15;—his duty as a watchman, 33. 1, &c.;—not respected by the people, 30.

EZEL, ē'zel [a walking, or of the way], 1 Sa. 20. 19.

EZION-GEBER, e'zi-on-gē'ber [the word or counsel of the man], a city of Idumea, on the coast of the Red Sea, and about twenty miles south-east of Elath;—thus far back the Hebrews were brought for their sins, after they had touched the borders of the promised land, Nu. 33. 35;—here Solomon equipped his fleet for Ophir, 1 Ki. 9. 26;—even its ruins are not found.

EZRA, ez'rah [a helper], a priest and ready scribe in the law of God, goes to Jerusalem, Ezr. 7. 1;—his companions from Babylon, 8. 1;—keeps a fast, 21; Ne. 9. 1;—his prayer and confession, Ezr. 9. 5;—reforms the illegal marriages, 10. 1 &c.

F.

FABLES, idle and groundless stories, whether heathen or Jewish not to be regarded, 1 Ti. 1. 4; 4 7; 6. 20; 2 Ti. 2. 14; Tit. 1. 14.

FACE, God talked with men *face to face*, or in a familiar manner, and amid visible displays of his glory, Nu. 14. 14; De. 5. 4; 34. 10;—*of* God, his favour, Ps. 31. 16, Da. 9. 17.

FADE, to wither or decay, 2 Sa. 22. 46; Is.

64. 6; Je. 8. 13; 1 Pe. 1. 4; 5. 4; Ja. 1. 11.

FAIL, to decay, die, Ge. 47. 16; De. 31. 6; Ps. 69. 3; 77. 8; Lu. 16. 9, 17; 1 Co. 13. 8; He. 1. 12; 12. 15.

FAINTETH, the soul does for God, when its desires after him are ardent and overpowering, Ps. 84. 2.

FAIR, comely, beautiful, Ge. 6. 2; 12. 11; Pr. 11. 22; Mat. 16. 2; Ac. 7. 20; Re. 16. 18; Ga. 6. 12.

FAIRS, fixed meetings for merchandise, Eze. 27. 12, 27.

FAITH, CREDIT or BELIEF, *in* God necessary to please him, Ge. 15. 6; Ex. 4. 31; 14. 31; Nu. 20. 12; De. 32. 20; 2 Ch. 20. 20; Ne. 9. 8; Ps. 78. 22; 106. 12; Is. 7. 9; 43. 10; Da. 6. 23; Jonah 3. 5; Hab. 2. 4; Jn. 14. 1; Ro. 4. 3; 5. 1; He. 11. 6.

—, the want of it a cause of sin, Nu. 14. 11. De. 1. 32; 2 Ki. 17. 14; Ps. 106. 13; Ro. 11. 23; He. 3. 19.

— *in* Christ, or the belief of God's testimony concerning him, connected with and necessary to salvation, Jn. 3. 15; 16. 36; Ro. 3. 25, 26; 1 Co. 1. 21; He. 10. 39;—commanded as our duty, 1 Jn. 3. 23; Ac. 16. 31;—is a fruit of the Spirit, and the gift of God, Ro. 12. 3; Ga. 5. 22; Ep. 2. 8; 6. 23; Phi. 1. 29;—called righteousness by faith, Ro. 3. 22; 4. 13; 9. 30; 10. 6; Phi. 3. 9;—excludes boasting or self-righteousness, Ro. 3. 27; Ga. 2. 16; 5. 4; Ep. 2. 8, 9.

—, when *genuine*, it is from the heart, Ac. 8. 37; Ro. 10. 9, 10;—works by love to Christ, and his people, Ga. 5. 6;—purifies the heart, Ac. 15. 9;—overcomes the snares and temptations of the world, 1 Jn. 5. 4;—is productive of good works, Ja. 2. 14, 18;—abiding, Col. 2. 7;—whatsoever is not of it is sin, Ro. 14. 23.

—, necessarily connected with *remission of sin*, Ac. 10. 43; Ro. 3. 25.—*justification*, Ac. 13. 39; Ro. 5. 1; Ga. 2. 16;—*sanctification*, Ac. 15. 9; 26. 18;—*spiritual life*, Jn. 20. 31; Ga. 2. 20;—*preservation*, 1 Pe. 1. 5;—*gift of the Spirit*, Ga. 3. 14; Ep. 1. 13;—*adoption*, Jn. 1. 12; Ga. 3. 26.

—, Christians are justified by, Ro. 3. 28; 5. 1;—sanctified by, Ac. 15. 9; 26. 18;—live by, Ga. 2. 20; 3. 11; Hab. 2. 4; He. 10. 38;—walk by, 2 Co. 5. 7;—conquer

- by, 1 Jn. 5. 4;—have access to God by, Ep. 3. 12.
- , *examples of strong and triumphant*, Caleb, Nu. 13. 30;—Job, Job 19. 25; Shadrach, &c., Da. 3. 17;—Daniel, Da. 6. 23;—Abel, He. 11. 4;—Enoch, 5;—Noah, 7;—Abraham, 8. 9, 17;—Isaac, 20;—Jacob, 21;—Joseph, 22;—Moses, 23, 24, 27;—Rahab, 31; &c.
- *in Christ*, guilt and danger of those who are without, Mar. 16. 16; Jn. 3. 18, 36; 8. 24; 2 Co. 4. 4; 1 Jn. 5. 10.
- *in Christ*, brief summaries, and confessions of, by Peter, Mat. 16. 16;—by Martha, Jn. 11. 27;—by the Ethiopian eunuch, Ac. 8. 37;—by Paul, 1 Ti. 1. 15;—by John, 1 Jn. 4. 9, 10.
- an *empty profession* of, made by unrenewed men, and therefore soon relinquished, Jn. 6. 66; Ac. 8. 13, 21; 1 Jn. 2. 19.
- , devils have, in the existence of God, and tremble, Ja. 2. 19.
- *of miracles*, extraordinary, and peculiar to the first age of the gospel, Mat. 17. 20; 21. 21; Mar. 11. 23; Lu. 17. 6; 1 Co. 12. 9; 13. 2.
- FAITHFUL, God is to his promises, Nu. 23. 19; De. 7. 9; He. 10. 23; 11. 11;—the gospel testimony is, 1 Ti. 1. 15;—genuine believers in Christ are, Ep. 1. 1; Col. 1. 2.
- FAITHFULNESS, fidelity, firm adherence to duty, Mat. 24. 45; Lu. 12. 42; 1 Co. 4. 1, 2; 1 Ti. 1. 12;—demanded in the use of gifts or talents, Mat. 25. 19-23; Lu. 19. 15-19; 1 Pe. 4. 10;—in ministering in the word of God, Je. 23. 28; 1 Co. 4. 2; 2 Co. 2. 17; 2 Ti. 2. 2;—exemplified by Joseph, Ge. 39. 22, 23;—Moses, Nu. 12. 7; He. 3. 2, 5;—David, 1 Sa. 22. 14;—Daniel, Da. 6. 4;—Paul, Ac. 20. 20, 27;—Antipas, Re. 2. 13.
- FALL OF MAN, Adam's transgression of the positive law of God, Ge. 2. 16, 17; 3. 6;—by which he lost the image of God, after which he was created; and subjected himself, and his posterity, to the penalty of that law, 2. 17; 3. 19; Ro. 5. 12-19; 1 Co. 15. 21, 22.
- FALLOW-GROUND, a field uncultivated, Je. 4. 3; Ho. 10. 12.
- FALSE, not true, deceiving, Ex. 23. 1; Ps. 119. 104; Mat. 24. 24; 2 Co. 11. 13, 26; Ga. 2. 4; 2 Pe. 2. 1.
- FALSEHOOD. *See* LING.
- FAME, renown, or honour from men, the vanity of it, Ps. 49. 11; Ec. 1. 11; 2. 16;—not to be preferred to the praise of God, Jn. 12. 43; 1 Th. 2. 6.
- FAMILIAR, affable, well acquainted with, Job 19. 14; Ps. 41. 9;—*spirits*, Le. 19. 31; 20. 6; De. 18. 11; 1 Sa. 28. 3, 9; 2 Ki. 21. 6.
- FAMILY, the whole church of God, Ep. 3. 15.
- FAMINE, when Abraham went into Egypt, Ge. 12. 10;—in the time of Joseph, 41. 56;—when Elimelech went into the land of Moab, Ru. 1. 1;—of three years, on account of Saul's treatment of the Gibeonites, 2 Sa. 21. 1, &c.;—in the time of Elijah, 1 Ki. 17. 1;—in Samaria, in the time of Elisha, 2 Ki. 6. 25;—in Jerusalem, and a message from God concerning it, Je. 14. 1;—of the word of God, Amos 8. 11.
- FAMISH, to starve, Ge. 41. 55; Pr. 10. 3; Is. 5. 13; Zep. 2. 11.
- FAN, an instrument to winnow corn, Is. 30. 24; Mat. 3. 12.
- FAREWELL, adieu, the parting compliment, Lu. 9. 61; Ac. 15. 29; 18. 21; 2 Co. 13. 11.
- FARM, land occupied by a farmer, Mat. 22. 5.
- FARTHING, a piece of brass money, used by the Romans, and of which there are two different kinds. The one is called *As* or *Libella*, a tenth part of a Roman penny, or about three of our farthings, Mat. 10. 29. The other is called *Quadrans*, equal to two mites, about a farthing, Mar. 12. 42.
- FASHION, form, custom, Ge. 6. 15; Mar. 2. 12; 1 Co. 7. 31; Phi. 2. 8; Ja. 1. 11.
- FASTING, abstinence from food, accompanied with religious humiliation, mentioned as a general duty of all Christians at some times, Mat. 9. 14, 15; Mar. 2. 20; Lu. 5. 35; 2 Co. 6. 5;—accompanying solemn prayer, Ps. 35. 13; Da. 9. 3; 1 Co. 7. 5;—what kind is acceptable to God, Is. 58. 3, &c.; Joel 2. 12; Zec. 7. 9; Mat. 6. 17;—to be proclaimed in a time of public calamity, Joel 1. 14; 2. 15; 2 Sa.

1. 12;—the institution of several annual ones, Zec. 7. 3, &c.; 8. 19;—of Moses, forty days, Ex. 24. 18; De. 9. 9;—a second time, 18;—of Daniel, Da. 10. 2;—of Esther, Es. 4. 15;—by the Ninevites, Jon. 3. 5;—of Jesus, Mat. 4. 2; Lu. 4. 2. Exemplified, David, 2 Sa. 12. 16; Ps. 109. 24;—Nehemiah, Ne. 1. 4;—Esther, Es. 4. 16;—Anna, Lu. 2. 37.

FAT, signifying riches, or prosperity, De. 31. 20; 32. 15; Ps. 22. 29; Je. 5. 28.

FATHERS, children not to suffer death for their offences, nor they for those of their children, De. 24. 16; Eze. 18. 1–20. See PARENTS.

FATHERLESS, the, promises of God toward, Ex. 22. 23; De. 10. 18; Ps. 10. 14, 18; 68. 5;—threatenings against the oppressors of, Ex. 22. 23, 24; Is. 10. 1–3; Je. 5. 28, 29; Mal. 3. 5;—duties to be performed toward, De. 14. 29; Ps. 82. 3; Is. 1. 17; Ja. 1. 27;—wrongs against to be avoided, De. 24. 17; Pr. 23. 10; Zec. 7. 10; Je. 22. 3;—blessedness of taking care of, De. 14. 29; Job 29. 12, 13; Je. 7. 6, 7.

FATHOM, six feet long, Ac. 27. 28.

FAULT, an offence, committed by a brother, should be told to him, Mat. 18. 15; those who are overtaken with, to be tenderly treated, Ga. 6. 1;—to be mutually confessed by Christians, Ja. 5. 16.

FAVOUR, kindness, good-will, Ge. 39. 21; Ps. 5. 12; 30. 5, 7; 44. 3; 89. 17; Lu. 2. 52; Ac. 7. 10.

FEAR OF GOD, or a holy awe of his majesty, and care not to offend him, recommended, De. 6. 13; 10. 12; Jos. 24. 14; 1 Sa. 12. 24; 1 Ch. 16. 25; Ps. 2. 11; 33. 8; Pr. 3. 7; 23. 17; Ec. 12. 13; Mal. 1. 6; He. 12. 28; 1 Pe. 2. 17.

—, promises to them who cherish it, 2 Ki. 17. 39; Ps. 25. 12, 14; 31. 19; 33. 18; 34. 7, 9; 103. 11, 13, 17; 145. 19; Is. 50. 10; Mal. 3. 16; 4. 2; Lu. 1. 50.

FEAR, motives to it, De. 32. 39; 1 Sa. 2. 6; 2 Ki. 17. 36; Job 13. 11; 28. 28; Ps. 76. 7; 111. 10; 130. 4; Pr. 1. 7; 14. 26; Je. 5. 22; 10. 6, 7; Mat. 10. 28; Lu. 12. 5.

—, opposed to presumption, Pr. 28. 14; Ro. 11. 20; 1 Co. 10. 12; Phil. 2. 12; He. 4. 1; 12. 28; 1 Pe. 1. 17.

—, happy effects of it, Ps. 25. 12; 112.

1; Pr. 9. 10; 16. 6; 19. 23; 22. 4; Ec. 8. 12.

FEAR, marks of it, Pr. 8. 13; 14. 2, 16; 16. 6.

— of punishment, a motive to obedience, Job 31. 23; Lu. 12. 5; 2 Co. 5. 11.

—, the effect of guilt, Ge. 3. 8; 4. 14; 32. 7; Ac. 16. 38; 24. 25; Ja. 2. 19.

— of man, the bounds of it, De. 7. 17, &c.; Ps. 56. 4; 118. 6; Pr. 29. 25; Is. 8. 12; 51. 7; Mat. 10. 26; He. 13. 6; 1 Pe. 3. 14.

FEASTS, by Abraham on the weaning of Isaac, Ge. 21. 8;—by Isaac to entertain Abimelech, 26. 30;—by Laban on the marriage of his daughters, 29. 22;—by Pharaoh on his birth-day, 40. 20;—on the marriage of Samson, Ju. 14. 10;—by Nabal on his sheep-shearing, 1 Sa. 25. 2, 36;—by David for Abner, 2 Sa. 3. 20;—Solomon on his sacrificing at Gibeon, 1 Ki. 3. 15;—at the dedication of the temple, 8. 65;—by Jeroboam, 12. 32;—Belshazzar, Da. 5. 1;—by Ahasuerus, Es. 1. 3;—for Esther, 2. 18;—by Herod on his birth-day, Mar. 6. 21;—at a marriage at Cana, Jn. 2. 1;—by Matthew to entertain Jesus, Mat. 9. 9; Lu. 5. 29.

—, or religious festivals, among the Jews, besides the weekly Sabbath, were the new moons, 1 Sa. 20. 5; Ps. 81. 3; Nu. 28. 11;—the passover, Ex. 12. 3, &c.;—the pentecost, Ac. 2. 1; 20. 16;—of trumpets, Le. 23. 24;—of expiration, or atonement, 27;—of first-fruits and of ingathering, Ex. 23. 16;—of tabernacles, Le. 23. 34;—of the seventh year, or year of release, 25. 3, 4;—of the jubilee, 8–13;—of dedication, Jn. 10. 22.

FEATHERS, the plume of birds, Le. 1. 16; Job 39. 13; Ps. 68. 13; 91. 4; Da. 4. 33.

FEEBLE, weak, Ge. 30. 42; Ps. 38. 8; 1 Co. 12. 22; 1 Th. 5. 14; He. 12. 12.

FEIGN, to dissemble, 2 Sa. 14. 2; 1 Ki. 14. 5; Lu. 20. 20; 2 Pe. 2. 3.

FELIX, fé'lix [happy], deputy governor of Judea. He enticed Drusilla to divorce Azizus, king of Emesa, and then took her as his own wife;—receives Paul as a prisoner, Ac. 23. 33;—hears him plead, 24. 10;—trembles when he hears him preach, 25;—leaves him to Festus, 27.

FELLOW, used occasionally as an appellation of contempt, Ge. 19. 9; Mat. 12.

- 24; 26. 61; Ac. 18. 13; 22. 22;—associate or equal, Zec. 13. 7;—companion, Da. 2. 13.
- FELLOWSHIP.** See COMMUNION.
- FENCED,** protected, Job 10 11. 19. 8; Is. 5. 2; Je. 15. 20; Eze. 36. 35.
- FENS,** miry places, Job 40. 21.
- FERRET,** a four-footed animal, larger than the weasel, used for catching rabbits in their burrows, Le. 11. 30.
- FERRY-BOAT,** a boat for passage, 2 Sa. 19. 18.
- FERVENCY,** heat or ardour of spirit, required in serving God, Ro. 12. 11;—in Christian charity, or love, 1 Pe. 4. 8.
- FERVENT,** ardent, Ro. 12. 11; Ja. 5. 16; 1 Pe. 4. 8; 2 Pe. 3. 10.
- FESTUS,** fēs'tus [joyful], the governor of Judea who succeeded Felix, hears Paul plead, Ac. 25. 7;—his account of him to Agrippa. 14;—hears him again in the presence of Agrippa. 26. 1, &c.
- FETCH,** to bring, or bear a thing toward or to a person, 2 Sa. 9. 5; 11. 27; 1 Ki. 7. 13; 9. 28; 2 Ki. 11. 4; 2 Ch. 12. 11; Je. 26. 23; Ac. 28. 13.
- FETTERS,** shackles, or chains, for binding prisoners and madmen, Ju. 16. 21; 2 Ki. 25. 7; Mar. 5. 4.
- FEVER,** a disease attended with heat, thirst, and quick pulse; of Peter's wife's mother cured by Jesus, Mat. 8. 14; Mar. 1. 31; Lu. 4. 38;—of the father of Publius at Malta by Paul, Ac. 28. 8.
- FIDELITY,** or strict honesty, required of servants, Tit. 2. 10.
- FIELD,** a piece of ground, extent, Ge. 23. 11, 20; 31. 4; Mat. 13. 24; 27. 7.
- FIERCE,** furious, cruel, Ge. 49. 7; Mat. 8. 28; 2 Ti. 3. 3; Ja. 3. 4.
- FIERY,** serpents sent among the Jews, Nu. 21. 6;—trials sometimes the lot of God's people, 1 Pe. 4. 12.
- FIGHTINGS** and wars come from men's lusts, Ja. 4. 1.
- FIGS** applied to Hezekiah's boil, 2 Ki. 20. 7; Is. 38. 21.
- FIG-TREE,** very common in Palestine. It becomes large, divided into many branches, which are furnished with leaves shaped like those of the mulberry. It affords a friendly shade;—a parable of, Mat. 24. 32;—one cursed by Jesus, 21. 19; Mar. 11. 13.
- FIGURES,** to represent God not to be made, De. 4. 15, 16;—of any kind not to be worshipped, Ex. 20. 4, 5.
- , *types*, or resemblances; Adam was one of Christ, Ro. 5. 14;—the holy of holies, in the Jewish temple, was one of heaven, He. 9. 9, 24.
- FILLET,** a band for the hair, an astragal, or architectural ornaments, Ex. 27. 10, 11; 36. 38; Je. 52. 21.
- FILTHY,** polluted, man as a sinner is, Job 15. 16; Ps. 14. 3;—our very righteousness is, Is. 64. 6.
- FINALLY,** in conclusion, 2 Co. 13. 11; Ep. 6. 10; Phil. 3. 1; 4. 8.
- FINGER OF GOD,** the visible effect of his power, Ex. 8. 19; 31. 18; De. 9. 10; Lu. 11. 20.
- FINISH,** to complete, or end, Lu. 14. 28; 9. 30; Jn. 4. 34; 5. 36; Ac. 20. 24; Ro. 9. 28.
- FIRE FROM HEAVEN** destroys Sodom, &c., Ge. 19. 24;—consumes the sacrifice of Abraham, 15. 17;—the victims offered for Aaron and the people, Le. 9. 24;—mingled with hail in the plagues of Egypt, Ex. 9. 23;—destroys many of the Israelites at Taberah, Nu. 11. 1, &c.;—two hundred and fifty in the rebellion of Korah, 16. 35;—of Nadab, and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, Le. 10. 2;—consumes the sacrifice of Gideon, Ju. 6. 21;—of Manohah, 13. 19;—of Elijah at mount Carmel, 1 Ki. 18. 38;—of Solomon at the dedication of the temple, 2 Ch. 7. 1;—destroys those who were sent to take Elijah, 2 Ki. 1. 10, 12;—coals of fire an emblem of the fate of Israel, Eze. 10. 1.
- FIRKIN** a measure of a bath, or about the fourth part of one, Ju. 2. 6.
- FIRMAMENT,** [the expansion], the visible heavens, Ge. 1. 17, 20; Ps. 19. 1; Da. 12. 3.
- FIRST-BORN** not to be disinherited, De. 21. 15;—of the Israelites claimed by God, as a memorial of the destruction of those of the Egyptians, Ex. 13. 2;—and also of their cattle, 11; De. 15. 19;—to be ransomed, Ex. 34. 20.
- FIRST-FRUITS,** the law relating to them, Ex. 22. 29; 23. 19; 34. 26;—the offerings

- at the presentation of them, Nu. 28. 26; —the confession to be made at the time, De. 26. 1, &c.
- FIR-TREE**, very tall, straight, evergreen, of dense foliage, and abounding with a gum called *rosin*, Ps. 104. 17; Is. 41. 19; 55. 13; Ho. 14. 8.
- FISHERS**, most of the apostles were, Mat. 4. 18; Mar. 1. 16;—wisdom of God in employing such instruments, 1 Co. 1. 26–29.
- FISHES** created, Ge. 1. 20;—one swallows Jonah, Jon. 1. 17;—a miraculous draught of them at the call of Peter, Lu. 5. 6;—one caught to pay the tribute for Jesus and Peter, Mat. 17. 27;—when Jesus appeared in Galilee after his resurrection, Jn. 21. 6.
- FITCHES**, a small kind of pease; commonly called chick-pease; and is fragrant, used in bread, Is. 28. 25, 27; Eze. 4. 9.
- FLAGONS**, vessels for carrying wine, Is. 22. 24; Ho. 3. 1.
- FLAGS**, a kind of rushes, or water plants with broad leaves; Moses was laid among them, Ex. 2. 3, 5.
- FLAKES**, of flesh; the loose hanging parts, or the veins of it, Job 41. 23.
- FLATTERY**, false praise, to be guarded against, Job 17. 5; 32. 21; Ps. 12. 3; Pr. 24. 24; 26. 28; 28. 23; 29. 5; Is. 5. 20; 1 Th. 2. 5; Da. 11. 21, 32, 34. Examples of, 2 Sa. 14. 17; 15. 5; Da. 6. 7; Mar. 12. 14.
- FLAX**, a well-known plant, of the fibre of which linen is made, Ex. 9. 31; Jos. 2. 6; Pr. 31. 13.
- FLEECE**, the wool shorn off from a sheep; —the dry and wet fleece a sign to Gideon, Ju. 6. 36.
- FLESH**, granted to man for food after the flood, Ge. 9. 3.
- FLESH**, a term used to denote the corruption of human nature, Ro. 7. 25; Ga. 5. 17;—the motions of it tending to sin, Ro. 7. 5;—not to walk after it, but after the Spirit, 8. 9, 12; 13. 14;—the works of it, Ga. 5. 19;—to be abstained from, 1 Pe. 2. 11; 2 Pe. 2. 10.
- FLIES**, swarms of, sent on the Egyptians, Ex. 8. 21; Ps. 78. 45.
- FLINT**, or hard rock, water miraculously brought from, Nu. 20. 11; De. 8. 15; Ps. 114. 8;—a *face* or *forehead* like, meaning undaunted boldness and courage, Is. 50. 7; Eze. 3. 9.
- FLOATS**, large pieces of timber fastened together to convey goods with the stream, 1 Ki. 5. 9; 2 Ch. 2. 16.
- FLOCK**, a company, or drove of sheep or goats, distinguished from the *herds*, which consisted of oxen; attended by Rachel, Ge. 29. 2, 9;—watched by Jacob, 30. 36;—though cut off from the fold, Hab. 3. 17.
- FLOOD**. See **DELUGE**.
- FLOURISH**, to bud, spring forth, appear beautiful, Ps. 72. 7, 16; 92. 7. 12; Pr. 11. 28; Is. 17. 11.
- FLOWERS**, a running of blood, Le. 15. 24, 33;—in blossoms, Ex. 25. 31; 37. 20.
- FLUTE**, a musical pipe well known, Da. 3. 5, 7, 10, 15.
- FLUTTERING**, brooding like young birds, De. 32. 11.
- FLUX**, a dysentery, Ac. 28. 8.
- FLYING**, moving with wings, Le. 11. 21, 23; Ps. 148. 10; Re. 4. 7.
- FOAMING**, casting forth as a raging sea, Mar. 9. 20; Jude 13.
- FODDER**, hay, straw, Job 6. 5.
- FOLDS**, pens for sheep, Nu. 32. 24; Ps. 50. 9; Je. 23. 3; Zep. 2. 6.
- FOLLOW CHRIST**, to do so includes attendance on his doctrines, Jn. 10. 27;—obedience to his commands, 15. 14;—imitation of his example, 1 Jn. 2. 6;—renunciation of, or mortification to the world, Lu. 18. 22;—willingness to bear affliction for the sake of Christ, Mat. 10. 38; 16. 24;—reliance on his blood and Spirit, Ro. 3. 25, 26; 8. 1, 4, 14;—perseverance to the end of life, Mat. 10. 22; Re. 2. 10.
- FOLLY**, want of knowledge or understanding, Pr. 12. 16; 18. 2; Ec. 5. 3.
- , vice, Ps. 5. 5; Pr. 1. 7, 22; 3. 35; 10. 18; 13. 19; 19. 1; 26. 11; 28. 26; Je. 4. 22; 5. 4; Mar. 7. 22; Tit. 3. 3.
- FOOD** given for the use of man, Ge. 1. 29; 9. 3.
- promised to the people of God, Ps. 34. 9, 10; 37. 3; 111. 5; 132. 15; Is. 33. 15, 16; 65. 13; Mat. 6. 33.

FOOL, a person void of understanding, Pr. 10. 8; 12. 23;—used to signify one who is a *reprobate wretch*, Mat. 5. 22;—often means a wicked or atheistical person, Ps. 14. 1; 53. 1; Pr. 10. 23; 26. 10;—some of the characteristics of a fool, disregard of instruction, Pr. 1. 7; 15. 5;—self-confidence, Pr. 14. 16; 22. 3; self-sufficiency, Pr. 12. 15;—love of mischief, Pr. 10. 23;—officious, or meddling, Pr. 20. 3;—contentious, Pr. 18. 6;—incorrigible, Pr. 26. 11; 27. 22.

FOOLISHNESS, the gospel, which publishes eternal life through a crucified Saviour, thus accounted by the Greeks, 1 Co. 1. 18, 21, 23;—spiritual things appear so to unrenowned men, 2. 14;—the wisdom of the world is thus accounted by God, 3. 19.

FOOTSTOOL, one of gold made for Solomon's throne, 2 Ch. 9. 18;—the earth is God's, Is. 66. 1; Mat. 5. 35.

FORBEARANCE, patiently bearing provocation or offence, recommended, Mat. 18. 26; 1 Co. 13. 4, 7; Ep. 4. 2; Col. 3. 12; 1 Th. 5. 14.

— of God to men, Ps. 50. 21; Ec. 8. 11; Ro. 2. 4; 2 Pe. 3. 9, 15.

FORBIDDING, hindering by word or deed, Lu. 23. 2; Ac. 28. 31; 1 Th. 2. 16.

FORCED, compelled, violated, Ju. 1. 34; 20. 5; 2 Sa. 13. 14, 22.

FORECAST, to calculate or plan beforehand, Da. 11. 24, 25.

FOREHEAD, the upper part of the face, Ex. 28. 38; Le. 13. 41; Re. 14. 9; 17. 5.

FOREIGNER, one born in, and who has come from another country, Ex. 12. 45; De. 15. 3; Ob. 11; Ep. 2. 19.

FOREKNOWLEDGE of God, or his eternal acquaintance with all things, asserted, Ge. 18. 18; 1 Ki. 22. 22; Ac. 2. 23; 4. 28; Ro. 8. 29; 2 Ti. 1. 9; 1 Pe. 1. 2, 20.

FOREORDAIN, to fix, or appoint beforehand, 1 Pe. 1. 20.

FORERUNNER, a harbinger, one sent before, Christ is so called, He. 6. 20.

FORESKIN, cut off in circumcision, Ge. 17. 11, 14; Ex. 4. 25.

FOREST, a woody and uncultivated tract of ground; Solomon built the house of, 1 Ki. 7. 2;—Asaph keeper of the king's, Ne. 2. 8;—of the south, an emblem of the state of Israel, Eze. 20. 45.

FORFEITED, lost, or alienated by fault or crime, Ezr. 10. 8.

FORGETFULNESS OF GOD AND OUR DUTY, dangerous, De. 4. 9; 6. 12; 8. 11; 2 Ki. 17. 38; Ps. 44. 17, 20; Pr. 3. 1; Ja. 1. 25;—punishment of, De. 8. 19; 1 Sa. 12. 9; Ps. 9. 17; Je. 18. 15–17; Ho. 8. 14.

— of favours censured, Ec. 9. 15;—of Pharaoh's butler to Joseph, Ge. 40. 23; 41. 9.

FORGIVENESS OF SIN, a blessing which God only can bestow, Is. 43. 25; 55. 7; Da. 9. 9; Mi. 7. 18, 19; Mar. 2. 7; Lu. 5. 21; given through Christ, Ac. 5. 31; 13. 38; 2 Co. 5. 19; Ep. 1. 7; 4. 32;—includes all sin, even the most aggravated, Je. 33. 8; Is. 1. 18; Eze. 18. 22; 33. 16; Mat. 12. 31; Mar. 3. 28; Col. 2. 13;—is freely conferred on the sinner, Is. 43. 25; Re. 22. 17;—is irreversible, Ro. 8. 1, 33, 34;—is promised to all who repent, and believe on Christ, Ex. 34. 6; 2 Ch. 7. 14; Ps. 32. 1; 103. 3; 180. 4; Pr. 28. 13; Is. 1. 18; 55. 7; Je. 31. 34; Da. 9. 9, 24; Mar. 1. 4; Lu. 1. 77; 3. 3; 24. 47; Ac. 2. 38; 5. 31; 8. 22; 10. 43; 13. 38; Ro. 3. 25; Col. 1. 14; He. 8. 12; Ja. 5. 15; 1 Jn. 2. 12;—procured alone by Christ's blood or sacrifice, Mat. 26. 28; Ep. 1. 7; Tit. 2. 14; He. 9. 14, 22; 1 Jn. 1. 7; Re. 1. 5;—to be sought with the whole heart, De. 4. 29; 1 Ch. 28. 9; Ps. 119. 2; Je. 29. 13; 1 Th. 5. 17.

— OF INJURIES, commanded, Pr. 19. 11; Mat. 6. 15; 18. 21; Mar. 11. 25; Lu. 6. 36; 17. 4; Ep. 4. 32; Col. 3. 13; Ja. 2. 13.

—, examples, of, in Christ to his crucifiers, Lu. 23. 34;—in Stephen to his murderers, Ac. 7. 60; in Joseph to his brethren, Ge. 5. 20, 21;—in David, 1 Sa. 14. 7; 5 Sa. 19. 18–23;—in Paul, 2 Ti. 4. 16;—in Stephen, Ac. 7. 60.

FORMS AND PATTERNS of prayer and thanksgiving appointed, Ex. 15. 1, 20; Nu. 6. 22; 10. 35; De. 21. 8; 26. 3, 5, 13, 15; 31. 19; Ne. 12. 46; Mat. 6. 9; Lu. 11. 1, 2.

FORNICATION forbidden to the Israelites, Le. 19. 29; De. 23. 17;—a law concerning it, De. 22. 28;—censured in general, Pr. 2. 16; 5. 3; 6. 25; 7. 6; 22. 14; 23. 27; 29. 3; 31. 3; Ec. 7. 26; Ho. 4. 11; Mat. 15. 19; Mar. 7. 21; Ac. 15. 20; Ro. 1. 29; 1 Co. 5. 9; 6. 9, 13, 15; 2 Co. 12. 21; Ga. 5.

- 19; Ep. 5. 3, 5; 1 Th. 4. 3; 1 Ti. 1. 10; He. 12. 16; 13. 4; Re. 2. 14; 20; 21. 8; 22. 15. See WHOREDOM.
- FORNICATION**, motives to avoid it, Pr. 2. 16; 5. 3; 6. 24; 7. 5; 9. 18; 23. 3; Ho. 4. 10, 1 Co. 6. 18; Ep. 5. 5; Col. 3. 5; He. 13. 4; Jude 7; Re. 21. 8; 22. 15.
- , laws relating to it. Ex. 22. 16; Le. 19. 20;—the price of it not to be given to the sanctuary, De. 23. 18.
- of Judah, Ge. 38. 2, 15;—of Zimri and Cozbi, Nu. 25. 6;—of Samson, Ju. 16. 1, &c.
- signifying *whoredom* of married persons, Mat. 5. 32; 19. 9.
- , the sin of idolatry, 2 Ch. 21. 11; Eze. 16. 29.
- FORSAKE**, God will not, his own people, Ps. 94. 14; He. 13. 5;—when he does, in appearance, it is only for a short time, Is. 54. 7, 8; 49. 14-16; Ne. 9. 31.
- FORSAKING** God, involved in forsaking his ordinances. 2 Ch. 29. 6;—in forsaking his covenant, De. 29. 25; 1 Ki. 19. 10; Je. 22. 9;—in trusting in man, Je. 17. 5;—prosperity a temptation to, De. 32. 15; Pr. 30. 8, 9; Ne. 9. 25, 26; Ho. 13. 6;—entails severe punishment, De. 28. 20; 29. 24, 25; Ps. 89. 30-32; Is. 1. 28; Je. 2. 19; Ho. 4. 6.
- the assemblies of the saints, condemned, He. 10. 25.
- FORSWEAR**, to break an oath or vow, forbidden, Mat. 5. 33.
- FORTHWITH**, speedily, without delay, Ezr. 6. 8; Mat. 13. 5; Mar. 1. 29; Ac. 9. 18.
- FORTRESS**, a stronghold, or place of protection, the Lord is to his children, Ps. 18. 2; 31. 3; 71. 3; 91. 2; 144. 2; Je. 16. 19.
- FORTUNATUS**, for tu-nā'tus [prosperous], a friend of Paul, 1 Co. 16. 17.
- FORWARDNESS**, alacrity, the utmost willingness, 2 Co. 9. 2.
- FOUND**, what is so to be restored, Le. 6. 3.
- FOUNDATION**, Christ is, on which we are required to build our faith, and hopes of salvation, Is. 28. 16; 1 Co. 3. 11; Mat. 16. 18; Ac. 4. 12;—"the foundation of the Apostles and prophets," Ep. 2. 20, refers to the doctrines they taught, and these rest on Jesus, "the chief corner stone;"
- the immutable decree of God, so called, 2 Ti. 2. 19.
- FOUNDER**, one who casts figures of melted metal, by pouring it into moulds, Ju. 17. 4; Je. 6. 29; 10. 9, 14.
- FOUNTAIN**, opened for sin and uncleanness, Christ is, Zec. 13. 1; 1 Jn. 1. 7.
- FOWLER**, one who catches fowls, Ps. 91. 3; Pr. 6. 5; Ho. 9. 8.
- FOWLS**, when created, Ge. 1. 20.
- FOX**, a wild animal of the dog kind, remarkable for its cunning, Ju. 15. 4; La. 5. 18; Mat. 8. 20;—Herod, the tetrarch of Galilee, so called, on account of his craftiness, Lu. 13. 32. Some think that this word is *Jackal*, an animal very common in Palestine and Asia Minor.
- FRAGMENTS**, broken pieces of meat, not to be lost, Mat. 14. 20; Jn. 6. 12.
- FRAIL**, easy to be broken, or destroyed, man is, Ps. 39. 4.
- FRAME**, form, construction, Ps. 103. 14; Eze. 40. 2.
- FRANKINCENSE**, a sweet-smelling gum, anciently burned in temples, now used in medicine, Ex. 30. 34; Le. 2. 1; Mat. 2. 11.
- FRAUD**. See **DECERT**.
- FRAY**, frighten, De. 28. 26; Je. 7. 33; Zec. 1. 21.
- FRECKLED**, full of spots, Le. 13. 39.
- FREEDOM**, true, Jn. 8. 36; Ro. 6. 16; 2 Pe. 2. 19.
- FRET**, to vex, 1 Sa. 1. 6; Ps. 37. 1; Is. 8. 21.
- FRIEND**, Christ is a sincere, Jn. 15. 9;—constant, 13. 1;—disinterested, Ro. 5. 6-3;—honourable, Phil. 2. 9;—almighty, 3. 21;—everywhere present, Mat. 28. 20;—everlasting, He. 13. 8.
- FRIENDS**, the value of them, Pr. 17. 17; 18. 24; 27. 9, 17;—how separated, 17. 9;—danger from unfaithful ones, Ps. 55. 12; Pr. 25. 19;—examples of such; of Jael to Sisera, Ju. 4. 18;—of Delilah to Samson, 16. 4, &c.;—of Ruth to Naomi, Ru. 1. 16, 17;—of Joab to Abner, 2 Sa. 3. 27;—to Amasa, 20. 9;—of the friends of David, Ps. 38. 11; 41. 9;—of Judas to Jesus, Mat. 26. 48.
- , examples of sincere and steadfast, Jonathan and David, 2 Sa. 1. 26;—Barzillai and David, 17. 27; 19. 32; 1 Ki. 2. 7.

FRINGES, on garments, laws concerning them, Nu. 15. 37; De. 22. 12.

FROGS, one of the plagues inflicted on Egypt, Ex. 8. 2;—mentioned in the visions of John, Re. 16. 13.

FRONTLETS, consisted of four pieces of parchment; on the first was written, Ex. 13. 2-10;—on the second, 13-21;—on the third, De. 6. 4-9;—and on the fourth, 11. 19-21. These the Jews bound together, on their forehead, and wore in the time of the morning and evening prayers, from a literal and false interpretation of Ex. 13. 16; De. 6. 8. *See* PHYLACTERIES.

FROST, notwithstanding the heat of the day in the Holy Land, is often severe at night, Ge. 31. 40; Job 37. 10; Ps. 147. 16.

FRUGALITY, thrift, or careful sparing recommended, Pr. 18. 9; Jn. 6. 12.

FRUITS, of the Spirit, or gracious habits produced in believers, mentioned, Ga. 5. 22, 23;—meet for repentance, Mat. 3. 8;—of righteousness, Phil. 1. 11.

FRUSTRATE, to defeat or make void, men hired to, Ezr. 4. 5;—the apostle Paul did not, the grace of God, Ga. 2. 21.

FUEL, alimant for fire, Is. 9. 5, 19; Eze. 15. 4; 21. 32.

FUGITIVE, a runaway, or deserter, Ge. 4. 12; Jn. 12. 4.

FULFILLED, the Old Testament prophecies concerning Christ were, Mat. 1. 22; 2. 15; 8. 17; 12. 17; 13. 35; 21. 4; 27. 35. *See* PROPHECY.

FULLER, one who cleanses and dresses cloth 2 Ki. 18. 17; Is. 7. 3; 36. 2; Mal. 3. 2; Mar. 9. 3.

FULNESS OF TIME, the period fixed for Christ's Advent, Ga. 4. 4; Ep. 1. 10.

— OF THE GODHEAD BODILY, substantially, or fulness of perfections essential to God, Col. 2. 9.

FURBISHED, burnished, or polished, Eze. 21. 9, 11, 28.

FURLONG, the eighth part of a mile, Lu. 24. 13; Jn. 6. 19; 11. 18.

FURNACE, sharp and grievous afflictions, Eze. 22. 18, 20, 22;—a place where a vehement fire may be excited, Da. 3. 6, 11, 15, 19;—hell, Mat. 13. 42, 50.

FURNISH, to supply, De. 15. 14; Ps. 78. 19; Is. 65. 11; Je. 46. 19.

FURROWS, a long opening of the ground with a plough, Job 31. 38; Ps. 65. 10; 129. 3; Eze. 17. 7, 10; Ho. 10. 4, 10.

FURTHER, to a greater distance, any more, Nu. 22. 26; De. 20. 8; Job 38. 11: 40. 5 Mat. 26. 39, 65.

FURY, rage, Ge. 27. 44; Da. 3. 15;—the judgments of God, Job 20. 23; Is. 59. 18; Je. 36. 7.

FUTURE STATE mentioned, or alluded to, in the Old Testament, Job 21. 30; 19. 25; Ps. 9. 17; 16. 11; 17. 15; Pr. 14. 32; Ec. 3. 17; 11. 9; Da. 12. 13.

—, no marriages in it, Lu. 20. 34;—our bodies changed in it, 1 Co. 15. 42, 51, &c.;—the happiness of it, Re. 7. 15, 21. *See* HEAVEN.

G.

GAAL, gā'al [contempt, abomination], the son of Ebed, conspires against Abimelech, Ju. 9. 26;—defeated by him, 34.

GAASH, gā'ash [a storm, tumult], a hill of Ephraim, about 28 miles south of Samaria;—here Joshua was buried, Jos. 24. 30;—a brook or valley of this name, 2 Sa. 23. 30.

GARBATHA, gāb'ba-tha [high, elevated], a place in Pilate's palace, whence he pronounced sentence of death on Christ, Jn. 19. 13.

GABRIEL, gā'bri-el [God is my strength], an archangel, appears to Daniel, Da. 8. 16; 9. 21;—to Zacharias, Lu. 1. 19;—to the Virgin Mary, 26.

GAD [a troop, good fortune], one of Jacob's sons, Ge. 30. 11;—had seven sons, 46. 16;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 5. 11;—his inheritance, Jos. 13. 24.

—, a prophet, who adhered to David under the persecutions of Saul, 1 Sa. 22. 5;—sent by God to David, to propound to him the choice of one of three plagues, for proudly numbering the people, 2 Sa. 24. 11;—wrote a history of David's life, 1 Ch. 29. 29.

GADARA, gād'a-ra, a celebrated city, the metropolis of Perea, about six miles eastward of the sea of Tiberias, where Christ permitted the devils he had eject-

- ed to destroy a herd of swine, Lu. 8. 26-37. Its ruins are seen.
- GADARENES, gād-a-reens' [walled or surrounded], inhabitants of Gadara, Mar. 5. 1; Lu. 8. 26, 37.
- GADIVEST, ramblest about, Je. 2. 36.
- GADDI, gād'dy [my army, my troops, also a kid], one of the men sent by Moses to spy the land of Canaan, Nu. 13. 11.
- GADDIEL, gad'di-el [the God of felicity, or the Lord is my happiness], another of the spies, Nu. 13. 10.
- GADITES, gad'ites, descendants of Gad the patriarch, De. 3. 12; Jos. 22. 1.
- GAIN, unjust, will not profit, Pr. 10. 2; 28. 8.
- GAINSAYING, contradicting, speaking against, Lu. 21. 15; Ac. 10. 29; Ro. 10. 21; Tit. 1. 9.
- GAIUS, gā'yus [earthly], a noted Christian, baptized by Paul at Corinth, 1 Co. 1. 14; —the host of Paul, when he wrote to the Romans, Ro. 16. 23; —accompanied Paul to Ephesus, Ac. 19. 29; —either to him, or to another of the same name, John addressed his third epistle, 3 Jn. 1.
- GALATIA, ga-lā'shi-a [white, or of the colour of milk], a province of the Lesser Asia, bounded on the west by Phrygia, on the east by the river Halys, on the north by Paphlagonia, and on the south by Lycaonia; here Paul preached the gospel, and planted churches, Ac. 16. 6; 18. 23; —to these churches he wrote his epistle to the Galatians, Ga. 1. 2. About 266 years after Christ, it was overrun by the Goths; and afterwards became a province of Turkey. It is now called Nátolia. Its population, chiefly Mahometan, is about 25,000, of which there is comparatively a few of the Greek and Armenian churches.
- GALBANUM, a gum, or sweet spice, Ex. 30. 34.
- GALEED, gāl'e-ed [the heap of witness], a place so called by Jacob, Ge. 31. 47, 48.
- GALILEE, gal'ë-lee [turning, rolling, or a wheel], a large and fertile territory in the north of Canaan, twenty cities of which Solomon gave to Hiram, 1 Ki. 9. 11; —the upper part was called *Galilee of the Gentiles*, from its containing many Gentile inhabitants; their dialect was corrupted, and hence Peter was detected by his speech, Mar. 14. 70; —here Christ dwelt from his youth, Mat. 2. 22, 23; —from it he came to John the Baptist, 3. 13; —here he preached and performed miracles, 4. 23, 24; —here he met with his followers after his resurrection. 28. 7; Mar. 16. 7.
- GALILEE sea of. *See* GENNESARETH.
- GALL, a bitter herb or root, Mat. 27. 34; —anything bitter, pernicious, or distressing, De. 29. 18; Je. 8. 14; La. 3. 5, 19; —an unrenewed state, Ac. 8. 23.
- GALLANT, brave, Is. 33. 21.
- GALLERIES, upper rooms, or passages and seats above stairs, Eze. 41. 15; 42. 3.
- GALLEY, a ship rowed with oars, Is. 33. 21.
- GALLIM, gal'lim [who heap up, who roll], a city of Benjamin, about four miles north of Jerusalem, 1 Sa. 25. 44; Is. 10. 30; —was destroyed at the captivity.
- GALLIO, gal'li-o [one who lives on milk], the proconsul of Achaia, and brother of Seneca the celebrated moralist, the Roman governor at Corinth, Ac. 18. 12; —his indifference, 17.
- GALLOWS, a tree for executing a malefactor, Es. 6. 4; 7. 10; 9. 13.
- GAMALIEL, ga-mā'lë-el [recompense of God], a celebrated Pharisee, and Rabbi or doctor of the law, his advice respecting the apostles, Ac. 5. 34; —Paul's tutor, 22. 3.
- GAMMADIMS; gām'ma-dims [dwarfs, or a cubit], soldiers placed in the towers of Tyre, Eze. 27. 11.
- GAMUL, gā'mul [a recompense], one of the priesthood in David's reign, 1 Ch. 24. 17.
- GAPED, stared, Job 16. 10; Ps. 22. 13.
- GARDEN, the church is called, Ca. 4. 12; Is. 58. 11.
- GARLANDS, a kind of crowns, placed on the head of animals to be sacrificed, Ac. 14. 13.
- GARLICK, a well-known plant, much used in Egypt, Nu. 11. 5.
- GARMENT, any covering for the body, Ge. 9. 23; 25. 25; Ps. 69. 11; 102. 26; Mat. 9. 16, 20; Re. 1. 13. *See* CLOTHES.
- GARNER, a store house, or place for corn,

- Ps. 144. 13; Joel 1. 17; Mat. 3. 12; Lu. 3. 17.
- GARNISH, to adorn, 2 Ch. 3. 6; Job 26. 13; Mat. 12. 44; Re. 21. 19.
- GARRISON, a place of defence, 1 Sa. 13. 23;—a band of soldiers, 2 Co. 11. 32.
- GATE, the entrance into a city, house, &c., Jn. 16. 3;—to heaven strait, and that of destruction broad, Mat. 7. 13.
- GATH [a wine-press], a celebrated city of the Philistines, about thirty miles west from Jerusalem, the birthplace of Goliath, 1 Sa. 17. 4;—David conquered it, 2 Sa. 8. 1;—Uzziah brake down its walls, 2 Ch. 26. 6. It was ruined by the Saracens.
- GATH, or GITTAH-HEPHER, git'tah-hē'fer, a city of Galilee, and nineteen miles north-west of Mount Tabor;—the birthplace of the prophet Jonah, Jos. 19. 13; 2 Ki. 14. 25. Its ruins are not found.
- GATH-RIMMON, gāth-rim'mon [the high wine-press], three cities of this name; one in Dan, Jos. 19. 45;—another in the half-tribe of Manasseh, Jos. 21. 25;—another in Ephraim, 1 Ch. 6. 69;—not one of them is found.
- GATHER, to collect, Ge. 31. 46; 41. 35; Mat. 3. 12; 6. 26; Jn. 6. 12;—used also to denote man's death or burial, Ju. 2. 10; 2 Ki. 22. 20; Ge. 49. 29, 33.
- GAZA, gā'zah [strong, or a goat], a city of the Philistines, situated towards the southern extremity of Canaan, and about sixty miles south-west of Jerusalem;—taken by the tribe of Judah, Ju. 1. 18;—Samson carried away the gates of, 16. 1, 3;—here he was confined, 21;—Philip the evangelist goes towards it, Ac. 8. 26. It has about 5000 inhabitants, Turks and Arabs.
- GAZING, looking earnestly, Na. 3. 6; Ac. 1. 11; He. 10. 33.
- GEBA, gē'bah [a hill, or cup], a city of the tribe of Benjamin, given to the priests, Jos. 21. 17.
- GEBAL, gē'bal [the end or limit], a city or district on the north of Canaan, within the territories of Phenicia, where the Giblites dwelt, famous as stone-hewers and ship-calkers, Eze. 27. 9; Jos. 13. 5; 1 Ki. 5. 18.
- GEBIM, gē'bim [grasshoppers, or height], a city in the tribe of Judah, Is. 10. 31.
- GEDALIAH, gēd-a-lī'ah [greatness of the Lord], made governor of the Jews who were left by Nebuchadnezzar, Je. 40. 7;—murdered, 41. 2.
- GEDER, gē'der, or GEZER [a wall], a city thirty-six miles south-west of Jerusalem, the king of which Joshua put to death, Jos. 12. 13;—is thought to be the same with *Gedar*, 15. 58; 1 Ch. 4. 39.
- GEDERAH, ge-dē'rah [a wall], a city of Judah, Jos. 15. 36.
- GEDEROTH, ged-ē'roth, a city of the tribe of Judah, eleven miles south-west of Jerusalem; was taken by the Philistines, 2 Ch. 28. 18.
- GEHAZI, ge-hā'zī [valley of fight], the servant of the prophet Elisha, made a leper for his falsehood and deceit, 2 Ki. 5. 27.
- GELILOTH, gē'lī-loth [a wheel, or revolution of the wheel], a city of Benjamin, Jos. 18. 17;—called Gilgal, Jos. 15. 7.
- GEMARIAH, gēm-a-rī'ah [accomplishment of the Lord], one of them who carried Jeremiah's letter to the captives in Babylon, Je. 29. 3;—another of the same name, 36. 12, 13.
- GENDER, to get, or breed with young, Le. 19. 19;—to produce, or give rise to, 2 Ti. 2. 23; Job 38. 29; Ga. 4. 24.
- GENEALOGIES, lists or records of ancestors; origin of that of Israel and Judah, 1 Ch. 9. 1, &c.;—of David, Ru. 4. 18;—of Jesus, Mat. 1. 1, &c.; Lu. 3. 23, &c.;—caution to guard against foolish questions about, 1 Ti. 1. 4; Tit. 3. 9.
- GENERAL, common, He. 12. 23;—a commander, 1 Ch. 27. 34.
- GENEROSITY, or liberality, recommended, De. 15. 7; Pr. 11. 24; 18. 16; 19. 6; 21. 26; 2 Co. 9. 7;—of Israel to the captives of Judah, 2 Ch. 28. 15;—of Johanan to Gedaliah, Je. 40. 13.
- GENESIS [generation, or beginning], the first book of the Holy Scriptures, including the history of the world, from the creation, during about twenty-four generations, or 2369 years.
- GENNESARETH, ge-nēs'a-reth [the garden, or protection of the prince], a lake in the Holy Land, about six miles wide, and thirteen long; called by Moses the sea of *Chinnereth*, Nu. 34. 11;—the New

Testament writers call it the sea of *Galilee*, Mat. 4. 18; 15. 29; Mar. 1. 16;—the sea of *Tiberias*, Jn. 6. 1, 23;—and the sea of *Gennesareth*, Lu. 5. 1;—on this lake Christ calmed the storm, Mat. 8. 26; Mar. 4. 39; Lu. 8. 24;—here his disciples were accustomed to fish, Lu. 5. 4–11; Jn. 21. 3–11;—a district of the land by it, Mar. 6. 53.

GENTILES, all nations beside the Jews, their heathen state, Ro. 1. 21; 2. 14; 1 Co. 12. 2; Ep. 2. 1, 12; 4. 17;—intimations of their admission to the blessings of the gospel, Is. 42. 1; 49. 6, 22; 60. 2; 65. 1; Je. 16. 19; Ho. 2. 23; Joel 2. 32; Mi. 4. 1; Zep. 3. 9; Mal. 1, 11; Mat. 8. 11; Lu. 2. 32; 3. 6; 24. 47; Jn. 10. 16; Ac. 10. 15;—the terms of their admission, Ac. 8. 37;—proper members of the Christian church, Ep. 2. 19, &c.;—should respect the Jewish converts, Ro. 11. 18.

GENTLE, meek, quiet, and mild, the servants of the Lord required to be, 2 Ti. 2. 24; Tit. 3. 2;—the apostles were, 1 Th. 2. 7;—the wisdom that is from above is, Ja. 3. 17;—gentleness a fruit of the Spirit, Ga. 5. 22;—exemplified by Christ, 2 Co. 10. 1.

GENUBATH, gēn'u-bath, or gē'nu-bath [theft, robbery, or garden of the daughter], son of Hadad, an Edomite, 1 Ki. 11. 20.

GERAH, the twentieth part of a shekel, and the least of the Jewish coins, Ex. 30. 13; Le. 27. 25.

GERAR, gē'rar [pilgrimage, or a striving], a royal city of the Philistines, not far from Beersheba, in which Abraham sojourned, Ge. 20. 1;—and also Isaac, 26. 6.

GERGESENES, ger-ge-seens', or **GADARENES**, the latter of which Wetstein admits as the genuine reading, Mat. 8. 28. See **GADARA**.

GERIZIM, ger-ē-zim, a mountain of Samaria, near Shechem, on which the Samaritans erected their temple, in opposition to that at Jerusalem, De. 11. 29;—referred to by the woman of Samaria, Jn. 4. 20;—from it and Mount Ebal the blessings and curses to be pronounced, De. 27. 11; Jos. 8. 33.

GERSHOM, ger'shom, or **GERSHON** [stranger there or traveller], a son of Levi, Ge. 46. 11;—his sons bare the tabernacle,

Nu. 10. 17;—the name of one of Moses' sons, Ex. 2. 22.

GESHEM, gē'shem, an Arabian, who opposed Nehemiah in rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem, Ne. 6. 1, 2; the same as Gashma in ver. 6.

GESHUR, gē'shur [a walled valley], a city of Syria, east of Jordan, the king's daughter of which David married, by whom he had Absalom, 2 Sa. 3. 3;—hither he fled after he had killed his brother, and remained in it three years, 13. 37, 38.

GETHSEMANE, geth-sēm'a-ne [a fat, or plentiful valley], a village on the Mount of Olives, and in the vicinity of Jerusalem, near to which was the garden in which Christ endured his agony, and was betrayed and apprehended, Mat. 26. 36; Mar. 14. 32;—was often resorted to by Jesus with his disciples, Jn. 18. 1, 2;—The garden consists of a small plot of ground, with a low enclosure of stones. There stand in it eight venerable-looking olives, which seem as if they might have remained from time immemorial.

GEZER, gē'zer [dividing, or a sentence], a city of Ephraim, situate about twenty miles north-west of Jerusalem, the king of which was slain by Joshua, Jos. 10. 33;—taken by Pharaoh, and given to Solomon, 1 Ki. 9. 16;—no trace of it is found.

GHOST, HOLY, or HOLY SPIRIT, his names and characters; Spirit of God, Ge. 1. 2; Mat. 3. 16;—Spirit of the Father, 10. 20.—Spirit of Christ, 1 Pe. 1. 11;—Spirit of grace, He. 10. 29;—Spirit of holiness, Ro. 1. 3;—Spirit of truth, Jn. 14. 17;—the Comforter, 14. 26; 15. 26.

—, his *personality* in the Godhead appears, from his being joined with the Father and the Son in baptism and apostolic benediction, Mat. 28. 19; 2 Co. 13. 14;—from personal *affections* ascribed to him, Ep. 4. 30; Ro. 15. 30;—personal *actions*; such as coming, testifying, receiving, showing, teaching, hearing, speaking, sending, forbidding, not suffering, helping, &c., Jn. 14. 16, 26; 15. 26; 16. 7–14; Ac. 13. 2, 4; 16. 6, 7; Ro. 8. 26;—personal *honours*, Mat. 28. 19; 2 Co. 13. 14.

—, his *supreme Godhead*, as

equal with the Father and the Son, appears from his being called *God*, Ac. 5. 3, 4;—the *LORD*, or *Jehovah*, 28. 25; compared with Is. 6. 8, 9; He. 3. 7, 9, with Ex. 17. 7; He. 10. 15, 16, with Je. 31. 31, 34;—from the *essential perfections* of God ascribed to him; such as *eternal existence*, He. 9. 14;—*omniscience*, 1 Co. 2. 9-11;—*omnipresence*, Ps. 139. 7-12; 1 Co. 3. 16;—*omnipotence*, 12. 4-11;—*works* competent to God only were performed by him; such as *creating* agency in forming the body of Christ, Lu. 1. 35;—*anointing* and qualifying him for his work, 4. 18;—*raising* him from the dead, Ro. 8. 11;—*effectually convincing* men of their sins, Jn. 16. 8;—*savingly enlightening* their minds, 1 Co. 2. 10;—*regenerating* their souls, Jn. 3. 5, 6;—*sanctifying* their natures, 1 Co. 6. 11;—*endowing* them with Christian graces, Ga. 5. 22, 23;—*sealing* them to eternal life, Ep. 4. 30;—*revealing* future events, Lu. 2. 26;—*inspiring* the prophets, 2 Pe. 1. 21;—*communicating* supernatural gifts, 1 Co. 12. 1-11.

GHOST, HOLY, in his *official work*, in the economy of grace, he comes forth, or proceeds from the Father and the Son, Jn. 14. 26; 15. 26; 16. 7; Ga. 4. 6;—is promised to men, Is. 44. 3; Eze. 11. 19; 36. 26; Joel 2. 28; Mat. 3. 11;—by Jesus, Jn. 14. 16, 26; 15. 26; 16. 7;—is ready to direct all Christians, Ro. 8. 9, 13, 16; 2 Co. 1. 22; Ga. 4. 6;—imparts the love of God to believers, Ro. 5. 3-5;—dwells in believers, Jn. 14. 17; directs where the gospel should be preached, Ac. 16. 6, 7;—appoints and superintends ministers in the church, Ac. 13. 2, 4; 20. 28;—stirs up to good works, Ex. 35. 21;—his suggestions are carefully to be attended to, Is. 63. 10; Ep. 4. 30; 1 Th. 5. 19;—to be born of him, necessary, Jn. 3. 3, &c.;—blasphemy against him unpardonable, Mat. 12. 31; 1 Jn. 5. 16;—descends upon the apostles, &c., Ac. 2. 1, &c.;—again after the imprisonment of Peter and John, 4. 31;—imparted to the Samaritan converts 8. 17;—to Cornelius and friends, 10. 44;—to the converts at Ephesus, 19. 6;—helps his people in prayer, Ro. 8. 26;—nature of his teachings, *see* TEACHING.

GIANTS, persons of extraordinary stature, before the flood, Ge. 6. 4;—seen in the land of Canaan by the spies, Nu. 13. 33;

—the *Emims* and *Anakims* such, De. 2. 10;—Og, king of Bashan, of the remains of them, 3. 11;—Goliath of Gath, 1 Sa. 17. 4;—Ishbubenob, killed by Abishai, 2 Sa. 21. 16;—three of them slain in David's victory over the Philistines, 1 Ch. 20. 4.

GIBBETHON, gib'be-thon [a back, or a high house], a city on the borders of the Philistines, given to the Levites, Jos. 21. 23;—retaken by the Philistines, 1 Ki. 15. 27; 16. 15;—not even its ruins are found.

GIBEAH, or **GIBEATH**, gib'e-ah, or gib'e-ath [a hill], a city about 5 miles northward of Jerusalem, its inhabitants abuse the wife of a Levite, which occasions a war with the tribe of Benjamin, Ju. 19. 22;—the inhabitants fled from it, Is. 10. 29.

GIBEON, gib'e-on [a hill, or what is lifted up], a city situated between 5 and 6 miles north of Jerusalem; the inhabitants of artfully deceive Joshua and the Israelites, Jos. 9. 3;—condemned to servitude for their imposture, 27;—near it the Lord destroyed the Canaanites by hail and thunder, 10. 10, 11;—over it the sun and moon stood still a whole day, 12, 13;—a famine on account of the cruelty of Saul towards, 2 Sa. 21. 1;—a small village remains, called Geb.

GIDEON, gid'e-on [bruiser, or breaker] the son of Joash, and a judge of Israel;—called also Jerubbaal, Ju. 6. 32; 1 Sa. 12. 11;—called by an angel to deliver his country from the Midianites, Ju. 6. 12;—the angel gives him a proof of his commission, 21;—obtains another assurance in answer to his prayers, by the dew on the fleece, while all was dry around, &c., 36-40;—delivers his country from the Midianites, 7. 16;—pacifies the Ephraimites, 8. 1;—refuses the government, 22;—his ephod the occasion of idolatry, 27;—his sons and death, 29.

GIDEONI, gid-e-ō'nī [a breaker or destroyer], Nu. 1. 11; 2. 22; 7. 60, 65.

GIER-EAGLE. *See* EAGLE.

GIFTS OF PIETY, the contributions to the construction of the tabernacle, Ex. 35. 21;—at the dedication of it, Nu. 7. 1;—of David for the temple. 1 Ch. 22. 1, 14.

GIFTS, *spiritual*, extraordinary endowments of the Holy Spirit, what they were, and rules concerning the exercise of them, 1 Co. 12. 1, &c.;—inferior to charity, or Christian love, 13. 1, &c.;—and to preaching, 14. 1, &c. *See* SPIRITUAL GIFTS.

IHON, gi'hon [a breast or valley of grace], one of the four heads of the rivers which watered Eden, Ge. 2. 13;—also the name of a fountain on the west of Jerusalem. 1 Ki. 1. 45; 2 Ch. 32. 30.

ILBOA, gil-bō'ah [revolution of inquiry], a mountain in the Holy Land, about 60 miles north from Jerusalem, noted for the defeat of the Hebrews, and the slaughter of Saul and Jonathan, 1 Sa. 31. 1-6; 2 Sa. 1. 21;—it is about 1000 feet above the level of Jordan.

GILEAD, gil'e-ad [the heap or mass of testimony], a range of mountains, running from Lebanon, southward, on the east of the Holy Land, Nu. 32. 1;—they abounded with trees which produced a valuable gum, called the *balm* of Gilead, Ge. 37. 25; Je. 8. 22; 46. 11.

——, the name of Jephtha's father, Ju. 11. 1;—also of the grandson of Manasseh, Nu. 26. 29.

GILEADITE, gil'e-ad-ite, inhabitant of Gilead, Ju. 10. 3; 12. 4, 5; 2 Sa. 17. 27.

GILGAL, gil'gal [wheel, revolution, or heap of heap], a celebrated place on the west of Jordan, where the Israelites were circumcised, Jos. 5. 2;—a place of idolatrous worship, Am. 4. 4; 5. 5.

GILOH, gi'lo [he that rejoices, that over-turns], a city of Judah, 10 miles south-east of Hebron, Jos. 15. 51;—here Alithophel hanged himself, 2 Sa. 15. 12;—this city is not found.

GILONITE, gi'lon-ite, an inhabitant of Giloh, 2 Sa. 15. 12; 23. 34.

GINNETHON, gin'ne-thon [a garden], one who sealed the covenant with Nehemiah, Ne. 10. 6.

GINS, a snare, Ps. 140. 5; 141. 9.

GIRDING, or tucking up, and binding around them, their loose and flowing garments, necessary to fit the Jews for a journey, or for laborious exertion, and therefore often mentioned, 1 Ki. 18. 46; 2 Ki. 4. 29; Jn. 13. 4;—*figuratively*, to be prepared for action, 1 Pe. 1. 13.

GIRGASHITES, gir'gash-ites, a tribe of the ancient Canaanites, Ge. 10. 15, 16;—their country promised to Abraham's seed, 15. 18-21;—subdued by Joshua, Jos. 24. 11.

GITTAIM, git-tā'im [a wine-press], a city of the Benjamites, to which the Beerothites fled, 2 Sa. 4. 3;—was rebuilt after the captivity, Ne. 11. 33.

GITTITES, git'tites [wine-presses], the inhabitants of Gath, Jos. 13. 3; 2 Sa. 6. 10, 11; 15. 19, 22.

GLADNESS, joy, exultation, Nu. 10. 10; Ps. 4. 7; 30. 11; Is. 16. 10; 30. 29; Mar. 4. 16; Lu. 1. 14; Ac. 2. 46; 12. 14.

GLASS, or **MIRROR**, anciently made of polished brass, tin, silver, &c., Ex. 38. 8; Job 37. 18; 1 Co. 13. 12; 2 Co. 3. 18; Ja. 1. 23.

GLEANINGS, at the harvest, to be left for the poor and stranger, Le. 19. 9; 23. 22;—of the vintage, De. 24. 20.

GLEDE, a well known bird of prey, a species of kite, De. 14. 13.

GLOOMINESS, want of light, or making the heavens dark with clouds, or swarms of locusts, Joel 2. 2;—a season of judgments, Zep. 1. 15.

GLORIFY God, to honour him, directly prescribed, 1 Ch. 16. 28; Ps. 22. 23; Is. 42. 12;—required in all we do, 1 Co. 10. 31;—with our bodies and spirits, 6. 20;—by believing and loving his word, Ps. 119. 11, 16;—admiring and adoring his perfections, 145. 3;—loving him supremely, De. 6. 5;—singing praise to him, Ps. 33. 2, 3; 81. 1.—commending him to others, 34. 8;—devoutly contemplating his works, 8. 3, 4; 139. 14; Re. 15. 3; Mat. 15. 31; Ac. 4. 21;—observing his ordinances, Ps. 27. 4;—cheerfully obeying his laws, 119. 33, 34;—submitting to his will, 39. 9; Job 1. 21, 22; Is. 24. 15;—yielding fruits of righteousness, Jn. 15. 8; Phil. 1. 11;—examples of, Mat. 9. 8; 15. 31; Lu. 1. 46; 2. 14. 20; 5. 25; 13. 13; Ac. 11. 18;—punishment for neglect of, Da. 5. 23; Mal. 2. 2; Ac. 12. 23; Ro. 1. 24, 24.

GLORY of God, the luminous display of his presence, called the *Shekinah*, seen by Moses in the bush, Ex. 3. 2-6;—resided in the cloud, and conducted Israel out of Egypt, 13. 21;—appeared on mount

Sinai, 19. 18; 24. 16;—took possession of the tabernacle, 40. 34, 35;—where it sometimes appeared to all the people, Le. 9. 23; Nu. 14. 10;—commonly within the vail, upon the mercy-seat, between the cherubim, Le. 16. 12;—resided also in the first temple, 2 Ch. 7. 1-4.

GLORY of God, or the manifestation of his perfections, seen in his works, Ps. 19. 1; Ro. 1. 20;—especially in the scheme of grace, through Christ, 2 Co. 3. 18; 4. 6.

GLUTTONY, excess in eating, censured De. 21. 20; Pr. 23. 1, 20; 25. 16; 1 Pe. 4. 3.

GNASHING OF TEETH, expressive of rage, Ps. 35. 16; Ac. 7. 54;—of extreme anguish, Ps. 112, 10; Mat. 8. 12; 13. 42, 50; 22. 13.

GNAT, a small winged insect, or fly, Mat. 23. 24.

GNOSTICS, nos'tiks [knowing ones], ancient heretics, whose dangerous opinions are supposed to be alluded to, 1 Ti. 1. 4; 6. 20; 2 Ti. 2. 16, 23; Tit. 3. 9; Jude 4.

GOAD, a stick to drive oxen with, Ju. 3. 31; 1 Sa. 13. 21; Ec. 12. 11.

GOATS, used in the sin-offerings, Le. 3. 12; 4. 24;—sins of the people confessed on the head of the *scapegoat*, and then it was suffered to *escape*, or let loose into the wilderness, 16. 21, 22;—figurative of princes, &c., Je. 50. 8; Zec. 10. 3; Da. 8. 5, 8;—wild, described, Job 39. 1;—represent the wicked at the day of judgment, Mat 25. 33.

GOB [cistern, or grasshopper], a place on the border of the Philistines, where they were signally defeated by the Hebrews, 2 Sa. 21. 18, 19.

GOBLET, a bowl, or large cup, Ca. 7. 2.

GOD, his unity, Ex. 20. 3; De. 4. 35, 39; 5. 7; 6. 4; 32. 39; Ps. 86. 10; Is. 37. 16; 43. 10; 44. 6; 45. 5; Je. 10. 10; Jn. 17. 3; 1 Co. 8. 4-6; Ga. 3. 20; Ep. 4. 6; 1 Ti. 2. 5;—a spirit, Jn. 4. 24; 1 Ti. 1. 17; 6. 16;—invisible, Ex. 33. 20; Jn. 1. 18; 5. 37; Ro. 1. 20; Col. 1. 15; 1 Ti. 6. 16; He. 11. 27; 1 Jn. 4. 12;—true God, Je. 10. 10;—living God, Da. 4. 34; 6. 26; Ac. 14. 15; 1 Th. 1. 9; He. 9. 14; 10. 31;—God and Lord alone, 2 Ki. 19. 15; Ne. 9. 6; Ps. 33. 18;

86. 10; Is. 37. 16, 20;—none else, or besides him, De. 4. 35; 2 Sa. 7. 22; 22. 32; 2 Ki. 5. 15; Is. 44. 6, 8; 45. 5, 6, 14, 18, 21, 22; 46. 9; Ho. 13. 4;—none with him, De. 32. 39;—none before him, or self-existing, Ex. 3. 14; Is. 41. 4; 43. 10; 44. 6; 48. 12; Re. 1. 17; 22. 13;—none like him, or to be compared to him, Ex. 8. 10; 9. 14; 15. 11; De. 4. 12; 33. 26; 2 Sa. 7. 22; 1 Ch. 17. 20; Ps. 35. 10; 86. 8; 89. 6; Is. 40. 18; 46. 5, 9; Je. 10. 6, 7, 10;—blessed, Ps. 119. 12; Ro. 1. 25; 1 Ti. 1. 11; 6. 15;—his name to be revered, De. 5. 11;—his great majesty, Hab. 3. 3;—incomprehensible, Job 11. 7; Ps. 145. 3;—his superiority to idols, Is. 40. 12, &c.; 41. 21; 44. 9; 45. 20; 46. 5; Je. 10. 12;—the creator of all things, Ge. 1. 1, &c.; Ne. 9. 6; Job 26. 7; Ps. 33. 6; 89. 11; 148. 5; Pr. 3. 19; Is. 34. 1; 45. 18; Je. 14. 22; Zec. 12. 1;—his works unsearchable, Ec. 8. 17;—the governor of all things, Ps. 22. 28; 135. 6;—our constant preserver, Ac. 17. 28;—his immortality, De. 33. 27; 1 Ti. 1. 17; 6. 16; Re. 4. 9;—immortality, Ex. 3. 14, 15; Mal. 3. 5, 6; Ro. 1. 23; He. 13. 8; Ja. 1. 17;—incorruptibility, Ro. 1. 23;—eternity, Ps. 9. 7; 90. 2, 4; 93. 2; 102. 12, 24, 27; 104. 31; 145. 13; Is. 40. 28; 57. 15; 63. 16; Je. 10. 10; La. 5. 19; Da. 4. 3; 1 Ti. 1. 17; Ro. 1. 20; 2 Co. 4. 8; 2 Pe. 1. 11;—first and last, Is. 41. 4; 44. 6; 48. 12. Re. 1. 8;—his omnipresence, 1 Ki. 8. 27; Ps. 139. 7-10; Je. 23. 24; 2 Ch. 6. 18; Ep. 1. 23;—omniscience, 1 Sa. 2. 3; Job 26. 6; Ps. 44. 21; 139. 2; Pr. 15. 11; Is. 30. 18; Mat. 6. 18; Ac. 15. 18; He. 4. 12, 13; 1 Jn. 3. 20;—his power, Ge. 17. 1; Job 9. 4; 37. 23; 42. 2; Ps. 35. 10; 62. 11; 68. 35; Is. 26. 4; 40. 29; 2 Co. 12. 9; Is. 14. 24; Da. 3. 17, 29; Ro. 1. 20;—his wisdom, Job 9. 4; 36. 5; Ps. 92. 5; 104. 24; 147. 5; Is. 31. 2; Ro. 16. 27; 1 Co. 3. 19, 20; 1 Ti. 1. 17;—greatness ascribed to Him, De. 10. 17; 32. 3; 2 Sa. 7. 22; 1 Ch. 16. 25; 17. 21; Ne. 4. 14; Ps. 77. 13; 95. 3; Je. 32. 18;—perfection, Ex. 15. 7; Ps. 145. 12; Mat. 5. 48;—produces good from the evil designs of men, Ge. 45. 8; 50. 20; Job 5. 12; Ps. 33. 10; 76. 10; Pr. 16. 9, 33; 19. 21;—disposes of things as he pleases from the beginning, De. 8. 18; 1 Ch. 29. 12; 2 Ch. 1. 12; Job 1. 21; 9. 12; Ps. 75. 7; Da. 4. 17;—his justice, Ge. 18. 25; De. 32. 4; Job 34. 17; 37. 23; Ac. 17. 31; Re. 15. 3; 19. 1, 2;—in not punishing children for the sins of their parents,

De. 24. 16; Eze. 18. 2;—he often delays his judgments, Ec. 8. 11;—his chastisements to be borne, Job 1. 21; 2. 10; He. 12. 5;—his mercy, Ex. 34. 6; Joel 2. 13; 2 Co. 1. 3; 1 Jn. 1. 9;—his love to Christians, 3. 1;—his goodness, Ps. 86. 5; 145. 9; Mat. 19. 17; Ex. 34. 6; Zec. 9. 17; Ps. 33. 5; 65. 4; 52. 1; Je. 31. 12, 14;—his holiness, Le. 19. 2; 1 Sa. 2. 2; 6. 20; Jn. 17. 11; Is. 6. 3. Re. 4. 8; 15. 4;—his truth and faithfulness, Is. 65. 16; 2 Co. 1. 18, 20; He. 10. 23; 11. 11; 2 Pe. 2 Pe. 3. 9; Re. 15. 3;—psalms exhorting to trust in him, Ps. 61. 62. 63. 64. 69. 70. 71. 75. 85. 86. 91. 94. 115. 116. 118. 121. 123. 125. 131;—his promises to the Israelites fulfilled, Jos. 21. 43;—the sole object of worship, Ex. 20. 1; De. 4. 14, 39, 40; Lu. 4. 8;—to be feared, Ps. 33. 8; 76. 7;—to be loved, Mat. 22. 37;—to be obeyed, Ac. 5. 29;—not to be tempted, De. 6. 16; Mat. 4. 7;—compared to light, 1 Jn. 1. 5;—the description of his throne in a vision, Re. 4. 2;—the symbol of his presence returns to the temple, Eze. 43. 1, &c.;—addresses Job, Job 38. 3; 40; 41;—to be imitated, Ep. 5. 1;—the marks of his sons, Ro. 8. 14; 1 Jn. 5. 2.

GODDESSES, female gods, according to the heathen mythology, such as Ashtoreth, 1 Ki. 11. 5, 33;—the queen of heaven, or the moon, Je. 44. 17, 25;—Diana, Ac. 19. 27, 35, &c.

GOD FORBID, in the original it is, 'Let it not be,' or 'Far be it,' Ro. 3. 31; 9. 14.

GODHEAD, the nature or essence of God, Col. 2. 9; Ro. 1. 20; Ac. 17. 29.

———, *Trinity in.* See TRINITY.

GODLINESS, or piety to God, consists in reverencing his perfections, Ps. 104. 1;—esteeming him as our chief good and portion, 73. 25; La. 3. 24;—fearing to offend him, Ge. 39. 9;—studying, by holiness of life, to promote his honour, 2 Pe. 3. 11;—confiding in him for all we need, Ps. 48. 14; 73. 24.

———, *advantages of,* profitable to all things, 1 Ti. 4. 8; 6. 6;—promises to, Ps. 4. 3; 2 Pe. 2. 9.

GODS, great men and rulers are so called in some instances, Ex. 22. 28; Ps. 82. 1; 138. 1; Jn. 10. 34; 1 Co. 8. 5.

———, *heathen ones,* Adrammelech and Anammelech, of Sepharvaim, 2 Ki. 17.

81;—Ashima, of Hamath, 30;—Ashtoreth, of the Sidonians, 1 Ki. 11. 33;—Baal, of Tyre, &c., Ju. 2. 13;—Baalberith, 8. 33;—Baal-peor, of the Moabites, Nu. 25. 3;—Baalzebub, of Ekron, 2 Ki. 1. 2;—Bel and Nebo, of the Babylonians, Is. 46. 1;—Chemosh, of the Moabites, 1 Ki. 11. 7;—Dagon, of the Philistines, Ju. 16. 23;—Diana, of Ephesus, Ac. 19. 24;—Jupiter and Mercury, of the Greeks and Romans, Ac. 14. 12;—Milcom and Moloch, of the Ammonites, 1 Ki. 11. 5, 7;—Nergal, of Cuth, 2 Ki. 17. 30;—Nibhaz and Tartak, of the Avites, 31;—Nisroch, of the Assyrians, 19. 37;—Chiun or Remphan, Am. 5. 26; Ac. 7. 43;—Succoth-benoth, of the Babylonians, 2 Ki. 17. 30;—Tammuz, of the Syrians, Eze. 8. 14.

GOG [a roof, or covering], a son of Joel, 1 Ch. 5. 4;—Gog and Magog, the Scythians, or northern barbarians; their destruction foretold, Eze. 38. 2; 39. 1; Re. 20. 8.

GOLAN, or GAULAN, a city of Manasseh, on the east of the Sea of Tiberias; it was given to the Levites, and appointed to be a city of refuge, De. 4. 43; Jos. 20. 8.

GOLD, the most heavy (except platinum), dense, pure, ductile, and valuable of all metals; God's Word compared to, on account of its inestimable worth, Ps. 19. 10;—tried saints compared to, Job 23. 10; 1 Pe. 1. 7;—the streets of the New Jerusalem, Re. 21. 18, 21.

GOLDSMITH, one who makes golden wares, Ne. 3. 8; Is. 40. 19; 41. 7; 46. 6.

GOLGOTHA, gol'go-thah [a heap of skulls, or like a skull]. See CALVARY.

GOLIATH, go-li'ath [a captivity, or passing over], a mighty giant of Gath, about ten feet and a half high, 1 Sa. 17. 4;—challenges Israel, 8-10;—slain by David, 49.

GOMER, go'mer [finishing, consuming], the eldest son of Japheth, Ge. 10. 2;—prediction respecting, Eze. 38. 6.

GOMORRAH, go-mor'rah [a rebellious people, or people that fear], Ge. 13. 10; 14. 11; 18. 20; 19. 24. See SODOM.

GOPHER-WOOD, of which Noah built the ark, uncertain whether it was cedar, pine, or cypress, Ge. 6. 14.

GORGEOUS, fine, splendid, glittering, Lu. 7. 25; 23. 11; Eze. 23. 12.

GOSHEN, gō'shen [approaching, drawing near], a very fertile province in Egypt, which Joseph procured for his father and brethren, Ge. 45. 10; 47. 1-6;—another place of the same name, near Gibeon, Jos. 10. 41; 15. 51.

GOSPEL [God's word, good news, glad tidings], the joyful intelligence of salvation, through Christ; *called* the gospel of God, Ro. 1. 1;—of Christ, 16;—of salvation, Ep. 1. 13;—of peace, 6. 15; Lu. 2. 10, 14;—the word of God's grace, Ac. 14. 3; 20. 32;—word of reconciliation, 2 Co. 5. 19;—word of life, Phi. 2. 16;—word of Christ, Col. 3. 16;—ministration of the Spirit, 2 Co. 3. 8;—mystery of Christ, Ep. 3. 4;—unsearchable riches of Christ, Ep. 3. 8;—sincere milk of the word, 1 Pe. 2. 2;—the glorious gospel, 1 Ti. 1. 11;—to be preached to all descriptions of men, Mar. 16. 15; Tit. 2. 11;—the salvation which it publishes to be offered freely to all, Is. 55. 1; Jn. 7. 37; Re. 22. 17;—all who believe it shall be saved, Mar. 16. 16;—the blessings of it, Ro. 1. 16; 1 Co. 1. 18; Ep. 2. 1, &c.; 1 Pe. 1. 1, &c.;—superior to the law of Moses, Jn. 1. 17; 2 Co. 3. 7;—the danger of rejecting it, Mar. 16. 16; Lu. 10. 16; Jn. 3. 36; 12. 48; He. 2. 3; 10. 28; 12. 25;—to whom it is hidden, 2 Co. 4. 3, 4;—no other to be preached, Ga. 1. 8, 9;—the remarkable propagation of it, Mar. 4. 30; Jn. 12. 32; Ac. 2. 41; 4. 4; 6. 7; 12. 24; 13. 49; 19. 20; 1 Co. 16. 9;—shall in due time be preached in all the world, Ps. 2. 8; 22. 27; 72. 8, 11, 17; 86. 9; Is. 2. 2, 3; 40. 4, 5; 42. 1, 4, 6, 7; 49. 6; Da. 2. 44; Hab. 2. 14; Mal. 1. 11; Mat. 8. 11; 24. 14;—to be earnestly defended, Phi. 1. 17, 27; Jude 3.

GOURD, a shrub with large leaves, which grows in the sandy places of Canaan, and in a few days rises to considerable height, Jonah 4. 6.

GOVERNMENT, executive power, of all things committed to Christ, as Mediator, Is. 9. 6, 7; Mat. 28. 18; Ep. 1. 20-22;—governments, an order of rulers in apostolic churches, 1 Co. 12. 23;—wicked men despise, 2 Pe. 2. 10.

GOZAN, gō'zan [a fleece of wool, passing over, or pasture], a river in Media, mentioned in several places, 2 Ki. 17. 6; 18. 11; 19. 12; 1 Ch. 5. 26; Is. 37. 13.

GRACE OF God, his free favour, manifest-

ed in the gift of his Son, and the blessings of salvation through him, Jn. 3. 16, 17; 2 Co. 8. 9; Ep. 2. 8; 2 Ti. 1. 9;—election is of grace, Ro. 11. 5; Ep. 1. 3-6;—effectual calling is of, Ga. 1. 15; 2 Th. 1. 11, 12;—pardon of sin, Ep. 1. 7;—justification, Ro. 3. 24;—adoption, Ep. 1. 5;—sanctification, 2 Co. 9. 8;—faith, Ac. 18. 27; Ep. 2. 8;—hope, 2 Th. 2. 16;—*promised* to believers, Ps. 84. 11; Is. 30. 18, 19; 2 Co. 12. 9;—God's conferring on men is *sovereign*, Ex. 33. 19; Mat. 11. 25; Ro. 9. 15, 16;—*free*, Ro. 5. 8; 1 Jn. 4. 10;—*distinguishing*, Mat. 20. 16; Ro. 9. 15;—*preventing*, not the effect, but the cause of holiness, 1 Jn. 4. 19;—*effectual*, completely accomplishing its end, Ro. 8. 38, 39; Phi. 1. 6;—necessary to the performance of good works, 1 Ki. 8. 58; Ps. 119. 32; Jn. 6. 44; Ro. 8. 8; 1 Co. 3. 6; 12. 3; 15. 10; Phi. 2. 13; He. 13. 21;—will be increased when improved, Mat. 13. 12; Lu. 8. 18; Jn. 15. 2;—given to the humble, Pr. 3. 34; Ja. 4. 6; 1 Pe. 5. 5;—believers made what they are by it, 1 Co. 15. 10; 2 Co. 1. 12;—should be earnestly sought in prayer, He. 4. 16; Ja. 1. 5;—examples of prayer for, Ge. 43. 29; Nu. 6. 25; Is. 33. 2; Ro. 1. 7; 1 Co. 1. 3; 2 Co. 1. 2; 13. 14; Ga. 6. 18; Ep. 6. 24; 1 Ti. 1. 2; Re. 1. 4.

GRACE OF God, the gospel so called, Jn. 1. 17; Ac. 14. 3; 20. 24; Ro. 5. 2; 2 Co. 6. 1; Tit. 2. 11.

GRACIOUS, full of free favour, Ge. 43. 29; Ex. 33. 19; 34. 6; Ps. 77. 9; Pr. 11. 16; Is. 30. 18; Lu. 4. 22; 1 Pe. 2. 3.

GRAFF, or GRAFT, to insert a scion, or branch, of one tree into the stock of another; the Gentiles were grafted into the church, Ro. 11. 17, 19;—the Jews shall be, 23;—the word of God is, into the heart, Ja. 1. 21.

GRAPES, the fruit of the vine, Ge. 40. 10; Le. 25. 5, 11; Mat. 7. 16;—brought from the land of Canaan by the spies, Nu. 13. 23;—an emblem for the instruction of the Israelites, Eze. 18. 1, &c.

GRASSHOPPER, an insect of the locust kind, but small, Le. 11. 22; Nu. 13. 33; Ju. 6. 5; Ec. 12. 5; Is. 40. 22.

GRATE, a place full of holes, like a sieve, Ex. 27. 4.

GRATITUDE, a desire to return benefits,

- recommended, 2 Sa. 9; 2 Ki. 4. 18; Lu. 17. 15;—want of it reproved, Is. 1. 2, 3.
- GRAVE, sober, serious, and solemn; deacons required to be, 1 Ti. 3. 8;—and aged Christians, Tit. 2. 2.
- , or sepulchre for burying the dead; Jacob set a pillar over Rachel's, Ge. 35. 20;—God will ransom his people from, Ho. 13. 14;—the Christian's song of victory over, 1 Co. 15. 55.
- GRAVEL, hard or coarse sand, Pr. 20. 17; Is. 48. 19; La. 3. 16.
- GREASE, the soft part of fat, Ps. 119. 70.
- GREAT SEA, the Mediterranean, extends from east to west nearly 2300 miles, Nu. 34. 6; Jos. 1. 4; 9. 1; 15. 12; Eze. 47. 10, 15; Da. 7. 2.
- GREAVES, armour for the legs, 1 Sa. 17. 6.
- GRECIANS, grē'shī-ans, many of them converted, Ac. 11. 19-21.
- GREECE, grē'ce [deceiving, or making sad], an extensive country on the south-east of Europe, and including Ionia and Asia Minor, Zec. 9. 13; Ac. 20. 2. In the Old Testament, Greece and Greeks are mentioned under the name of *Javen*, Is. 66. 19. It was probably peopled soon after the flood. In the days of Alexander, the Greeks were masters of Egypt and Syria, the countries beyond Euphrates, and other provinces. Few countries are more favoured by nature, as to its soil, climate, and productions. Many of the most famous statesmen, orators, and generals of antiquity had their birth here. The arts and sciences of Greece attained a great eminence, as did also poetry, and eloquence. Under a long and dreadful oppression of their Turkish masters, the Greeks, in 1822, rose in arms against their oppressors, and obtained their freedom in 1830. The Greeks profess Christianity, but in a corrupted form, being nearly allied to Popery. The king was elected in 1833.
- GREEDY, ravenous, eager, Ps. 17. 12; Pr. 1. 19; Is. 56. 11; 1 Ti. 3. 3.
- GREEKS, Gentiles in general thus called, Ac. 19. 10; 20. 21; 1 Co. 22. 23, 24;—apply to Jesus, Jn. 12. 20;—many believed, Ac. 14. 1.
- GREETINGS, honourable salutations, courted by the Pharisees, Mat. 23. 7; Lu. 11. 43; 20. 46;—expressions of true friendship, addressed to the saints, Ac. 15. 23; Ro. 16. 3, &c.; 1 Co. 16. 20, &c.
- GREY HEAD. *See* HOARY HEAD.
- GRIEF, for the loss of friends allowable; in Abraham for the death of Sarah, Ge. 23. 2;—Joseph for the death of his father, 50. 1, &c.; David for Saul and Jonathan, 2 Sa. 1. 11;—for Abner, 3. 31;—Jesus at the death of Lazarus, Jn. 11. 35;—Paul for the sickness of Epaphroditus, Phi. 2. 27.
- , should not be immoderate, 2 Sa. 12. 20; 1 Th. 4. 13; 1 Co. 7. 30.
- GRIND, to bruise, to reduce to powder, Ju. 16. 21; Is. 47. 2; Mat. 24. 41; Lu. 20. 18.
- GRILLED, mixed black and white hairs, Ge. 31. 10; Zec. 6. 3, 6.
- GROANING, deep distress, Ex. 2. 24;—an overwhelming sense of the evil of sin, and the value of spiritual blessings, Ro. 8. 26; 2 Co. 5. 2.
- GROPE, to feel what one cannot see, De. 28. 29; Job 5. 14; 12. 25.
- GROVE, walk shaded by trees, Ge. 21. 33; De. 16. 21; Ju. 6. 25.
- GROVES, frequently the places of idol worship, 1 Ki. 15. 13; 16. 33; 2 Ki. 17. 16;—not to be planted near the place of the national worship, De. 16. 21.
- GRUDGING, reluctance, toward our brethren forbidden, Le. 19. 18; Ja. 5. 9;—alms not to be given with, 2 Co. 9. 7;—hospitality to be used without, 1 Pe. 4. 9.
- GUARD, caution, defence, Ge. 37. 36; Da. 2. 14; Ac. 28. 16.
- GUDGODAH, gud'gō-dah [happiness, or the greatest felicity], an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, also named Hor-Hadgidgad, Nu. 33. 32; De. 10. 7.
- GUEST, one lodged in the house, or entertained at the table of another, 1 Ki. 1. 41, 49; Mat. 22. 10; Lu. 19. 7.
- GUIDE, God promises to direct and instruct his people, Ps. 25. 9; 32. 8; Is. 42. 16; 48. 17; 49. 10; 58. 11.
- GUILLE, or deceit, we are required to be without, Ps. 34. 13; 1 Pe. 2. 1; 3. 10;—persons without it approved, Ps. 32. 2; Jn. 1. 47; Re. 14. 5. *See* DECEIT.

GUILTY, not innocent, wicked, Ex. 34. 7; Mat. 23. 18; Ro. 3. 19.

GULF, an abyss, Lu. 16. 26.

GURBAAL, gur-bā'al [the whelp of the governor], a city in Idumea, south of Canaan, and perhaps the same with Petra, the capital of Arabia, 2 Ch. 26. 7.

GUTTERS, dams, or passages for water, Ge. 30. 38, 41; 2 Sa. 5. 8.

H.

HAHASHTARI, hā-a-hash'ta-rī [a runner], a son of the patriarch Ashur, 1 Ch. 4. 6.

HABIAH, hā-bā'yah [the hiding of the Lord], a priest in Ezra's time, Ezr. 2. 61.

HABAKKUK, ha-bāk'uk [embracer, wrestler, one of the twelve minor prophets, who lived about 600 years before Christ; foretells the destruction of Judah by the Chaldeans, Hab. 1;—the overthrow of the Chaldeans, 2; his sublime prayer, 3.

HABBAZINIAH, hab-az-i-nī'ah [a hiding of the shield of the Lord], Je. 35. 3.

HABERGEON, a corslet, or coat of mail, Ex. 23. 32; Job 41. 26.

HABITATION, dwelling, house, Ex. 15. 2; Le. 13. 46; Job 5. 3; Ps. 26. 8; 89. 14; Is. 22. 16; Ac. 1. 20; Ep. 2. 22; Re. 18. 2.

HABITS, either good or bad, not easily changed, Pr. 22. 6; Je. 13. 23; Job 20. 11.

HACHALIAH, hāk-a-li'ah [wanting of the Lord, or waiting for the Lord], father of Nehemiah, Ne. 1. 1.

HACHILAH, hak'y-lah [my hope is in that], a hill on the south-east part of Judea, ten miles south of Jericho; here David hid himself from Saul, 1 Sa. 23. 19.

HADAD, hā'dad [joy, clamour], the Edomite, opposes Solomon, 1 Ki. 11. 14.

HADADEZER, hād-ad-ē'zer [joy of assistance], king of Zobah in Syria, conquered by David who took from him 1000 chariots, 20,000 footmen, and 700 horsemen, 2 Sa. 8. 3, 4;—David slew of the Syrians who came to succor him 22,000 men, 5;—some years after, he again made war with David, who defeated him, 10. 15-19.

HADADRIMMON, hā'dad-rim'mon [the

voice of height, or invocation of god Rimmon], a city in the valley of Megiddo, twenty miles north of Samaria; near to which the good king Josiah was slain, and his army routed, which occasioned a great mourning, 2 Ch. 35. 22, 24; Zec. 12. 11;—it was destroyed.

HADASHAH, had'ā-shah [news or a month], a city in the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15. 37.

HADORAM, ha-dō'ram [their praise, their beauty, their power], one of the sons of Shem, 1 Ch. 1. 21;—also a son of Tou, 1 Ch. 18. 10.

HADRACH, hā'drak [joy of tenderness], a land near Damascus, denounced by Zechariah, Zec. 9. 1.

HAGAR, hā'gar [stranger, fearing, an Egyptian, servant to Sarah, given to Abraham to wife, Ge. 16. 2;—flies from Sarah, 6;—encouraged by an angel to return, 7-12;—bare Ishmael to Abraham, 15;—she and her son dismissed, 21. 9-14;—comforted by an angel in the wilderness, 17;—her history allegorized, Ga. 4. 22.

HAGARENES, hā-gār-eens', or HAGARITES, the descendants of Hagar, 1 Ch. 5. 10, 20; Ps. 83. 6.

HAGGAI, hāg'gā-i [solemn feast], a prophet who returned from the Babylonish captivity with Zerubabel, Ezr. 2. 2;—he and Zechariah promote the rebuilding of the temple, 5. 1, &c.

HAGGIAH, hag-gi'ah [the Lord's feast], one of the posterity of Levi, 1 Ch. 6. 30.

HAGGITH, hāg'gith [rejoicing], 2 Sa. 3. 4; 1 Ki. 1. 5, 11; 1 Ch. 3. 2.

HAIL, HAILSTONES, terrible showers of, in the plagues of Egypt, Ex. 9. 24;—in the defeat of the Canaanites, Jos. 10. 11;—fulfils God's word, Ps. 148. 8.

—, health be to you, Mat. 26. 49; 27. 29; Lu. 1. 28.

HAIR, of Absalom remarkable, 2 Sa. 14. 26;—used as a type of the fate of Jerusalem, Eze. 5. 1.

HAKUPHA, hak-u'fal [a commandment of the mouth], Ne. 7. 53.

HALLELUJAH. See ALLELUJAH.

HALLOESH, hal-lō'esh [saying nothing, or an enchanter], one who sealed the covenant, Ne. 10. 24.

HALLOW, to set apart to a holy use, Ex. 20. 11; 28. 38;—to reverence, or worship, Le. 22. 32; Mat. 6. 9.

HALT, falter between two opinions, 1 Ki. 18. 21.

HAM [heat, brownness], the youngest son of Noah, his offence and punishment, Ge. 9. 22;—his descendants, 10. 6; 1 Ch. 1. 8.

—, a name given in Scripture to Egypt, Ps. 105. 27.

HAMAN, hā'man [noise, preparation], his great honours in the court of Ahasuerus, Es. 3. 1;—not respected by Mordecai, 2;—the want of this honour destroyed his happiness, 5. 13;—obtains a decree to kill all the Jews, 3. 8;—erects a gallows to hang Mordecai, 5. 14;—hanged on it himself, 7. 10;—his sons hanged, 9. 12.

HAMATH, hā'math [anger, heat, or a wall], a noted city of Syria, and capital of a province of the same name, lying on the river Orontes, Jos. 13. 4; Ju. 3. 3;—the king of, friendly to David, 2 Sa. 8. 9;—afterwards taken by Solomon, 2 Ch. 8. 3;—by some believed to be *Tiberias*.

—, a city of Naphtali, near the entrance of Syria, Jos. 19. 35; 13. 5.

HAMMEDATHA, hām-mēd'ā-tha [troubling the law], the father of Haman, Es. 8. 5; 9. 10, 24.

HAMMER, the word of God compared to, Je. 23. 29;—Babylon called the hammer of the whole earth, 50. 23.

HAMONAH, hām-ō'nah [his multitude, or his uproar], and **HAMON GOG**, a city and a valley, import that multitudes of the Turks, Tartars, &c., shall be killed in Canaan, Eze. 39. 11, 16.

HAMOR, hā'mor [an ass, clay, or wine], prince of Shechem, whose son ravished Dinah, Ge. 34. 2;—his application to Jacob, and his destruction, 31. 26.

HAMUL, hā'mul [godly or merciful], a grandson of Judah, 1 Ch. 2. 5.

HAMUTAL, hām-mū'tal [heat of the dew, or the shadow of his heat], 2 Ki. 23. 31.

HANAMEEL, hā-nām'ē-el [the grace of God], a kinsman of the prophet Jeremiah, sold him a field, Je. 32. 7.

HANANEEL, ha-nap'ē-el [grace from God], a tower at Jerusalem, Ne. 3. 1; 12. 39; Je. 31. 38.

HANANI, ha-nā'ni [grace to me, or mercy], the prophet, reproves Asa, 2 Ch. 16. 7.

HANANIAH, han-a-ni'ah [grace or gift of the Lord], the false prophet, Je. 28. 1;—breaks Jeremiah's yoke, 10;—his death foretold, 15.

HAND of the Lord, denotes his power, whether in punishing or saving, Ju. 2. 15; 2 Sa. 24. 14; Ne. 2. 8; Job 2. 10; Ex. 9. 3; 16. 3; Is. 59. 1; Lu. 1. 66.

— of Moses leprous, Ex. 4. 6;—of Jeroboam withered, 1 Ki. 13. 4.

—, withered, restored by Jesus, Mat. 12. 10; Mar. 3. 2; Lu. 6. 6.

— writing on the wall seen by Belshazzar, Da. 5. 5.

HANDLE, to manage, Ge. 4. 21; Ju. 5. 14; Ps. 115. 7; Je. 2. 8; Lu. 24. 39.

HANDMAID, Ge. 16. 1; 29. 24; 1 Sa. 1. 11, 16; Ps. 86. 16; 116. 16; Lu. 1. 38.

HANDS, imposition of, in blessing, Ge. 48. 14; Mat. 19. 15;—in dedicating sacrifices, Ex. 29. 10; Le. 1. 4;—in ordaining to offices, Nu. 8. 10; 27. 18; De. 34. 9; Ac. 6. 6; 1 Ti. 4. 14; 5. 22; 2 Ti. 1. 6;—in miraculous cures, Mar. 6. 5; 16. 18; Lu. 4. 40; 13. 13; Ac. 9. 17; 28. 8;—in imparting the gift of the Holy Spirit, Ac. 8. 17; 19. 6.

— lifted up in prayer, Ex. 17. 11; Ps. 28. 2; 63. 4; 88. 9; 134. 2; 141. 2; 143. 6;—in taking an oath, Ge. 14. 22.

—, to pour water on, to serve, as Elisha did to Elijah, 2 Ki. 3. 11;—to wash publicly, to declare innocent, De. 21. 6, 7; Mat. 27. 24.

HANGING, an infamous death, Nu. 25. 4; De. 21. 22; Ga. 3. 13;—of Pharaoh's baker, Ge. 40. 19;—of those who joined in the worship of Baal-peor, Nu. 25. 4;—of the five kings by Joshua, Jos. 10. 26;—of Saul's sons, 2 Sa. 21. 8;—of Haman and his sons, Es. 7. 10; 9. 14.

HANNAH, hān'nah [gracious, or taking rest], the wife of Elkanah, and mother of the prophet Samuel, reproached for her barrenness, 1 Sa. 1. 6;—prayed for a son, 10, 11;—first reproved, and then encouraged by Eli, 14, 17;—bears Samuel, 20;—presents him to the Lord, 24;—her song, 2. 1, &c.

HANUN, hā'nun [gracious]. the son of

- Nahash, king of the Ammonites, who insulted David's ambassador, by cutting their clothes and beards, 2 Sa. 10. 4.
- HAPHARAIM, haff'ā-rā-im [searching, or digging], a city in the tribe of Issachar, Jos. 19. 19.
- HAPLY, perhaps, 1 Sa. 14. 30; Mar. 11. 13; Lu. 14. 29; Ac. 5. 39; 17. 27; 2 Co. 9. 4.
- HAPPINESS, felicity wherein it consists, Ps. 1. 1, &c.; 32. 1; 40. 4; 106. 3; 112. 1; 119. 1; 128. 1; 144. 15; 146. 5; Pr. 3. 13; 29. 18; Is. 56. 2; Mat. 5. 3, &c.; Lu. 6. 20; 11. 28; 12. 43; Jn. 13. 17; Ro. 4. 7; 14. 22; Ja. 1. 12; Re. 14. 13.
- HARAN, hā'ran [mountain, inclosed], the eldest son of Terah, and brother of Abraham, and father of Lot, Ge. 11. 26-31;—the place where he dwelt called after his name, 32; 12. 4, 5.
- HARBONAH, hār-bō'nah [his destruction, or his sword, or the anger of him that builds], Es. 1. 10; 7. 9.
- HARDEN, obdurate, Ex. 4. 21; 14. 17; De. 15. 7; Job 6. 10; Ps. 95. 8.
- HARE, a well-known, swift, and timid animal, Le. 11. 6; De. 14. 7.
- HARETH, hā'reth [liberty], a forest in the tribe of Judah, into which David fled from Saul, 1 Sa. 22. 5.
- HARHIAH, hār-hā-i'ah [heat, or anger of the Lord], Ne. 3. 8.
- HARIM, hā'rim [destroyed, or dedicated to God], the third of the twenty-four families of the order of priests, 1 Ch. 24. 8;—his descendants, to the number of 1017, returned from captivity, Ezr. 2. 39;—those of them who had married strange women agree to put them away, 10. 21;—another person of this name, 2. 32; Ne. 7. 35.
- HARLOT, literally a common prostitute, Pr. 29. 3;—metaphorically, the idolatrous impurities of Israel, Is. 1. 21; Je. 2. 20; 3. 1; Eze. 16. 15, &c.
- HARMLESS, innocent, untainted, Mat. 10. 16; Phi. 2. 15; He. 7. 26.
- HARNEPHER, hār'ne-fer [the anger of a bull, or anger increasing], 1 Ch. 1. 36.
- HARNESS, armour for warriors, or furniture for horses, 1 Ki. 20. 11; 22. 34; 2 Ch. 9. 24.
- HAROD, hā'rod [fear, astonishment], a fountain of water at the foot of Mount Gilboa, Ju. 7. 1.
- HAROSHETH, hār'o-sheth [workmanship, or a wood], a city of Upper Galilee, near the lake Merom, where Sisera resided, and his army was routed, Ju. 4. 2, 16.
- HARP, a stringed musical instrument, much used by the prophets, and in the worship of God, 1 Sa. 10. 5; 1 Ch. 25. 3; Ps. 33. 2; 43. 4; 57. 8, &c.
- HART. *See* DEER.
- HARVEST, the season of reaping corn and fruits, Ge. 8. 22;—a people who are ripe for destruction, Joel 3. 13;—the end of the world, Mat. 13. 30;—a season of wrath, Re. 14. 15.
- HASHABIAH, hāsh-a-bī'ah [the estimation of the Lord], Ezr. 8. 24; 1 Ch. 26. 30.
- HASHABNIAH, hāsh-ab-nī'ah, [the silence of the Lord], Ne. 3. 10.
- HASHBADANAH, hāsh-bād'a-na, a Levite, mentioned, Ne. 8. 4.
- HASHMONAH, hāsh-mō'nah [the hastening of a gift, or embassy], an encampment of the Israelites, Nu. 33. 29.
- HASHUPHA, ha-shū'fa [spent, or made base], Ne. 7. 46.
- HATIPHA, ha-ti'fa, [robbery], a Nethinim, Ne. 7. 56.
- HATRED, ill-will, of our fellow-men to be guarded against, Le. 19. 17; Pr. 10. 12, 18; 26. 24; 1 Jn. 2. 9; 3. 15; 4. 20.
- HAUGHTINESS, pride and arrogance, condemned, 2 Sa. 22. 28; Pr. 16. 18; 18. 12; Is. 2. 11, 17. *See* PRIDE.
- HAUNT, to frequent, 1 Sa. 30. 31; Eze. 26. 17.
- HAURAN, haw'ran [liberty, or whiteness], or AURANITES, a country north-east of Canaan, and south of Damascus, Eze. 47. 18.
- HAVEN, a seaport, Ge. 49. 13; Ps. 107. 30; Ac. 27. 8, 12.
- HAVILAH, hav'i-lah [painful, bearing], the son of Cush, Ge. 10. 7;—gave name to the country of, 25. 18; 1 Sa. 15. 7.
- HAVOCK, to lay waste, Ac. 8. 3.
- HAVOTH-JAIR, hā'voth-jā'ir [town of light], the villages or hamlets which Jair took from the Ammonites on the north of Mount Gilead, Nu. 32. 41.

HAWK, a well-known fowl, described, Job 39. 26.

HAZAEI, hāz'ā-el [seeing God], probably an officer in the army of Naaman the Syrian, sent to consult Elisha at Damascus, 2 Ki. 8. 7;—his iniquity predicted, 13;—kills his master, 15;—oppresses Israel, 10. 32; 13. 22;—diverted by presents from proceeding to Jerusalem, 12. 17;—his death, 13. 24.

HAZAR-GADDAH, hā'zar-gād'dah [imprisoned, or bound], a city, Jos. 15. 27.

HAZAR-MAVETH, hā'zar-mā'veth [court, or entry, or dwelling of death], a descendant of Shem, 1 Ch. 1. 20.

HAZEROTH, haz-ē'roth [palaces or villages], a place where the Israelites encamped in the wilderness, Nu. 11. 35; 12. 16.

HAZOR, hā'zor [hay, or court], a city on the tribe of Judah, on the west side of the waters of Merom; taken by Joshua, Jos. 11. 10; 15. 23;—another in the tribe of Naphtali, 19. 36;—destruction of, foretold, Je. 49. 30, 33;—it is not found.

HEAD, Christ is of his body—the church, Ep. 5. 23;—of principality and power, Col. 2. 10;—of all things for the good of his church, Ep. 1. 22;—applied to rulers, princes, magistrates, Ex. 18. 25; De. 1. 15, 16; 33. 21; Is. 7. 9;—the chief of families, Ex. 6. 14, 25; 1 Ch. 5. 24.

HEALING, curing ailments. Je. 30. 13; Mat. 4. 23; Lu. 9. 6; Ac. 10. 38.

HEALTH, the value of it, and how preserved, Pr. 3. 7, 8; Ac. 27. 34; 1 Ti. 5. 23.

HEAR, we are commanded to hear Christ, Mat. 17. 5; Mar. 9. 7;—and the Spirit addressing the churches, Re. 2. 7, 11, 17, 29; 13. 9;—we ought to do so *attentively*, Lu. 21. 38; Ac. 10. 33; He. 2. 1;—with *reverence*, Ps. 89. 7;—with *aith*, He. 4. 2;—with *discrimination*, Mar. 4. 24;—with a *humble and teachable* disposition, Lu. 10. 39; Ja. 1. 21;—with *self-application*, Mat. 26. 22;—with *constancy*, Pr. 8. 34; Ac. 2. 42, 46; Ja. 1. 24, 25;—with a view to *practice*, Mat. 7. 24–27; Ro. 2. 13;—with *prayer*, Ps. 119. 18, 27.

HEART, commonly used for the *soul*, as the ancients believed that this was its seat, Ps. 19. 8; 44. 21; Is. 9. 9;—naturally depraved, Ge. 6. 5; 8. 21; Ec. 9. 3; Mat.

15. 19;—hard, and unfeeling in matters relating to the soul, Ps. 119. 70; Eze. 11. 19; Ep. 4. 18;—proud, Ps. 10. 4; 73. 6; Is. 9. 9; Je. 49. 16; Ob. 3;—deceitful, Ps. 12. 2; Pr. 28. 26; Je. 17. 9; 1 Co. 8. 2; Ga. 6. 3; Re. 3. 17;—rebellious, Je. 5. 23;—idolatrous, Eze. 14. 3, 4.

HEART, should be pure, Jos. 24. 14; 1 Sa. 16. 7; 1 Ch. 28. 9; 29. 17; Ps. 7. 8; 24. 4; 51. 6; 73. 1; 119. 80; 125. 4; Pr. 4. 23; 23. 26; 24. 12; Mat. 5. 8; Lu. 8. 15; 11. 39; Ro. 2. 29; 1 Ti. 1. 5; 2 Ti. 2. 22; Ja. 4. 8.

—, evidences of its being pure, are its abhorring vain and sinful thoughts, Ps. 119. 113;—delighting in holy meditation, Ps. 1. 2; 119. 97;—desirous of nearness to God, Ps. 42. 1, 2; 63. 1; 84. 2;—prompting to holy conversation and deportment, Mat. 12. 34, 35; Ja. 3. 13;—exciting to pray for greater purity, Ps. 51. 2, 7, 10.

—, we are commanded watchfully to keep, Pr. 4. 23;—the Lord looks chiefly to it, 1 Sa. 16. 7; Je. 17. 10;—a broken and contrite one pleasing to the Lord, Ps. 34. 18; 51. 17; Is. 57. 15; 61. 1; 66. 2.

—, God judicially hardens, or in righteous judgment gives up sinners to harden themselves, as in the case of Pharaoh, Ex. 4. 21; 7. 13; 9. 12;—of Sihon, De. 2. 30;—of the inhabitants of Canaan, Jos. 11. 20;—of the Israelites, Ps. 81. 12;—of the Gentiles, Ro. 1. 24.

—, marks of one thus hardened, are insensibility and indifference about the state of the soul, Ps. 119. 70; Is. 1. 3; 6. 10;—total neglect of duties, Job 21. 14, 15; Ps. 10. 4;—unrestrained indulgence in sin, Ro. 1. 24; Ep. 4. 18, 19;—contempt of threatened judgments, Is. 5. 18, 19; 2 Pe. 3. 3, 4.

—, awful doom of those who are thus hardened in, Pr. 29. 1;—cautions to guard us from, 1 Sa. 6. 6; Ps. 95. 8; Pr. 28. 14; He. 3. 8, 15; 4. 7.

HEARTH, the place on which the fire is made, Ge. 18. 6; Ps. 102. 3; Is. 30. 14.

HEATH, a plant in barren moors, Je. 17. 6; 48. 6.

HEATHENS, those who are without the written Word of God, Ps. 2. 1; Mat. 6. 7; Ga. 2. 9;—might know somewhat of God

by his works, Ac. 14, 17; Ro. 1. 19, 20;—are notwithstanding ignorant of him, 1 Co. 1. 21;—are sunk into idolatry and vice, Ro. 1. 21-32;—shall be judged by the law and light of nature, 2. 12-16;—in the latter times shall enjoy the gospel. *See* GOSPEL.

HEAVEN, sometimes means the place where holy souls dwell, 2 Ki. 2. 1, 11; Lu. 2. 15; Ep. 3. 15; Col. 1. 5; 1 Pe. 1. 4;—and sometimes the visible firmament, Ge. 7. 11; Le. 26. 19; De. 4. 11; La. 4. 19; Lu. 21. 26.

—, the happiness of it, Ps. 16. 11; Da. 12. 3; Mat. 5. 12; 13. 43; Lu. 12. 43; Jn. 12. 26; 17. 21; 1 Co. 2. 9; 13. 12; 1 Pe. 1. 4; Re. 7. 16, 17; 14. 13.

—, degrees of happiness in it, Mat. 16. 27; Lu. 19. 17; Jn. 14. 2; 1 Co. 15. 41; 2 Co. 9. 6.

—, who will be admitted into it, Mat. 5. 3-12; Jn. 3. 15; Ro. 2. 7; 1 Ti. 6. 19.

—, who will be excluded from it, Mat. 7. 21; Lu. 13. 27; 1 Co. 6. 9; Ga. 5. 21, &c.; Re. 22. 15.

HEAVINESS, sorrow and distress of mind, Ezr. 9. 5; Ps. 69. 20; Pr. 10. 1;—Christ comforts those who are in, Is. 61. 3.

HEBER, EBER, hē'ber [a companion, a partaker], the son of Shelah, and great-grandchild of Shem, Ge. 10. 24.

HEBREWS, the descendants of Abraham, a name frequently given to the Jews, Ge. 40. 15; 43. 32; Ex. 2. 6; 3. 18, &c.

HEBRON, hē'brou [fellowship], one of the most ancient and renowned cities of the world, situated about twenty miles south of Jerusalem; Abraham dwelt there, Ge. 13. 18;—taken from the Amorites, Jn. 1. 10. It has about 1200 inhabitants; a fourth part are Jews, and the rest are Turks.

HEDGE, for protecting fields or gardens, Pr. 15. 19;—whatever defends from harm, Is. 5. 5; Eze. 13. 5;—troubles and hindrances, La. 3. 7; Ho. 2. 6.

HEEL, put for the *body*, or the inferior part of human nature, Ge. 3. 15.

HEGAI, heg'ā-i [sighing, meditation, speech], Es. 2. 8, 15.

HEIFER, *red*, a young cow, the use of its ashes, Nu. 19. 1, &c.

HEINOUS, very wicked, Job 31. 11.

HEIRS of God, Christians so called, Ro. 8. 17; Ga. 4. 7; Ep. 3. 6; Tit. 3. 7; He. 6. 17; Ja. 2. 5;—Christ the heir of all things, He. 1. 2.

HELBON, hel'bon [milk, or fat], a city of Syria, not far from Damascus, famed for its excellent wine, Eze. 27. 18.

HELEPH, hē'leff [changing, or passing over], a city of Naphtali, Jos. 19. 33.

HELIOPOLIS, he-li-op'o-lis [the city of the sun], a city of Egypt, situated eastward of the river Nile, thus named, both in the Septuagint and Vulgate, but called *On* in the Hebrew; Joseph married the daughter of Potipherah the priest of, Ge. 41. 45; 46. 20.

HELL sometimes means great sorrows and afflictions, Ps. 18. 5; 116. 3; Mat. 11. 23;—sometimes *hades*, the grave, or the state of death, Ps. 16. 10; Pr. 23. 14; 27. 20; Ac. 2. 27; Re. 20. 13;—most frequently the place appointed for the punishment of devils and wicked men, Ps. 9. 17; Pr. 15. 24; Mat. 5. 29; 10. 28; 23. 33; Mar. 9. 43; Lu. 12. 5; 16. 23; 2 Pe. 2. 4;—the horrors and punishments of it set forth, Mat. 13. 42; 18. 9; 25. 30; Jude 13; Re. 14. 10; 19. 20; 20. 10, 14; 21. 8;—sufferings in it various, according to the degrees of guilt, Mat. 11. 22; 23. 14; Lu. 12. 47, 48;—the eternity of the torments thereof asserted, Da. 12. 2; Mat. 3. 12; 25. 46; Mar. 9. 44; Lu. 16. 26; Jude 13.

HELMET, a metal cap, for defending the head, 1 Sa. 17. 5, 38;—*figuratively*, the hope of salvation, Ep. 6. 17; 1 Th. 5. 8.

HEMAN, hē'man [trouble, tumult], the son of Joel, one of the sacred musicians, 1 Ch. 6. 33; 17. 19;—another, the son Zerah, celebrated for his wisdom, 1 Ki. 4. 31; 1 Ch. 2. 6.

HEMLOCK, a poisonous herb, Ho. 10. 4;—*figuratively*, perverted judgment, Am. 6. 12.

HEPHER, hē'fer [a digger or delver], a city of the ancient Canaanites; was subdued by Joshua, Jos. 12. 17;—also the name of Zelophehad's father, Jos. 17. 3.

HEPHZIBAH, hēf'zī-bah [pleasure, delight], the queen of Hezekiah, and mother of Manasseh, 2 Ki. 21. 1;—the church thus called, Is. 62. 4.

HERALD, one who proclaims the orders of a king, Da. 3. 4.

HERBS appointed for the food of man, Ge. 3. 18;—figurative of the transitory prosperity and life of man, 2 Ki. 19. 26; Ps. 37. 2.

HERD, larger cattle, distinguished from the smaller called the *Flock*, Ge. 18. 7; Ex. 10. 9; Eab. 3. 17.

HERESY [selection, sect, choice], generally used to signify some dangerous error, real or supposed, Ac. 24. 14; 1 Co. 11. 19; Ga. 5. 20; 2 Pe. 2. 1.

HERETICS, those who hold, or teach false doctrine, Tit. 3. 10; 2 Ti. 2. 17, 18.

HERITAGE, inheritance, estate by succession, Ex. 6. 8; Ps. 16. 6; 61. 5; 1 Pe. 5. 3.

HERMAS, and HERMES, hēr'mas [mercury, or gain], two disciples of Christ residing in Rome, to whom Paul sends his salutations, Ro. 16. 14.

HERMOGENES, hēr-mo'jen-es [descendant of Mercury], one who turned his back on Paul, and probably on a Christian profession, 2 Ti. 1. 15.

HERMON, hēr'mon [devoted, or destruction], a mountain in the north-eastern boundary of the Holy Land, often mentioned, Jos. 12. 5; 13. 5, 11; Ps. 89. 12; 133. 3. This mountain is 8,950 feet above the level of the sea.

HEROD, hēr'od [glory of the skin], *the Great*, king of Judea, when Christ was born, Mat. 2. 1;—was troubled at the report of his birth, 3;—sent for the Magi, or wise men, who had come to see Christ, and by falsehood endeavoured to make them inform him where the infant Saviour was, 7, 8;—enraged, because they complied not with his wish, he commanded all the children in Bethlehem, from two years old and under, to be murdered, 16;—after his death, Joseph and Mary return from Egypt with Christ, 19, &c.

———, *Antipas the Tetrarch*, son of the former, and king of Galilee, married his brother's wife, Mat. 14. 3;—reproved for this by John the Baptist, 4;—imprisons and puts him to death, 3-10; Mar. 6. 17; Lu. 9. 7, 9;—hears of the fame of Jesus, Mat. 14. 1;—reported to design to kill him, Lu. 13. 31;—examines him, 23. 6.

HEROD, *Agrippa*, the grandson of Herod the Great, puts to death the apostle James, Ac. 12. 2;—imprisoned Peter, 3, 4;—his terrible death, 20-23;—he reigned seven or ten years, and was the father of Agrippa, Bernice, Drusilla, and Mariamme.

———, *Agrippa II.*, son of the preceding, is mentioned in the New Testament only by the name of *Agrippa*. Festus brought Paul before him, and was almost persuaded to be a Christian, Ac. 26. 1-32. After the destruction of Jerusalem, he went to Rome, where he died at the age of 70.

HERODIANS, he-rō-di-ans, a political faction, who flattered Herod, and shaped their religion to suit his interests, Mat. 22. 16; Mar. 12. 13.

HERODIAS, he-rō'di-as [the mount of pride], the sister of Herod Agrippa, and granddaughter of Herod the Great; her first husband was her uncle Philip, son of Herod the Great, whom she deserted, and lived in adulterous intercourse with Herod Antipas, his brother. See HEROD ANTIPAS.

HERON, a well-known bird, with long slender legs, and which feeds on fish, Le. 11. 19; De. 14. 18.

HESHBON, hēsh'bon [a number, thought, industry], a city of considerable note, about 20 miles east of the river Jordan, given to the tribe of Reuben, Jos. 13. 17;—afterwards assigned to the Levites, 21. 39;—famous for its fish-pool, Ca. 7. 4;—its ruins are still seen.

HETH [trembling, fear], the eldest son of Canaan, and father of the Hittites, Ge. 10. 15;—Abraham purchased a burying place from his sons, 25. 10;—the daughters of, imbibtered Rebekah's life, 27. 46.

HEW, to cut wood or stone, Ex. 34. 4;—to slay, or cut into pieces man or beast, Ho. 6. 5; 1 Sa. 11. 7.

HEZEKIAH, hēz-e-kī'ah [strengthened of the Lord], king of Judah, succeeds Ahaz, 2 Ki. 16. 20; 2 Ch. 28. 27;—conquers the Philistines, 2 Ki. 18. 8;—made war upon by Sennacherib, 18. 13; 2 Ch. 32. 1; Is. 36. 1, &c.;—receives ambassadors from Babylon, 2 Ki. 20. 12; Is. 39. 1;—threatened for his ostentation, 6;—cleanses the temple, 2 Ch. 29. 3;—proclaims a solemn fast, 30. 1;—sick, but

- recovers, 2 Ki. 20. 1, &c.; Is. 38. 1, &c.;—dies, 2 Ki. 20. 21.
- HIDDEKEL**, hid'de-kel [a sharp voice], now called *Tigris*, one of the rivers which had their source in paradise, Ge. 2. 14;—on the banks of it Daniel had one of his visions, Da. 10. 4.
- HIEL**, hī'el [the Lord liveth, or the life of God], a man of Bethel, who, notwithstanding the curse denounced by Joshua against him who should attempt to rebuild Jericho, Jos. 6. 26, undertook it, and found the curse verified, 1 Ki. 16. 34.
- HIERAPOLIS**, hī-er-rāp'o-lis [a sacred, or holy city], a city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, in the neighbourhood of Colosse; here Christianity was early planted, Col. 4. 13. It was destroyed by an earthquake, and its ruins are still visible.
- HIGGAION**, hig-gā'yon [meditation, consideration], calling attention to the subject as worthy of consideration, Ps. 9. 16.
- HIGH PLACES**, places appropriated to idol worship, 1 Ki. 3. 2, 4; 12. 31, 32; 13. 2; 14. 23, &c.
- HIGH-PRIEST**, his robes, Ex. 28. 39;—how he must enter the holy of holies, Le. 16. 1, &c.;—succession after the captivity, Ne. 12. 10;—Christ our great, He. 4. 14.
- HILKIAH**, hīl-kī'ah [the Lord's gentleness, or God is my portion], 2 Ki. 18. 18, 37; Is. 36. 22; 2 Ki. 22. 4; 2 Ch. 34. 15; Ne. 8. 4.
- HIN**, a liquid measure, containing the sixth part of an ephah, or one gallon and two pints, Ex. 29. 40; 30. 24, &c.
- HIND**, the female of the red deer, or stag, Job 39. 1; Ps. 29. 9.
- HINDER**, to obstruct, Ge. 24. 56; Ac. 8. 36; 1 Co. 9. 12; Ga. 5. 7.
- HINGES**, joints on which a door turns, 1 Ki. 7. 50; Pr. 26. 14.
- HINNOM**, hīn'nom [there they are, or their riches]. See **TOPHET**.
- HIRAM**, hī'ram [whiteness, liberty], king of Tyre, sends to David, 2 Sa. 5. 11;—congratulates Solomon on his accession, 1 Ki. 5. 1;—makes him a present, 9. 14;—his answer to Solomon about assistance in building the temple, 2 Ch. 2. 11.
- , or **HURAM**, an eminent artificer, sent from Tyre to assist in the building of the temple, &c., 1 Ki. 7. 13;—and the furniture of it. 15, &c.
- HIRE**, to be paid promptly to the labourer, Le. 19. 13; De. 24. 14, 15;—of a whore not to be brought into the house of the Lord, 23. 18.
- HIRELING**, a false minister, who seeks worldly gain, more than the salvation of his flock, Jn. 10. 12, 13.
- HISSING**, crying like a serpent, and used to denote scorn or contempt, 2 Ch. 29. 8; Je. 18. 16; Mi. 6. 16.
- HITHERTO**, till now, Ex. 7. 16; Ps. 71. 17; Jn. 5. 17; Ro. 1. 13.
- HITTITES**, hit'tites, the descendants of Heth, the second son of Canaan; two of David's mighty men were, 1 Sa. 26. 6; 2 Sa. 11. 6;—in the days of Elisha, they had kings of their own, 2 Ki. 7. 6.
- HIVITES**, hī'vites, a tribe of the Canaanites, Ge. 10. 17;—sometimes called *Avims*, De. 2. 23; Jos. 13. 3.
- HIZKIJAH**, hiz-kī'jah [the strength of the Lord], one who sealed the covenant with Nehemiah, Ne. 10. 17.
- HOARY HEAD**, gray hairs, a crown of glory, when found in the way of righteousness, Pr. 16. 31;—the beauty of old men, 20. 29;—honour to be given to, Le. 19. 32;—promise to carry to, Is. 46. 4;—prayer for one who has reached, Ps. 71. 18.
- HOBAB**, hō'bab [favoured, beloved], the son of Jethro, and brother-in-law to Moses, accompanies him and the Israelites in the wilderness, Nu. 10. 29;—Heber a descendant of, Ju. 4. 11.
- HOBAB**, hō'bah [hiding], a town north of Damascus, whither Abraham pursued the kings, who had taken Lot, Ge. 14. 15.
- HODAIAH**, hod-ā-ī'ah [the praise of the Lord], one of David's posterity, 1 Ch. 3. 24.
- HOGLAH**, hog'lah [his festival, pleasantness, compassing], a daughter of Zelophead, Nu. 26. 33.
- HOISED**, to raise up on high, Ac. 27. 40.
- HOLINESS**, freedom from sin, and devotedness to God, the necessity of it, Le. 11. 44; 19. 2; Ps. 4. 3; Ro. 6. 19; 12. 1; 13. 12; 2 Co. 7. 1; Ep. 1. 4; 4. 24; Phil. 1. 27; Col. 1. 10; 1 Th. 2. 12; 1 Pe. 1. 15; 2 Pe. 3. 11;—a motive to it, from the holi-

ness of God, Le. 11. 44; 19. 2; 1 Pe. 1. 16;—from the dissolution of all things, 2 Pe. 3. 11;—none can see him without it, He. 12. 14;—must be served in, Lu. 1. 74, 75;—saints elected, and called to it, Ro. 8. 29; Ep. 1. 4; 1 Th. 4. 7; 2 Ti. 1. 9; promised to the church, Is. 35. 8; Ob. 17; Zec. 14. 20, 21.

HOLINESS, *genuine*, has its seat in the heart, and is the effect of gracious principle, implanted by the Holy Spirit, Jn. 3. 6; Ro. 6. 22; 8. 5;—appears in purity of speech, Col. 4. 6;—sanctity of practice, Phil. 1. 11;—progressive advancement in goodness, Job 17. 9; Phil. 3. 13.

—, specially required of the ministers of Christ, Le. 21. 16; Is. 52. 11; Mat. 5. 13, 14, 16; Ro. 2. 21; 2 Co. 6. 3, 4, 6; 1 Ti. 3. 2, &c.; 1 Ti. 4. 12, &c., &c.

HOLON, hō'lon [a window, or grief], a city of refuge, situated in the mountains of Judah, Jos. 15. 51; 21. 15.

HOLPEN, helped, Ps. 83. 8; 86. 17; Is. 31. 3; Da. 11. 34; Lu. 1. 54.

HOLY, often applied to God, to signify his *infinite purity*, Le. 19. 2; 21. 8;—frequently he is called "The Holy One of Israel," 2 Ki. 19. 22; Ps. 71. 22; 78. 41; Is. 1. 4;—persons, places, and things so called, which are *separated* to the Lord, Ex. 19. 6; Le. 16. 33; Nu. 31. 6.

HOLY GHOST, or **HOLY SPIRIT**. *See* GHOST.

HOMER, a measure of captivity, containing nearly six pints, Le. 27. 16; Is. 5. 10.

HONEST, upright, or becoming, Lu. 8. 15; Ac. 6. 3; Ro. 12. 17; 2 Co. 8. 21.

HONESTY, in our dealings, enjoined, Le. 19. 13, 35; De. 25. 13; Pr. 11. 1; 20. 10, 23; 28. 8; Je. 17. 11; Ho. 12. 7; Mi. 6. 8, 11; Mar. 10. 19.

HONEY, was so abundant in Canaan, that the land was said to flow with it, Ex. 3. 8, 17; 13. 5; De. 32. 13; 1 Sa. 14. 25.

HONOUR, true and permanent, promised to them who honour and serve God, 1 Sa. 2. 30; Pr. 3. 16; 4. 8; Jn. 12. 26.

HONOURING (for maintaining), Ex. 20. 12; Pr. 3. 9; Mat. 15. 6; Ac. 28. 10; 1 Ti. 5. 3, 17.

HOODS, of the Jews, like the turbans of the Turks and Persians, raised high in the middle, Is. 3. 23.

HOPE, of eternal life, is founded on the promises and merits of Christ, Col. 1. 27; 1 Th. 1. 3; 2 Th. 2. 16; Tit. 1. 2;—said to be saved by it, Ro. 8. 24;—rejoicing in it, 12. 12;—a motive to godliness, Ro. 15. 4, 13; He. 3. 6; 1 Pe. 1. 13;—certain objects of the saint's hope, Christ's second appearing, Tit. 2. 13;—the resurrection, Ac. 23. 6; 24. 15;—future glory, Ro. 5. 2; Col. 1. 27.

—, of the hypocrite and unjust shall perish, Job 8. 13, 14; Pr. 11. 7.

HOPHNI, hof'ni [a fist, or little fist], and **PHINEHAS**, the sons of Eli, the high-priest, 1 Sa. 1. 3;—were dissolute and abandoned men, 2. 12–17;—hearkened not to the gentle reproof of their father, 25;—their doom foretold, 27–34;—revealed also to young Samuel, 3. 11–14;—both slain by the Philistines, 4. 11, 17.

HOR, hōr [a hill, or showing], a mountain on the confines of Idumea, on which Aaron died, Nu. 20. 25, 28.

HOREB, hō'rēb [all alone or forsaken], a mountain in Arabia, near to mount Sinai, and about 150 miles south-east of Suez; here the angel of the Lord appeared to Moses, while he kept the flock of Jethro, Ex. 3. 1, 2;—here he smote the rock, and drew water for all the host of Israel, 17. 6;—God's covenant with the Israelites there, De. 5. 1, &c.

HORITES, hō'rites, an ancient people who dwelt in the mountains of Seir, beyond Jordan, Ge. 14. 6;—were powerful and had princes before Esau conquered their country, 36. 20; De. 2. 12, 22.

HORHAGIDGAD, hor-ra-gid'gad [the hill of felicity], an encampment of the Israelites, Nu. 33. 32.

HORMAH, hor'mah [dedicated or consecrated], a city in the tribe of Simeon, to which the Canaanites pursued the Israelites, when, in opposition to Moses, they attempted to enter the Land of Promise, Nu. 14. 45;—many years after, it was conquered by them, 21. 1–3;—the site of it is not found.

HORN, a defensive weapon of an ox, Ex. 21. 29;—*figuratively*, an emblem of honour and power, 1 Sa. 2. 1, 10; Ps. 132. 17; Je. 48. 25;—powerful kingdoms, Da. 7. 8, 11, 21; 8. 5, 8, 9, 21; Zec. 1. 18, 19, 21.

HORNETS, a kind of strong flies or wasps, with which God plagued the Canaanites, Ex. 23. 28; De. 7. 20; Jos. 24. 12.

HORON and **HORONAIM**, hōr'on and hōr-onā'im [angers or ragings], a city of Arabia, on the east of the Dead Sea, Ne. 2. 10; Is. 15. 5; Je. 48. 3.

HORRIBLE, dreadful, terrible, Ps. 11. 6; Je. 5. 30; 18. 13; Ho. 6. 10.

HORSE, described, Job 39. 19, &c.

HORSES, the Jewish kings forbidden to multiply, De. 17. 16;—Solomon, contrary to this prohibition, had 40,000 stalls of, 1 Ki. 4. 26;—in the vision of Zechariah, Zec. 1. 7.

HOSANNA, ho-zān'nah [save, I beseech thee], used as a prayer, or an ascription of praise, Mat. 21. 9, 15; Mar. 11. 9. 10; Jn. 12. 13.

HOSEA, ho-zē'ah [saviour], one of the minor prophets, who lived about 780 years before Christ; directed to marry a harlot, as an emblem for the instruction of his countrymen, Ho. 1. 2.

HOSEN, stockings, Da. 3. 21.

HOSHAMA, hosh'a-mah [heard, or he obeying], one of the posterity of David, 1 Ch. 3. 18.

HOSHEA, ho-shē'a [salvation], assassinated Pekah, and usurped the crown of Israel, 2 Ki. 15. 30; 17. 1;—he and his people conquered, and carried captive into Assyria, 5, 6; 17. 3, &c.

HOSPITALITY, the practice of kindly entertaining strangers, recommended, Ro. 12. 13; 1 Ti. 3. 2; Tit. 1. 8; He. 13. 2; 1 Pe. 4. 9;—test of Christian character, 1 Ti. 5. 10.

—, examples, of Abraham to the angels, Ge. 18. 3, &c.;—of Lot to the angels, 19. 2;—of Laban to Abraham's servant, 24. 31;—of Jethro to Moses, Ex. 2. 20;—of an old man at Gibeah to a Levite, Ju. 19. 15;—of Job, Job 31. 32;—of Lydia to Paul and Silas, Ac. 16. 15;—of the people at Melita, 28. 2.

HOST, one who lodges and entertains guests, Lu. 10. 35; Ro. 16. 23.

HOSTAGES, persons given to another as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions, 2 Ki. 14. 14; 2 Ch. 25. 24.

HOSTS, or *armies*, Jehovah is often called the Lord of, Ex. 12. 41; 1 Sa. 1. 11; Ps. 59. 5; 84. 1, 3, 12; &c.

HOUGHING OF HORSES, disabling them, by cutting the sinews or tendons of their hams, Jos. 11. 6, 9; 2 Sa. 8. 4.

HOURLY, the Jews for many ages did not divide the day by hours, but into the morning, noon, first evening, and last evening. After the Chaldean captivity, and especially after they came under the Romans, they adopted the division of the day into twelve hours, beginning with the rising of the sun, Da. 4. 19; Mat. 9. 22; 27. 45, &c.

HOUSEHOLDER, master of a family, Mat. 13. 27, 52; 21. 33.

HOUSES, of the Jews, were built flat on the roof, on which, as the season favoured, they walked, prayed, slept, and published any important matter to the people in the streets, 1 Sa. 9. 25; Mat. 10. 27; Ac. 10. 9;—to prevent them from falling from, it was guarded by a parapet wall, De. 22. 8;—new houses to be dedicated, 20. 5;—the leprosy in, Le. 14. 33.

HOWBEIT, nevertheless, Ju. 4. 17; Is. 10. 7; Mat. 17. 21; Ga. 4. 8.

HOWLING, like the noise of a dog, Is. 15. 8; Je. 25. 36; Zep. 1. 10.

HUGE, vast, large, 2 Ch. 16. 8.

HUKKOK, huk'kok [an engraver, scribe, or lawyer], a city of Naphtali, said to be about thirty miles north-east of Ptolemais, Jos. 19. 34; 1 Ch. 6. 75.

HULDAH, hul'dah [the world], a prophetess, foretells the destruction of Jerusalem, 2 Ki. 22. 15; 2 Ch. 34. 23.

HUMANITY, or social kindness, enjoined, De. 22. 1; Lu. 10. 37; Ep. 4. 32; Col. 3. 12; 1 Pe. 3. 8.

HUMILITY, or lowliness of mind, recommended, Ps. 133. 6; 144. 3; Pr. 11. 2; 16. 19; 18. 12; 22. 4; Is. 57. 15; Mi. 6. 8; Mat. 18. 4; 23. 12; Lu. 18. 14; Ro. 12. 3, 10, 16; Phi. 2. 3; Col. 3. 12; Ja. 4. 10; 1 Pe. 2. 17; 5. 5.

—, to obtain and cherish this excellent spirit, we should consider that we are mortal creatures, Job 7. 1; 14. 1;—dependent creatures, Ac. 17. 28; 1 Co. 4. 7;—ignorant creatures, Job 8. 9; 11. 12;—sinful creatures, Ro. 3. 23; 1 Jn. 1. 10;—we should consider its advantages, Lu. 14. 11; Ja. 4. 6;—and study the example of Christ, Mat. 11. 29.

HUMILITY, *advantages of*, it is pleasing to God, 1 Pe. 3. 4;—approved by good men, Pr. 29. 23;—has the promise of Divine care and love, Ps. 25. 9; Is. 57. 15;—it keeps us from being hurt by prosperity, Pr. 1. 32; Ge. 39. 2;—makes us patient and resigned in adversity, Job 2. 10; Ps. 69. 32, 33.

—, *examples of it*, in Elijah, 1 Ki. 19. 4;—Daniel, Da. 2. 30;—the Psalmist, Ps. 131. 1.—John the Baptist, Lu. 3. 16;—Peter, Ac. 3. 12; 10. 26;—Paul and Barnabas, 14. 15;—Paul, 1 Co. 15. 9; 2 Co. 12. 11; Ep. 3. 8; 1 Ti. 1. 15.

HUNGER, a desire of food, Ex. 16. 3; De. 28. 48; Lu. 15. 17;—after righteousness, blessedness of them who do, Mat. 5. 6;—no hunger shall be felt in heaven, Re. 7. 16.

HUNGRY, promises to them who feed the, Is. 58. 10; Eze. 18. 7; Mat. 25. 35;—soul, God filleth, Ps. 107. 9; Lu. 1. 53.

HUNTERS, they who chase, Ge. 10. 9; 25. 27; Pr. 6. 5; Je. 16. 16.

HUR [white, liberty], the son of Caleb, who, along with Aaron, held up Moses' hands, while Israel fought with the Amalekites, Ex. 17. 10;—to him and Aaron, Moses directed the people for counsel, while he was on Sinai, 24. 14.

HURL, to drive quickly, Nu. 35. 20; Job 27. 21; 1 Ch. 12. 2.

HURTFUL, mischievous, Ezr. 4. 15; Ps. 144. 10; 1 Ti. 6. 9.

HUSBANDMAN, one who works in tillage, Ge. 9. 20; Je. 51. 23; Jn. 15. 1; 2 Ti. 2. 6; Ja. 5. 7.

HUSBANDRY, the art of tillage, or cultivating the ground; the antiquity and honour of it, Ge. 3. 23; 4. 2; 2 Ch. 26. 10; Pr. 12. 11; 28. 19; Ec. 5. 9.

—, the church called God's, 1 Co. 3. 9.

HUSBANDS, their duty, Ge. 2. 24; Pr. 5. 15, 18; Mal. 2. 14, 15; 1 Co. 7. 3; Ep. 5. 25; Col. 3. 19; 1 Pe. 3. 7.

HUSHAI, hū'shā [haste, silence, shame], a particular friend of David's, who acted as his spy, 2 Sa. 15. 32;—his counsel preferred to that of Ahithophel, 17. 7.

HUSHATHITE, hū'shath-ite [hasting, holding peace, or sensuality], descended from Hushah, 1 Ch. 11. 29.

HUSK, the outmost cover of fruits, Nu. 6. 4; 2 Ki. 4. 42; Lu. 15. 16.

HUZZAB, huz'zab [molten], supposed to refer to Nineveh, Na. 2. 7.

HYMENEUS, hy-men-ē'us [nuptial, or a wedding song], and *Alexander*, for a time professed the Christian faith; but fell into error and vice, for which they were excommunicated, 1 Ti. 1. 20;—he and *Philetus* maintained that the resurrection was past, 2 Ti. 2. 17, 18.

HYMNS, psalms, and spiritual songs, recommended, Mat. 26. 30; Ac. 16. 25; Ep. 5. 19; Col. 3. 16; Ja. 5. 13.

HYPERBOLE, a rhetorical figure, which represents things much greater, or less, than they really are; great and beautiful ones, 2 Sa. 1. 23; Je. 4. 13; La. 4. 19; Am. 2. 9; Hab. 1. 8.

HYPOCRISY, the assuming of a character which we are conscious does not belong to us, with a view to impose on mankind; its guilt and punishment, Job 8. 13; 15. 34; 27. 8; 36. 13; Is. 29. 13; 33. 14; 58. 2; Je. 3. 10; Eze. 33. 31; Mat. 6. 2, 5; 7. 21; 23. 13, 28, 28; 24. 51; Lu. 12. 1; 16. 15; 1 Pe. 2. 1; Re. 3. 1.

HYSSOP, a plant much used in the Jewish purifications, Ex. 12. 22; Le. 14. 4, 6, 49, 51, 52.

I.

I AM THAT I AM, the name by which God made himself known to Moses, expressive of his *self-existence* and *independencce*, Ex. 3. 14;—in similar terms Christ speaks of himself, Jn. 8. 58.

IBHAR, ib'hār [election, chosen one], one of David's sons, 2 Sa. 5. 15; 1 Ch. 3. 6.

IBLEAM, ib'lē-am [ancient of the people, or people decreasing], a city of Manasseh, on the border of Issachar, west of Jordan, and supposed about 20 miles north-west of Samaria, Jos. 17. 11;—the Canaanites still dwelt in it, 12. 13.

IBZAN, ib'zan [the father of a target, or of coldness], a judge of Israel, Ju. 12. 8;—had thirty sons and thirty daughters, 9.

ICHABOD, ik'a-bod [where is the glory, or woe to the glory], a name given to the

son of Phinehas when the ark was taken by the Philistines, 1 Sa. 4. 21.

ICONIUM, i-kō'nī-um [coming], the metropolis of the provinces of Lycaonia in Asia Minor; and is situated in a beautiful and extensive plain, about 50 miles east of Lystra; Paul and Barnabas fled to it, Ac. 13. 51;—here they preached in the Jews' synagogue, 14. 1;—here they were persecuted, 2-6. The population at present is about 70,000. The Turks only reside within the walls of the city; but in the suburbs there are a few Jews, and a number of Greeks. Its modern name is Konieh.

IDDO, id'do [his power, praise, ornament, or witness], a prophet of the kingdom of Judah, who wrote the annals of the reign of Rehoboam and Abijah, 2 Ch. 12. 15.

—, several other persons of this name; one the father of Berachiah, and grandfather of the prophet Zechariah, Zec. 1. 1; Ezr. 5. 1; 6. 14;—another, the chief of the half tribe of Manasseh, 1 Ch. 27. 21.

IDLE, lazy, not employed, Ex. 5. 8; Mat. 20. 3; Lu. 24. 11; 1 Ti. 5. 13.

IDLENESS, sloth, censured, Pr. 6. 6, 11; 10. 4, 26; 12. 24, 27; 13. 4; 15. 19; 18. 9; 19. 15, 24; 20. 4, 13; 21. 25; 22. 13; 23. 21; 24. 30; 26. 13; Ec. 10. 18; Eze. 16. 49; Ro. 12. 11; 1 Th. 4. 11; 2 Th. 3. 10; 1 Ti. 5. 13. Parties who exemplified it, Is. 56. 10; Ac. 17. 21; 2 Th. 3. 11.

IDOL, an image, or statue, representing some false deity, to which worship was given, Le. 19. 4; De. 29. 17; Ps. 96. 5;—any thing too much esteemed, 1 Jn. 5. 21.

IDOLATRY, forbidden, Ex. 20. 4, 22; 22. 20; 23. 13, 24; Le. 26. 1; De. 4. 15; 11. 16; 17. 2; 18. 9; 27. 15; Ps. 97. 7; Je. 2. 9; 1 Co. 10. 14; 1 Jn. 5. 21; Re. 21. 8; 22. 15;—the folly of it ridiculed, 1 Ki. 18. 27; Ps. 115. 4; 135. 15; Is. 44. 9; 46. 1; Je. 2. 26; 10. 3;—the punishment of it death, De. 13. 9; 17. 2;—the Canaanites extirpated on account of it, De. 12. 29;—the monuments of it to be destroyed, Ex. 23. 24; 34. 13; De. 7. 5, 25; 12. 1, &c., 29;—all communication with idolaters forbidden, De. 5. 1, &c.

—, *examples of it*, of the Israel-

ites in the golden calf, Ex. 32. 1, &c.;—in the worship of Baal-peor, Nu. 25. 1, &c.;—after the death of Joshua, Jn. 2. 12; 3. 7;—after the death of Gideon, 8. 33;—by the Danites, 18. 30;—of Solomon, 1 Ki. 11. 4;—by Jeroboam, 12. 28;—in the time of Ahab, 18. 22;—of Ahaz, 2 Ki. 16. 3;—of the Samaritans, 17. 29;—of Amaziah, 2 Ch. 25. 14;—of Manasseh, 33. 2.

IDOLATRY, covetousness so called, Col. 3. 5.

IDOLS, meat offered as sacrifice to them not to be eaten by Christians except in particular cases, 1 Co. 8. 1; 10. 14, &c., 25.

IDUMEA, id-ū-mē'ah [red, earthy, or bloody], a country bordering on the Holy Land, possessed by the Edomites or descendants of Esau; was bounded on the north by the Dead sea and Judea, and extended southward to the eastern gulf of the Red sea, Is. 34. 5; Eze. 35. 15; 36. 5; Mar. 3. 8.

IGEABARIM, ig-ē-ab'a-rim [heaps of He-brews, or passers-over], Nu. 21. 11; 33. 44.

IGEAL, ig-ē'al, or ig'ē-al [redeemer, or defiled], one of David's posterity, 1 Ch. 3. 22.

IGNOMINY, shame or reproach, Pr. 18. 3.

IGNORANCE, want of knowledge, Ep. 4. 18;—sins of, Le. 5. 1;—sacrifices for them, Nu. 15. 22; Le. 4. 1;—does not excuse sin, Le. 4. 2; Lu. 12. 48;—chosen by wicked men, Job 21. 14; Ro. 1. 28.

—, *voluntary*, censured, Jn. 3. 19; 2 Pe. 3. 5.

—, *involuntary*, comparatively excusable, Jn. 9. 41; Ro. 14. 1; 15. 1; 1 Co. 8. 9; 9. 22; 1 Ti. 1. 13;—but not excusable when there are the means of information, Jn. 3. 19; 5. 40; Ac. 17. 11, 30; 2 Pe. 3. 5.

IGNORANT, the want of understanding, Is. 56. 10; 63. 16;—without knowledge, Ac. 4. 13; Ro. 1. 13; He. 5. 2.

ILLUMINATED, enlightened with the saving knowledge of Christ, He. 10. 32.

ILLYRICUM, il-lyr'i-kum [a making merry], a country in Europe, lying between Panonia and the gulf of Venice, now called Sclavonia, and about 480 miles in length, and 120 in breadth; from Jerusalem to this country, Paul preached, Ro.

15. 19;—the inhabitants are Greeks and Romanists, much corrupted.
- IMAGES, not to be worshipped, Ex. 20. 4; De. 4. 15; 5. 8; 16. 22;—a golden one set up by Nebuchadnezzar, Da. 3. 1, &c.;—are seen by him in a dream, 2. 1, &c.
- IMAGINATIONS, the ideas, conceptions, purposes, and desires of men naturally evil, Ge. 6. 5;—corrupt reasonings, 2 Co. 10. 5.
- IMMANUEL, or EMMANUEL, im-man'û-el [God with us], a name given to Christ, expressive of his partaking both of the Divine and human natures, Is. 7. 14; 8. 8; Mat. 1. 23.
- IMMEDIATELY, in a moment, instantly, Mat. 4. 22; 8. 3; Ac. 9. 34; 12. 23; Ga. 1. 16; Re. 4. 2.
- IMMORTALITY, not subject to death or dissolution, ascribed to God, 1 Ti. 1. 17; 6. 16;—the bodies of believers shall be, 1 Co. 15. 53;—brought to light by the gospel, 2 Ti. 1. 10.
- IMMUTABILITY, unchangeableness, ascribed to God, Ps. 102. 27;—to his counsel, promise, and oath, He. 6. 17, 18;—to Jesus Christ, 13. 8.
- IMPART, to communicate, Lu. 3. 11; Ro. 1. 11; 1 Th. 2. 8.
- IMPEDIMENT, in speech, that which hinders one to speak plain, Mar. 7. 32.
- IMPENITENT, one who repents not of sin, Ro. 2. 5.
- IMPERIOUS, commanding in a naughty and insolent manner, Eze. 16. 30.
- IMPLACABLE, scarcely to be pacified or reconciled, Ro. 1. 31.
- IMPLEAD, to charge with crimes before a judge, Ac. 19. 38.
- IMPLICIT FAITH, or believing as we are taught, without examining for ourselves, condemned, Is. 8. 20; Ac. 17. 11; 1 Th. 5. 21; 1 Jn. 4. 1; Re. 2. 2.
- IMPORTUNITY, or earnestness in prayer, the prevalence thereof, Ge. 32. 26; Lu. 11. 5; 18. 1. *See* PRAYER.
- IMPOSE, to lay or bind upon one, Ezr. 7. 24; He. 9. 10.
- IMPOSITION, OF HANDS. *See* HANDS.
- IMPOSSIBLE, what cannot be done, nothing is so to God, unless it imply evil, or a contradiction, Lu. 1. 37; 18. 27.
- IMPOTENT, weak and incapable of action, Jn. 5. 7; Ac. 4. 9; 14. 8.
- IMPOVERISH, to make poor, Ju. 6. 6; Is. 40. 20; Je. 5. 17.
- IMPRECATIONS, or prayers for curses, remarkable ones, Job 3. 3; Ps. 28. 4; 59. 5, 13; 143. 12; Je. 18. 21; 20. 12, 14; La. 3. 64.
- IMPRISON, to shut up in prison, Ac. 22. 19; 2 Co. 6. 5; He. 11. 36.
- IMPUDENCE, want of modesty and shame, censured, Pr. 7. 13; 21. 29; Eze. 3. 4. 7.
- IMPUTE, to account, or ascribe to a person that which he himself hath not, or did not; and to deal with him as if it were his; thus God imputed our sins to Christ, Is. 53. 6; 1 Pe. 2. 24;—and thus he imputes the righteousness of Christ to believers, and on its account treats them as if it were their own, Ro. 4. 6, 11; 2 Co. 5. 21;—to lay to one's charge, 2 Sa. 19. 19;—to be held guilty, Le. 17. 4.
- INABILITY, *natural or physical*, the want of ability to do that which we wish; as of the blind to see, or the lame to run, Mat. 9. 27; Ac. 3. 2;—*moral* inability, consists in the want of inclination, desire, and will to do what God requires, Job 21. 14; Jn. 5. 40; 8. 43.
- INCENSE, a rich perfume used in sacrifices, Ex. 30. 8, 34; 37. 29;—the merit of Christ's death, Re. 8. 3, 4.
- INCENSED, provoked to anger, or kindled into rage, Is. 41. 11; 45. 24.
- INCEST, illicit commerce of those connected by consanguinity or affinity, forbidden, Le. 18. 6, &c.; 20. 17; De. 22. 30; 27. 20; Eze. 22. 11; Am. 2. 7.
- , *examples of it*, of Lot, Ge. 19. 33;—of Reuben, 35. 22;—of Judah, 38. 18;—of Amnon, 2 Sa. 13. 1, &c.;—of Absalom, 16. 21;—of Herod, Mar. 6. 17.
- INCHANTMENTS, or ENCHANTMENTS, magical charms or spells; the practice of witchcraft, or the arts of conjuration and sorcery, forbidden, Le. 19. 26; De. 18. 9-12.
- INCLINE THE EAR, to listen attentively, Pr. 5. 13; Je. 7. 24; 11. 8; 25. 4;—*the heart*, to earnestly study and desire, Jos. 24. 23; 1 Ki. 8. 58. Ps. 78. 1.

INCLOSE, to compass, or shut up round about, as Israel did the Benjamites, Ju. 20. 43;—wicked men did Christ, Ps. 22. 16.

INCONTINENT, unchaste, 2 Ti. 3. 3.

INCORRUPTIBLE, not liable to corruption or decay, God is, Ro. 1. 23;—the bodies of saints shall be, 1 Co. 15. 25;—the *seed*, or word and agency of the Spirit, by which they are born again, 1 Pe. 1. 23;—their heavenly inheritance, 4.

INCREASE, to produce of the earth and of cattle, Le. 19. 25; De. 7. 13;—to grow, advance, or improve, Col. 1. 10; 1 Th. 3. 12;—to multiply, 1 Ch. 27. 23.

INCREDIBLE, what cannot be believed, the resurrection of the dead ought not to be so accounted, Ac. 26. 8.

INCREDULITY, not believing the testimony of men, how far innocent, Pr. 26. 25; Je. 12. 6; Mat. 24. 23; 1 Jn. 4. 1;—of the apostles, and especially of Thomas, Mat. 28. 17; Mar. 16. 11, &c., Lu. 24. 11; Jn. 20. 24.

INCURABLE, what cannot be healed, 2 Ch. 21. 18;—that which is very difficult to be cured, Job 34. 6; Je. 15. 18; 30. 12.

INDIA, an extensive country on the south of Asia, remarkable for its fertility and riches, Es. 1. 1. A great part of India was for a considerable period subject to the Persian monarchs. The British power at present embraces nearly the whole of that vast region. The population is computed at 141 millions; of whom 90 millions are under the British government, 40 millions under princes who are tributaries or allies, and 11 millions under independent native princes. The great rivers are the Indus and the Ganges. The chief mountains of the world are the Himalaya, 29,000 feet above the level of the sea.

INDIGNATION, wrath, or anger, Ne. 4. 1; Es. 5. 9; Mat. 20. 24;—the judgments of God, or the dreadful effects of his anger, Is. 26. 20; 34. 2;—a holy displeasure against one's self for sin, 2 Co. 7. 11.

INDITE, to form thoughts for speech or writing, from the overflowing of the heart; or as the word signifies, from its *boiling* or *bubbling up*, Ps. 45. 1.

INDUSTRY, or diligence, of body and mind, recommended, Pr. 6. 6; 10. 4; 12.

24; 13. 4; 21. 5; 22. 29; 27. 23; Ep. 4. 28; 1 Th. 4. 11. Examples of, Ge. 29. 9; 31. 6; Ex. 2. 16; Ru. 2. 2, 3; Ac. 9. 39.

INEXCUSABLE, not to be excused, or palliated by apology, Ro. 2. 1.

INFALLIBLE, that which cannot be mistaken, or admit of doubt, Ac. 1. 3.

INFAMY, loss of character by crimes; disgrace, reproach, Pr. 25. 10; Eze. 22. 5; 36. 3.

INFANT [one who cannot speak], a young child, 1 Sa. 15. 3; Job 3. 16; Ho. 13. 16; Lu. 18. 15;—during the Millennium there shall not be an infant of days; that is, all Christians shall be *men* in Christ, in respect of gracious attainments, Is. 65. 20.

INFERIORS, persons beneath us in rank, station, or wealth, not to be despised, Pr. 17. 5; Ro. 12. 10, 16;—their duty towards their superiors, Pr. 25. 6; Ro. 13. 7.

INFIDELITY, disbelief of Christianity, the causes of it, Jn. 5. 44; 2 Co. 4. 4; Ep. 2. 2; 2 Th. 2. 12;—the danger of it, Mar. 16. 16; Lu. 12. 46; Ro. 1. 28; 2 Ti. 2. 12; Re. 21. 8;—of the Israelites, Ps. 106. 24;—of the inhabitants of Nazareth, Mat. 13. 57;—of the brethren of Jesus, Jn. 7. 5;—of the Jews at Jerusalem, 12. 37;—at the preaching of Paul, Ac. 13. 44. *See* UNBELIEF.

INFIDELS, those who reject revelation, Christians not to contract marriages with them, 2 Co. 6. 14. *See* UNBELIEVERS.

INFINITE, without bounds or limits, as God's understanding is, Ps. 147. 5;—that which is exceeding great, Job 22. 5; Na. 2. 9; 3. 9.

INFIRMITIES, weaknesses which are unavoidable, allowances to be made for them, Job 14. 4; Ps. 78. 39; 103. 14; Mat. 7. 3; Ro. 7. 14; 14. 2; 15. 1; Ga. 5. 17; 6. 1; He. 4. 15;—sickness or feebleness of body, Lu. 7. 21; 1 Ti. 5. 23;—afflictions, or persecutions, 2 Co. 12. 10;—spiritual weakness, and defects in grace, Ro. 6. 19; 8. 26.

INFLAME, to set on fire, Is. 5. 11; 57. 5.

INFLAMMATION, a disease, accompanied with a sensation of heat, arising from obstructed blood, or matter, threatened for disobedience, Le. 13. 28; De. 28. 22.

INFLICTED, imposed as a punishment, 2 Co. 2. 6.

INFLUENCE, the power of one thing operating on another; as from the sun, moon, stars, or rain, to cause the earth bring forth fruit, Job 38. 31.

INFOLDING, inclosing, Eze. 1. 4.

INFORMING, or discovering of great crimes, a duty, De. 13. 8.

INGATHERING, the feast of, after all the produce of the fields and vineyards was gathered in, Ex. 23. 16.

INGRAFT. See **GRAFT**.

INGRATITUDE, insensibility to favours received, and return of evil for good, censured, Job 19. 14, 15, 16; Ps. 7. 4; 106. 7, &c.; Pr. 17. 13; Je. 3. 5; 2 Ti. 3. 2;—of Pharaoh's butler to Joseph, Ge. 40. 23;—of the Israelites to the family of Gideon, Ju. 8. 34;—of Saul to David, 1 Sa. 18. 6, &c.;—of Joash, 2 Ch. 24. 22.

INHABITANTS, they who dwell in a place, Ge. 19. 25; Ps. 33. 8, 14; Da. 4. 35.

INHERIT, to possess by inheritance, Ge. 15. 8; Mat. 19. 29; He. 12.

INHERITANCE, an estate by succession, or donation, Nu. 26. 53, 54; Pr. 13. 22;—those whom God hath chosen as his peculiar people, Ps. 28. 9; 94. 14;—the kingdom of heaven, Ep. 5. 5; 1 Pe. 1. 4.

INIQUITY, sin and wickedness in general, Ge. 15. 16; 1 Sa. 3. 14; Mat. 7. 23;—original corruption, Ps. 51. 5;—punishment for sin, Ge. 19. 15; Le. 5. 1.

INJURE, to do a person wrong or injustice, Ga. 4. 12;—an *injuriosus* person is one who wrongs others, 1 Ti. 1. 13.

INJUSTICE, prohibitions against, Ex. 22. 21, 22; 23. 6; Le. 19. 15, 35; De. 16. 19; Pr. 22. 16; Je. 22. 3;—punishment of, Pr. 11. 7; 28. 8; Am. 5. 11, 12; 8. 5, 8. Examples of, Ge. 39. 20; 1 Sa. 8. 3; 1 Ki. 21. 10, 15, 16; Da. 6. 4; Ac. 24. 27.

INKHORN, a vessel for holding ink, originally made of horn, Eze. 9. 2, 3, 11.

INN, a place for travellers to lodge in. In ancient times, hospitality was so common, that public *inns* were few; yet there were some, Ge. 42. 27; 43. 21; Ex. 4. 24; Lu. 2. 7; 10. 34.

INNOCENT, not guilty of particular crimes, Ex. 23. 7; De. 27. 25; Ps. 10. 8; 15. 5; Mat. 27. 24.

INNUMERABLE, that cannot be numbered, Job 21. 33; Ps. 40. 12; Lu. 12. 1; He. 12. 22.

INORDINATE, disorderly, excessive, not under restraint, Eze. 23. 11; Col. 3. 5.

INQUISITION, inquiry, search, or examination, De. 19. 18; Es. 2. 23; Ps. 9. 12.

INQUISITIVENESS, or prying into the business of others, censured, Jn. 21. 21; 1 Pe. 4. 15.

INSATIABLE, not to be satisfied, things that are so, Pr. 27. 20; 30. 15; Ec. 1. 8; 4. 8; 5. 10; Hab. 2. 5.

INSCRIPTION, a sentence written, or engraved, on pillars, altars, &c., Ac. 17. 23.

INSPIRATION, an influence of the Holy Spirit exercised on the minds of the sacred writers, by which they were qualified to communicate to the world the will of God; as was the case with the prophets and apostles, 1 Sa. 10. 10; 2 Sa. 23. 2; Mat. 10. 20; Jn. 14. 24; 16. 13; Ep. 3. 5; 2 Ti. 3. 16; 2 Pe. 1. 21. Manners of inspiring referred to, Nu. 7. 89; 12. 6; 24. 4; Job 33. 15; Is. 6. 8; Eze. 11. 24; Ac. 19. 21. Examples, Ex. 4. 12; Nu. 24. 2; Ac. 1. 16; 8. 29; 10. 19; 13. 2; 16. 6, 7; 21. 11; Re. 1. 10.

— of the *Scriptures* of the Old and New Testaments is proved by *external evidence*:—God enabled the penmen of them to perform *miracles* (see **MIRACLES**) numerous, various, and in the most public manner;—and he taught them to utter *prophecies* (see **PROPHECY**) of many future events, which none but he could disclose to them. And it is proved by *internal evidence*, or from what is contained in the *Scriptures* themselves; such as the *sublime majesty* with which God speaks in them, Is. 57. 15; 66. 1, 2;—the *perfect holiness* which they inculcate, Ps. 12. 6; 19. 8; Mat. 5. 8; He. 12. 14;—the *scope and design* of the whole, to humble sinful men, and to exalt God; and to promote both our present and eternal happiness. Is. 64. 6; 1 Ch. 16. 23–29; 1 Ti. 4. 8;—its *brevity, fulness, and clearness*. 2 Ti. 3. 13–17;—their absolute *perfection* as a rule of duty, Ps. 19. 7; Re. 22. 18, 19;—the *harmony* or agreement of all their parts, though written by various persons, and

in different ages, Lu. 24. 27; Ac. 10. 43;—their *power and efficacy* both to convert and comfort, Ps. 19. 7, 8; 119. 50; He. 4. 12;—and their wonderful *preservation*, notwithstanding the number and power of their enemies, Mat. 5. 18; 1 Pe. 1. 25.

INSTABILITY, want of steadiness, censured, 1 Ki. 18. 21; Ho. 6. 4; Ep. 4. 14; Col. 1. 23; Ja. 1. 6.

INSTANT, urgent, immediate, quick, Is. 30. 13; Lu. 2. 38; 2 Ti. 4. 2.

INSTANTLY, immediately, Lu. 7. 4; Ac. 26. 7.

INSTRUCT, or teach, as God does men by his word, 2 Ti. 3. 16;—by his Spirit, Ne. 9. 20;—by his ministers, 2 Ti. 2. 24, 25;—by corrections, Je. 31. 19.

INSTRUCTION, to be regarded, Pr. 1. 8; 4. 13; 5. 12; 6. 23; 8. 33; 12. 1, 5; 13. 18; 15. 5, 31, 32; 19. 20; 23. 12; Je. 32. 33.

INSTRUMENT, the tool used in executing any work, or a frame of wood, &c., for music, Ex. 25. 9; 1 Sa. 18. 16;—the means, or second causes, whereby God executes his works of mercy or judgment, Is. 41. 15.

INSURRECTION, a seditious rising or tumult, Ezr. 4. 19; Ps. 64. 2; Mar. 15. 7; Ac. 18. 12.

INTANGLE, to perplex, or to bring into trouble or danger, Ex. 14. 3; Mat. 22. 15; Ga. 5. 1; 2 Ti. 2. 4; 2 Pe. 2. 20.

INTEGRITY, entireness, sincerity, honesty, Ge. 20. 5, 6; Job 2. 3, 9; Ps. 25. 21; Pr. 19. 1.

INTELLIGENCE, information by correspondence, Da. 11. 30.

INTEND, to aim, or purpose, Jos. 22. 33; 2 Ch. 28. 13; Ac. 5. 28.

INTENT, design, or purpose, 2 Sa. 17. 14; 2 Ki. 10. 19; Jn. 11. 15; 13. 28; Ac. 9. 21.

INTERCESSION OF CHRIST, his pleading for his people, by appearing in heaven as their advocate, and presenting his sacrifice in their behalf, Ro. 8. 34; He. 7. 25; 9. 11, 14, 22, 26; 10. 19, 21; 1 Jn. 2. 1;—he pleads for the conversion of his unconverted ones; and for the consolation, preservation, and glorification of his saints, Jn. 17; 1 Jn. 2. 1, 2;—the *properties* of his intercession are, that it is *authoritative*, Jn. 17. 24;—*wisely adapt-*

ed to the case of his people, 2, 25;—*compassionate*, Is. 63. 9; He. 2. 17;—*earnest*, Jn. 17. 11, 17;—*unceasing*, He. 7. 25;—*prevalent*, 1 Jn. 2. 1, 2;—the intercession of Christ is *calculated to teach us*, that it is through Christ only we can come to God, Jn. 14. 6;—that the love of Christ is unchangeable, Jn. 13. 1;—that the salvation of his people is infallibly certain, He. 7. 25;—that we have strong encouragement to come to him with our prayers, Re. 8. 3, 4.

INTERCESSION OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, is his assisting his people by his influences, operating on their hearts, in their prayers, Ro. 8. 26;—his intercession differs from Christ's, who intercedes *without* his people, and in heaven, He. 9. 24;—whereas the Holy Spirit intercedes *within* them, and on *earth*, Ga. 4. 6; Ep. 6. 18.

OF THE SAINTS, for others required, 1 Ti. 2. 1;—*examples*, of Abraham for Sodom, Ge. 18. 23;—of Lot for Zoar, 19. 18;—of Moses for the people, Ex. 32. 11; Nu. 14. 17; De. 9. 18, 26.

INTERMEDDLE, to share of, Pr. 14. 10;—to attempt to deal in, 18. 1.

INTERMISSION, ceasing, stopping a little, La. 3. 49.

INTERPRETATION, a translation from one language into another, Jn. 1. 42; 1 Co. 12. 10, 30; 14. 27; Ac. 13. 8;—the gift of expounding dreams and visions, Ge. 40. 8; Da. 2. 4, 45; 4. 19;—exposition or explanation, Pr. 1. 6; 2 Pe. 1. 20.

INTREAT, to beseech, to beg earnestly, to pray, Ge. 23. 8; Ex. 8. 8, 28; 1 Ki. 13. 6;—to entertain, or use kindly, Ge. 12. 16; Je. 15. 11; Ac. 27. 3.

INTRUDE, proudly to intermeddle with what we have nothing to do with, Col. 2. 18.

INVADE, to enter into a country with hostile intentions, 1 Sa. 23. 27; 27. 8; 30. 1.

INVENTIONS, wise and artful contrivances, Pr. 8. 12;—sinful schemes and practices, Ps. 99. 8; 106. 29; Ec. 7. 29.

INVISIBLE, what cannot be seen by our bodily eyes, Ro. 1. 20; Col. 1. 15, 16; 1 Ti. 1. 17; He. 11. 27.

INWARD PARTS, signify the heart or soul, Ps. 5. 9; 51. 6; Pr. 20. 27; Je. 31. 33.

IPHEDEIAH, i-fe-di'ah [the redemption of the Lord], 1 Ch. 8. 25.

IRA, i'rah [city, watch, spoil, or effusion], one of David's rulers, 2 Sa. 20. 26.

IRAD, i'rad [wild ass, or heap of descents], son of Enoch, Ge. 4. 18.

IRIJAH, i-ri'jah [the fear, vision, or protection of the Lord], Je. 37. 13.

IRON, the metal so called, the most useful in the world, Nu. 35. 16; Job 28. 2;—the parched and hardened earth, De. 28. 23;—iron yoke, one heavy and galling, De. 28. 48; Je. 28. 13, 14;—hoofs, feet, or teeth, great and destructive power, Da. 2. 33; 7. 7, 19; Mi. 4. 13.

— made to swim, 2 Ki. 6. 6.

IRONY, or sarcasm, when a person means the contrary of what he says, examples of, Le. 26. 34, 35; 2 Sa. 6. 20; 1 Ki. 18. 27; 2 Ki. 18. 23; Job 26. 2, 3; Mar. 7. 9; 1 Co. 2. 6.

IRPEEL, ir-pē'el [the health, medicine, or exalting of God], a city of Benjamin, Jos. 18. 27.

IRSHEMESH, ir-shē'mesh [city of the son, or city of bondage], a city of Dan, Jos. 19. 41.

ISAAC, i'zak [laughter, joy], promised to Abraham, Ge. 17. 16; 18. 10;—born, 21. 1;—a feast made when he was weaned, 8;—was bound to be offered in sacrifice by his father, 22. 9;—his father sends for a wife to him, 24. 1, &c.;—went out into the fields to meditate, or pray, 63;—married to Rebekah, 67; has two sons by her, 25. 24;—goes to Gerar during a famine, 26. 1;—God's promise to him and his seed, 4;—falsely called his wife his sister, 7;—the Lord appeared to him, and blessed him, 24;—Abimelech makes a covenant with him, 28;—sends Esau for venison, that he might bless him, 27. 1, &c.;—is deceived by Jacob, and blesses him, 18-29;—trembled exceedingly when Esau entered, and blessed him also, but in an inferior degree, 33-40;—called Jacob, and again blessed him, and sent him to Padanaram, 28. 1;—his age and death, 35. 27-29.

ISALAH, i-zā'yah [the salvation of the Lord], one of the most eminent of the prophets, both for the majesty of his style, and the clear views which he ex-

hibits of the character, sufferings, and kingdom of Christ, and therefore, usually called the *evangelical* prophet; sent with a heavy complaint against Judah, Is. 1. 1-10;—prophesieth of Christ's kingdom, 2. 1-5;—of the calamities coming on Judah, 3. 1-9;—sees the glory of God, 6. 1;—receives his commission, 9;—encourages Ahaz, 7. 1;—and Hezekiah, 2 Ki. 19. 2; Is. 37. 21;—foretells the Babylonish captivity, 39. 6; 2 Ki. 20. 17;—foretells the preaching of John the Baptist, 40. 3;—the office of Christ, 42. 1-4;—his sufferings, 53;—the glory of the church, 60. 1-14; the calling of the Gentiles, and the rejection of the Jews, 65. 1-16;—God's judgments against the wicked, 66. 15, &c.

ISCARIOT, is-kār'ri-ot [a hireling, or a man of death]. See JUDAS.

ISHBAK, ish'bak [empty, forsaken], one of Abraham's sons by Keturah, Ge. 25. 2.

ISHBIBENOB, ish'bi-bē'nob or ish-bī'benob [sitting in force, or prophecy, or production], a giant of the Philistines, killed by Abishai, when he was about to cut off David, 2 Sa. 21. 16, 17.

ISHBOSHETH, ish-bō'sheth [man of shame], the son of Saul, made king by Abner, 2 Sa. 2. 8;—murdered, 4. 5-8.

ISHI, i'shī, a *husband*. It is said, Ho. 2. 16, that Israel should no more call God "Baah," *Lord*, or rigid Master; but "Ishi," *husband*, a kind and gentle ruler.

ISHMAEL, ish'mā-el [God who hears], the son of Abraham by Hagar, born, Ge. 16. 15;—prophecies concerning him, 11; 17. 20;—saved from dying of thirst, 21. 19;—his descendants 25. 12; 1 Ch. 1. 29.

—, another of that name, conspires against Gedaliah, Je. 40. 41, &c.

ISHMAELITES, ish'mā-el-ites, the descendants of Ishmael, the son of Hagar, Ge. 37. 27; 39; Ju. 8. 24; Ps. 83. 6.

ISHMERAI, ish'me-rā [keeper, or keeping], a descendant of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8. 18.

ISLE, or ISLAND, properly, a spot of earth surrounded with sea, as Cyprus, Crete, Rhodes, &c., Ac. 4. 36; 27. 7; 21. 1;—the Hebrews thus called any place separated by sea from their country, or even a place on the sea-coast; as Asia Minor, and Europe, which they named, "the

isles of the Gentiles," Ge. 10. 5; Is. 42. 4, 10; 49. 1; 51. 5; 66. 19.

ISMACHIAH, is-ma-ki'ah [cleaving to, or joined to the Lord], a Levite, 2 Ch. 31. 13.

ISMAIAH, is-ma-i'ah, one who went to king David at Ziglag, 1 Ch. 12. 4.

ISRAEL, is'ra-el [prince who prevails with God], a name given by God to Jacob, Ge. 32. 28;—often used to signify his descendants, Ex. 4. 22; 5. 2, &c.

ISRAELITES, is'ra-el-ites, the descendants of Israel, or Jacob, oppressed in Egypt, Ex. 1. 7; 5. 9;—the heads of their families, 6. 14;—directed to demand jewels of the Egyptians, 11. 2;—leave Egypt, 12. 30;—numbered, Nu. 1. 2;—again in the plains of Moab, 26. 1;—enter into a covenant with God, Ex. 19. 5, &c.; De. 29. 10;—called a peculiar people, 26. 18;—the order of their encampment, Nu. 2. 1;—of their marches, 10. 14;—all their stations in the wilderness, 33. 1, &c.;—murmur at Taberah, 11. 1;—on the death of Korah, &c., 16. 41;—at the return of the spies, 14. 1;—punished for it, 26; 26. 63;—defeated, 14. 45;—all the murmurers perished in the wilderness, De. 2. 16;—defeat the Canaanites at Hormah, Nu. 21. 1;—join in the worship of Baal-peor, 25. 1;—their various rebellions enumerated, De. 9. 1;—swerve from their worship after the death of Joshua, Ju. 2. 7; 3. 7;—repent when oppressed by the Philistines and Moabites, Ju. 10. 10;—their ingratitude to the family of Gideon, 8. 35; their war with the tribe of Benjamin, 19. 29, &c.;—defeated by the Philistines, and the ark taken, 1 Sa. 4. 1, &c.;—desire a king, 8. 5;—carried captive to Babylon, 2 Ki. 25. 11; 2 Ch. 36. 20; Je. 39. 5;—return from their captivity, Ezr. 1. 5, &c.;—the number that returned, 2. 1; Ne. 7. 5, &c.;—their history recapitulated, Ps. 78. 105; 106; 107;—their rebellions enumerated and lamented, Ezr. 9. 5; Ne. 9. 7, &c.; Eze. 20. 5;—their degeneracy complained of, Is. 1. 1, &c.; 43. 22; Am. 2. 9; Mi. 3. 1, &c.; 6. 1; 7. 1; Hab. 1. 1; Zep. 3. 1, &c.; Zec. 7. 5; Mal. 1. 2; 3. 7, &c.;—their sufferings for their sins, Is. 1. 7; 3. 1; 5. 24; 7. 17, &c.; 9. 8, &c.; 10. 1, &c.; 17. 4, 9; 22. 1, &c.; 24. 1, &c.; 25. 38. 17; 29. 1, &c.; 30. 1, &c.; 32. 9; 42. 24; 50. 1; 51. 17; 57. 17; 59. 2; 63. 10;

64. 5; 65. 2, &c.; Je. 13. 22; 14. 17; 15. 1, &c.; 16. 10; 17. 1; 18. 11; Eze. 6. 1; 7. 1; 8. 18; 9. 1, &c.; 12. 18; 14. 1, &c.; 16. 1, &c.; 21; 22. 1; 23; Ho. 2. 1, &c.; 3. 4; 4; 13. 1, &c.; Am. 2. 4, 6; 4. 1; 6. 1; 8. 1; 9. 1; Mi. 1. 1, &c.; 2. 1; Zep. 1. 1, &c.

ISRAELITES, their future restoration foretold, Is. 1. 26; 4. 2, &c.; 14. 1; 27. 9; 29. 18; 30. 18; 32. 15; 44. 22; 54. 6, &c.; 60. 1, &c.; Je. 31. 18, 31; 50. 4; Eze. 11. 19; 16. 60; 36. 26; Zep. 3. 13; Zec. 12. 10; 13. 1, &c.

————, their return from their present dispersion particularly promised, Is. 11. 11, &c.; 14. 1, &c.; 18. 2, &c.; 27. 12; 49. 9, &c.; 51. 11; 65. 9; 66. 8; Je. 12. 14; 16. 14; 23. 1, 8; 30. 1, &c.; 31; 32. 36; 33. 14, 20; 46. 27; Eze. 6. 8; 11. 16; 12. 22; 16. 60; 20. 33; 28. 24; 29. 21; 36. 1, &c.; 37; Da. 12. 1;—represented by the revival of dead bones, Eze. 37. 1, &c.

————, their prosperity and virtue in the last times, Is. 2. 1, &c.; 9. 1, &c.; 12. 1, &c.; 25. 6; 26; 28. 5; 35. 1, &c.; 40. 1, 11; 41; 44. 1, &c.; 51. 22; 52. 12; 62. 4; 65. 17; Eze. 17. 22; Ho. 1. 7, 10; 2. 14; 11. 8; 13. 9, 14; Joel 2. 21, 28; 3. 1, &c.; Am. 9. 11; Ob. 17; Mi. 2. 12; 4. 1, &c.; 7. 8, &c.; Zep. 3. 14, &c.; Zec. 2. 1, &c.; 8. 2, &c.; 10. 5; 14. 9, &c.

————, the nations that have oppressed them will suffer for it, Is. 17. 12; 33. 1; 34. 1, &c.; 49. 25; 54. 3; 55. 5; 60. 16; 61. 5; 63. 1; 66. 20, 24; Je. 46. 27; Joel 3. 2, &c.; Mi. 5. 8; 7. 16; Zep. 3. 8; Hag. 2. 22; Zec. 10. 5, &c.; 12. 4, 9; 14. 1, &c. 12.

————, other nations will be subject to them, Is. 49. 22.

————, they will be the instructors of all other nations, Is. 42. 1, 10; 49. 6; 56. 1; 60. 3; 62. 2; 65. 1; 66. 19.

————, they will no more be two kingdoms, but one, Eze. 37. 22.

————, their history a warning to Christians, 1 Co. 10. 6. See JEWS.

ISSACHAR, is'sa-kar [price, hire, reward], the fifth son of Jacob, his inheritance, Jos. 10. 17;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 7. 1.

ISSUE, children, or posterity, Ge. 48. 6; Mat. 22. 25;—a passage or outlet, Ps. 68. 20;—to come forth hastily, Jos. 8. 22;—

disease of men, how cleansed, Le. 15. 2, &c.;—of women, 19.

ITALY, a well-known and highly-celebrated country in the south of Europe. It is bounded on the north by the Alps, which separate it from Austria and Switzerland; on the south by the Mediterranean, on the east by the Gulf of Venice, and on the west by France and the Mediterranean. It is about 700 miles in length, and between 100 and 320 in breadth. Its population is at present 19 millions;—it is mentioned, Ac. 18. 2; 27. 1;—Paul was a prisoner at Rome, the capital of it, when he wrote his epistle to the Hebrews, He. 13. 24. Its climate is generally mild and genial, and the soil is fertile. The Roman Catholic religion is established in all the states of Italy; and Rome is the seat of the pope, and also the capital city of the Papal dominions.

ITCH, a disease of the skin, threatened for disobedience, De. 28. 27.

ITCHING, tickling words for amusement, 2 Ti. 4. 3.

ITHAMAR, ith'a-mar [isle of palm-trees, or changing of the isle], the fourth and youngest son of Aaron; he and his descendants continued in the rank of ordinary priests till the days of Eli, when the high-priesthood was transferred into his family, Ex. 6. 23.

ITHIEL, ith'i-el [God with me, or the coming to of God], Ne. 11. 7; Pr. 30. 1.

ITHREAM, ith're-am [the excellency, or remnant of the people], son of David, by Eglah, 1 Ch. 3. 3.

ITTAH-KAZIN, it'tah-kā'zin [an hour, or time of a prince], a town of the tribe of Zebulun, about twenty miles north of Mount Tabor, Jos. 19. 13.

ITUREA, it-u-ré'ah [kept, or of a mountain, or full of hills], a province of Syria, in the north-east of Palestine, where Philip was tetrarch, Lu. 3. 1. Its population is about 50,000; 3000 are called Christians, and the rest are Turks and Arabs.

IVAH, i'vah [iniquity], name of a country and city also, 1 Ki. 18. 34; 19. 13.

IVORY, the tusk of the elephant, hard, solid, of a white colour, and capable of a fine polish; Solomon had a throne of it, 1 Ki. 10. 18;—we read also of beds of

it, Am. 6. 4;—and of houses of it, 1 Ki. 22. 39; Am. 3. 15.

IZHAR, iz'har [oil, clearness, or pertain-to none], son of Kohath, 1 Ch. 6. 2, 18.

IZRAHIAH, iz-ra-hī'ah [the Lord ariseth, or the clearness of the Lord], grandson of Issachar, 1 Ch. 7. 3.

J.

JAAKOBAB, jā-āk'o-bah [a supplanter, deceiver, or the heel], a chief man of the tribe of Simeon, 1 Ch. 4. 36.

JAALAM, jā-ā'lam [hidden, young man, heir, or little goat], one of the sons of Esau, Ge. 36. 5.

JAAREORAGIM, jā'ar-e-or'a-gim, a Bethlehemite, 2 Sa. 21. 19; 1 Ch. 20. 5.

JAASAU, jā'a-saw or ja-ā'saw [doing, or my doing], Ne. 12. 37.

JAAZANIAH, jā-āz-za-nī'ah [attention, balances], the son of a Maachathite, 2 Ki. 25. 23;—another of the same name of the house of the Rechabites, Je. 35. 3;—another, the son of Shaphan, Eze. 8. 11.

JAAZIAH, jā-a-zī'ah [the strength of the Lord], 1 Ch. 24. 26, 27.

JABAL, jā'bal [bringing, producing, or gliding away], one of the sons of Lamech, and the father of such as dwell in tents, Ge. 4. 20.

JABBOK, jāb'bok [making empty, scattering, or a wrestling], a rivulet on the east side of Jordan, about eight miles below the sea of Galilee, Ge. 32. 22; De. 2. 37; Jos. 12. 2.

JABESH-GILEAD, jā'besb-gil-e-ad [drought, confusion, or shame of Gilead], a city of the half tribe of Manasseh, situated at the foot of the mountains of Gilead, about six miles north from Pella, and about an equal distance south of Gadara; destroyed for not joining the Israelites in the war with the tribe of Benjamin, Ju. 21. 10;—threatened by the Ammonites, 1 Sa. 11. 1;—delivered by Saul, 4;—the inhabitants bury the bodies of Saul and Jonathan, 31. 11; 1 Ch. 10. 11;—David commends them for it, 2 Sa. 2. 5

JABEZ, jā'bez [sorrow, trouble], a person of whom highly honorable mention is made, 1 Ch. 4. 9;—his prayer, 10.

JABIN, jā'bin [he who understands, or builds], king of Hazor, in the northern part of Canaan, Jos. 11. 1;—defeated by Joshua, 2-15.

—, another king of Hazor, who, in the days of the Judges, oppressed the Israelites for twenty years, Ju. 4. 2, 3;—defeated by Deborah and Barak, who delivered the Israelites, 4-24;—this victory alluded to, Ps. 83. 9.

JABNEEL, jāb'ne-el [God's building or understanding], a town on the frontiers of Naphtali, Jos. 19. 33;—another in the tribe of Judah, 15. 11.

JABNEH, or JAMNIA, jāb'neh, or jām'nā [building or understanding], a city of the tribe of Dan, on the shore, near to Joppa, and about 9 miles north of Ashdod, 2 Ch. 26. 6;—in it the Arabs have a poor village.

JACHIN, jā'kin [establisher], the fifth son of Simeon, and head of the family of the Jachinites, Nu. 26. 12.

—, the name of one of the two great pillars of brass cast by Hiram for the porch of Solomon's temple; and the other was called *Boaz*, or strengthener, 1 Ki. 7. 21.

JACINTH, jā'sinth, a precious stone of a violet and purple colour, resembling the amethyst, Re. 9. 17; 21. 20.

JACOB, jā'kob [supplanter, heeler] the son of Isaac and Rebekah, born, Ge. 25. 26;—buys his brother's birthright, 33;—by craft and falsehood gets his blessing, 27. 28;—goes to Padan-aram, 28. 5;—his vision at Bethel, 11;—marries Leah and Rachel, 29. 23, 28;—his sons born there, 32, &c.;—leaves Padan-aram, 31. 17;—his interview with Laban, 25;—his vision at Mahanaim, 32. 1;—wrestles with an angel, 24;—meets his brother, 33. 1, &c.;—resides at Shechem, 18;—goes to Bethel, 35. 1;—his name changed to Israel, 9;—sends to buy corn in Egypt, 42. 3;—goes to Egypt, 46. 5;—God appears to him at Beersheba on his way thither, 2;—his grandsons, 8;—presented to Pharaoh, 47. 7;—his age, 9, 23;—blesses the sons of Joseph, 48. 15;—foretells the future destiny of all his sons, 49. 1,

&c.;—dies, 33;—the great mourning for him, 50. 7;—his family in Egypt, Ex. 1. 1;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 2. 1, &c.

JACOB'S WELL, a fountain of water near the city of Shechem, at which Christ instructed the woman of Samaria, Jn. 4. 6, 12.

JADDUA, jad-dū'a [known], the son of Jonathan, and high-priest of the Jews, who officiated after the captivity, Ne. 12. 11;—he is thought to be the *Jaddus* who lived in the time of Alexander the Great.

JAEL, jā'el [one that ascends, a kid], the wife of Heber, Ju. 4. 17;—met Sisera in his flight, and invited him into her tent, 18;—after courteously entertaining him, killed him while asleep, 19-21.

JAGUR, jā'gur [husbandman, stranger, or gathering together], a city of Judah, on the south-west of the Dead Sea, Jos. 15. 21.

JAH, the proper name of God, importing his self-existence, and eternal duration, Ps. 68. 4. See JEHOVAH.

JAHALELEEL, jā-hā'le-le-el [praising God, or the clearness, or light of God], father of Ziph, 1 Ch. 4. 16.

JAHAZ, JAHAAZ, jā'haz, ja-hā'zah [quarrel, dispute], a city on the northern frontiers of Moab, and near Aroar, and not far from the river Arnon; here Moses defeated the army of Sihon, Nu. 21. 23;—allotted to the Reubenites, and afterwards to the Levites, Jos. 13. 18; 1 Ch. 6. 78;—taken by the Moabites after the death of Ahab, and destroyed by the Chaldeans, Is. 15. 4; Je. 48. 21.

JAHAZIAH, jā-ha-zī'ah [the vision of the Lord], the son of Tikvah, Eze. 10. 15.

JAHAZIEL, ja-haz'i-el [seeing God], a son of Hebron, 1 Ch. 23. 19;—the name of others also.

JAHDIEL, jah'di-el [the unity, sharpness, or revenge of God], one of the posterity of Manasseh, 1 Ch. 5. 24.

JAHLEEL, jāh'le-el [waiting for, beseeching. hope, or beginning in God], a son of Zebulun and progenitor of the Jahleelites, Nu. 26. 26.

JAILER, or keeper of a prison, of Philippi, his conversion, Ac. 16. 33.

JAIR, jā'er [enlightened, or enlightener],

a judge of Israel, Ju. 10. 3;—had thirty sons who had thirty cities, 4;—one, the son of Segub, fell heir to an estate, Nu. 32. 40, 41; 1 Ch. 2. 21-23.

JAIROS, jā'i-rus [diffuser of light], a chief ruler of the synagogue at Capernaum, Mar. 5. 22; Lu. 8. 41;—besought Jesus to heal his only daughter; and while doing so, was informed that she was dead, 49;—Jesus restored her to life, 55.

JAMES [supplanter, underminer], usually called the *Greater*, or Elder, to distinguish him from James the *Less*, the brother of John; called to attend Jesus, Mat. 4. 21;—his zeal reprov'd, Lu. 9. 54;—his request to sit at the right hand of Jesus, Mat. 20. 20; Mar. 10. 35;—put to death by Herod Agrippa, Ac. 12. 2.

— the *Less*, or younger, the kinsman, or the brother of Jesus, an apostle, Mat. 13. 55; Ga. 1. 19; Jesus appears to him after his resurrection, 1 Co. 15. 7;—addresses the apostles about the discipleship of the Gentiles, Ac. 15. 13;—the author of the epistle of James, Ja. 1. 1.

JAMLECH, jā'm'lek [reigning, or asking counsel], a prince of the tribe of Simeon, 1 Ch. 4. 34.

JANGLING, or unprofitable contention, censured, 1 Ti. 1. 6.

JANNES, jān'nez [answer, affliction, poverty], and **JAMBRES** [the sea with poverty], two Egyptian magicians, who, by their arts, opposed Moses, 2 Ti. 3. 8.

JANOAH, or **JANOAH**, ja-nō'hah, or ja-nō'ah [resting, tarrying, deriving], a city of Ephraim, about 12 miles east of Shechem, Jos. 16. 6; 2 Ki. 15. 29;—no remains of it are found.

JAPHETH, jā'feth [persuasion, enlargement, graceful], the eldest of the sons of Noah, Ge. 5. 32;—he and Shem modestly cover their father while he lay exposed, 9. 23;—his enlargement foretold by his father, 27;—his descendants, Ge. 10. 2; 1 Ch. 1. 5.

JAPHIA, ja-fi'ah [making see, appearing], a city of Zebulun, surrounded with a double wall, Jos. 19. 12;—was destroyed by the Romans.

JAPHLETI, jāf-lē'ti or jāf'le-ti [delivered, or banished], one of the borders of Joseph, Jos. 16. 3.

JAR, or **JAIR** [the enlightener], one of the Hebrew months, answering to our April.

JAREB, jā'reb [contender, revenger], a king of Assyria; or, as it may be read, "the king of Jareb, or the king that should revenge," Ho. 5. 13; 10. 6.

JARED, jā'red [descending, ruling], the son of Mahalaleel, and father of Enoch, Ge. 5. 15; Lu. 3. 37.

JARESIAH, jā-re-si'ah [the bed of the Lord, the Lord hath taken away, poverty], 1 Ch. 8. 27.

JARMUTH, jar'mūth [fearing, seeing, or throwing down death], a city of Judah, about ten miles south-west of Jerusalem, the king of which was killed by Joshua, Jos. 10. 5;—even its ruins are not found.

JASHER, jā'sher [righteous], a book of probably a public register in which memorable events were written by a scribe of this name, Jos. 10. 13.

JASHOBEAM, ja-shō'be-am [the people sitting, or captivity of the people], a valiant man in David's army, who with his spear, slew 300 men, 1 Ch. 11. 11;—he, with other two of the mighty men, passed through the camp of the Philistines, and drew water for David, 16, 17.

JASHUB, jā'shub or jāsh'ūb [a returning, a controversy, or a dwelling-place], 1 Ch. 7. 1.

JASON, jā'son [healing, or one who gives medicines], a kinsman of Paul's, who, at Thessalonica, to preserve him from danger, hazarded his life, Ac. 17. 5;—he afterwards appears to have removed to Rome, Ro. 16. 21.

JASPER, a precious stone, somewhat like fine marble, or half transparent gems; and variously coloured with white, red, brown, and bluish-green, Ex. 28. 20; Eze. 28. 13; Re. 4. 3; 21. 11.

JAVAN, jā'van [deceiving, sorrowful, clay], the fourth son of Japheth, and the father of the Ionians or Greeks, Ge. 10. 2; Is. 66. 19; Eze. 27. 13, 19.

JAVELIN, a spear, or half pike, or kind of dart, Nu. 25. 7; 1 Sa. 18. 10, 11.

JAW-BONE, the bone in which the teeth are fixed, Ju. 15. 15, 17.

JAWS, often used figuratively to denote wicked men's power, and cruelty, Job 29. 17; Ps. 22. 15; Is. 30. 28; Ho. 11. 4.

JAZER, jā'zer [assistance, or a helper], a city of Gad, at the foot of the mountains of Gilead, near a lake and brook of the same name, and a little south of Ramoth-gilead, Nu. 31. 1; Jos. 21. 39; Is. 16. 8, 9.

JEALOUSY, the suspicion between married persons, of want of fidelity to each other, Nu. 5. 14;—the trial of it, 11-31;—violence of this passion, Pr. 6. 34; Ca. 8. 6;—its image shown to Ezekiel, Eze. 8. 5.

———, an earnest concern for the welfare of others, joined with fear of their misconduct, 2 Co. 11. 2;—God's regard for his own glory, and his hot displeasure against sin, De. 29. 20; Ps. 78. 58; Is. 42. 13.

JEBERECHIAH, jēb-er-re-kī'ah [speaking well of the Lord, or bowing the knee to the Lord], father of Zechariah the priest, Is. 8. 2.

JEBUS, jē'bus [a treading under foot, tumbling, or a mangler], an ancient name given to Jerusalem, Jos. 18. 28; 1 Ch. 9. 4. See **JERUSALEM**.

JEBUSI, je-bū'si [trodden under foot, tumbled, or manglers], one of the borders of Benjamin, Jos. 18. 16.

JEBUSITES, jēb'ū-sites, the descendants of *Jebus*, the son of Canaan, Ge. 10. 16;—not conquered by Joshua, Jos. 15. 63;—David encouraged his men to kill them, 2 Sa. 5. 8.

JECAMIAH, jēk-a-mī'ah [the resurrection, confirmation, or revenge of the Lord], son of Jeconiah, 1 Ch. 3. 18.

JECONIAH, jēk-o-nī'ah [preparation, or steadfastness of the Lord], sometimes called *Coniah*, or *Jehoiachin*, king of Judah, the son of Jehoiakim, 1 Ch. 3. 16;—his sons, 17;—succeeds his father, 2 Ki. 24. 6; 2 Ch. 36. 8;—foretold that he should be carried to Babylon, Je. 22. 25;—carried away captive, 2 Ki. 24. 12; Je. 24. 1;—false prophecy respecting his return, 28. 4;—after 37 years' imprisonment in Chaldea, he was released, and raised to dignity, 52. 31.

JEDAIAH, je-dā'yah [the hand of the Lord, or confessing the Lord], a priest who returned from the Babylonish captivity with 973 of his brethren, Ezr. 2. 36.

JEDIAEL, jēd-ī-ā'el [the science, or knowl-

edge of God], a brave officer in David's army, who abandoned Saul and joined the son of Jesse, 1 Ch. 11. 45; 12. 20.

JEDIDAH, jēd-ī'dah [well-beloved, amiable], the mother of Josiah, 2 Ki. 22. 1.

JEDUTHUN, jēd-ū'thun [giver of law, or praise], one of the four great masters of the temple music, 1 Ch. 16. 38, 41, 42;—several of the Psalms bear his name, particularly the 39. 62. 67, &c.

JEHDEIAH, je-dī'ah [joy, together, one Lord], one of David's officials, 1 Ch. 27. 30.

JEHEZEKEL, je-hēz'e-kel [the strength of God], one of the priests, 1 Ch. 24. 16.

JEHOADAH, je-hō'a-dah [the passing over, the testimony of the Lord], a descendant of Saul, 1 Ch. 8. 36.

JEGAR SAHADUTHA, jē'gar sā-ha-dū'thah [the heap of witness], so called by Laban, Ge. 31. 47.

JEHOAHAZ, je-hō'a-haz [the Lord sees, or possesses], the son of Josiah, *king of Judah*, sometimes called *Shallum*, succeeds Josiah, 2 Ki. 23. 31; 2 Ch. 36. 1;—carried to Egypt, 2 Ki. 23. 33; 2 Ch. 36. 4;—foretold not to return, Je. 22. 10.

———, son of Jehu, *king of Israel*, succeeds Jehu, 2 Ki. 10. 35;—his death, 13. 9.

JEHOASH, je-hō'ash [the fire or offering of the Lord], or *Joash*, the son of Ahaziah, king of Judah, saved by his aunt, and made king after his father, 2 Ki. 11. 12; 2 Ch. 23. 1, &c.;—kills Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, 24. 21;—killed by his servants, 25; 2 Ki. 12. 20.

———, king of Israel, son of Jehoahaz, and grandson of Jehu, was wicked, 2 Ki. 13. 10, 11;—died, 13.

JEHOHANAN, je-hō'ha-nan [the grace, mercy, or gift of the Lord], one of the guards of the temple.

JEHOIACHIN. See **JECONIAH**.

JEHOIADA, je-hoy'a-dah [praise or knowledge of the Lord], the high-priest, preserves Joash from the cruelty of Athaliah, 2 Ch. 23. 1;—anoints him king, 2 Ki. 11. 12;—restores the worship of God, 2 Ch. 23. 16;—his death, 24. 15.

JEHOIAKIM, je-hoy'a-kim [the Lord will establish or raise up], the elder son of Josiah, and the brother of Jehoahaz; his

original name was Eliakim, which Necho changed to Jehoiaikim, 2 Ki. 23. 34;—succeeds Jehoahaz, 2 Ki. 23. 34; 2 Ch. 36. 4;—conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Ki. 24. 1;—carried to Babylon, 2 Ch. 36. 6; Da. 1. 1;—his death, 2 Ki. 24. 6;—foretold to be buried like an ass, Je. 22. 19.

JEHOIARIB, je-hoy'a-rib [the fighting, chiding, or multiplying of the Lord], the head of the first family of the priests established by David, 1 Ch. 24. 7;—from this illustrious family was the Maccabees descended.

JEHORAM, je-hō'ram [exaltation of the Lord], or **JORAM**, succeeds Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, 1 Ki. 22. 50; 2 Ki. 8. 16; 2 Ch. 21. 1;—the Edomites revolt from him, 8;—the Philistines and Arabs distress him, 16;—receives a letter from Elijah, 12;—his death, 19; 2 Ki. 8. 24.

—, or **JORAM**, *king of Israel*, succeeds Ahaziah, 2 Ki. 1. 17;—goes to war with the Moabites, 3. 6;—killed by Jehu, 9. 11.

JEHOSHABEATH, je-ho-shāb'e-ath [the fulness, or oath of the Lord], a daughter of Jehoram, 2 Ch. 22. 11.

JEHOSHAPHAT, je-hosh'a-fat [the Lord will judge], king of Judah, succeeds Asa, 1 Ki. 15. 24; 2 Ch. 17. 1;—his greatness, 12;—makes an alliance with Ahab, 18. 1; 1 Ki. 22. 2;—with Ahaziah, 2 Ch. 20. 35;—joins him in his war with the Moabites and Edomites, 2 Ki. 3. 7;—reproved by the prophet Jehu, 2 Ch. 19. 2;—proclaims a fast, 20. 3;—defeats the Ammonites, Moabites, and Edomites, 22;—makes ships to go to Tarshish which are destroyed, 35; 1 Ki. 22. 48;—dies, 50; 2 Ch. 21. 1.

—, the son of Ahilud, recorder. or secretary to David, and afterwards to Solomon, 2 Sa. 8. 16; 1 Ki. 4. 3.

—, valley of, running from north to south, between the eastern wall of Jerusalem and the mount of Olives, Joel 3. 2, 12.

JEHOSHEBA, je-hosh'e-ba. *See* **JEHOSHABEATH**.

JEHOVAH, je-hō'vah, or **JAH**, one of the Scripture names of God, significant of *his self-existence, and giving existence to all others*, Ps. 83. 18; Is. 12. 2; 26. 4;—it is given both to *Christ* and the *Holy*

Spirit; (*see* these articles)—the Jews had so great a veneration for this name, that they called it the *ineffable* name, and therefore would not pronounce it; on which account its true pronunciation was forgotten. This name occurs very frequently in the Old Testament; but is commonly rendered **LORD** in our Bibles, and printed in capital letters, to distinguish it from the name *Lord*, signifying *Ruler*, or *Governor*.

JEHOVAH-JIREH, je-hō'vah-jī'reh [the Lord will see or provide], Ge. 22. 14.

JEHOVAH-NISSI, je-hō'vah-nis'si [the Lord my banner], Ex. 17. 15.

JEHOVAH-SHALOM, je-hō'vah-shāl-lom [the Lord send peace], Ju. 6. 24.

JEHOVAH-SHAMMAH, je-hō'vah-shām-mah [the Lord is there], Eze. 48. 35.

JEHOVAH-TSIDKENU, je-hō'vah-tsid-ke-nu [the Lord our righteousness], Je. 23. 6.

JEHOZABAD, je-hoz'a-bad [the Lord's dowry, or having a dowry], one of the murderers of Joash, 2 Ch. 24. 26.

JEHOZADAK, je-hoz'a-dak [the justice of the Lord], 1 Ch. 6. 14.

JEHU, jē'hū [he that is, or exists], the son of Jehoshaphat, and captain of the troops of Joram, king of Israel, anointed king of Israel, 2 Ki. 9. 6;—kills Joram, king of Judah, in the field of Naboth, 24;—kills the sons of Ahab, 10. 1;—and forty-two priests of Baal, 18;—dies, 35.

—, *the prophet*, reproves Jehoshaphat, 2 Ch. 19. 2.

JEHUDIJAH, je-hu-dī'jah [praising, or confessing of the Lord], mother of Jered, 1 Ch. 4. 18.

JEKAMEAM, jēk-a-mē'am [the people shall arise], of the posterity of Levi, 1 Ch. 23. 19.

JEKAMIAH, jēk-a-mī'ah [the establishing, or revenging of the Lord], of the posterity of Judah, 1 Ch. 2. 44.

JEMIMA, je-mī'ma [handsome as the day], one of Job's daughters, Job 42. 14.

JEMUEL, or **NEMUEL**, jem-ū'el [God's day or the sea of God], the son of Simeon, Ge. 46. 10; 1 Ch. 4. 24.

JEOPARDY, hazard, or peril, Ju. 5. 18; 2 Sa. 23. 17; Lu. 8. 23; 1 Co. 15. 30.

JEPHTHAH, jĕf'thah [the opener], one of the judges of Israel, who was the son of Gilead by a concubine, Ju. 11. 1;—thrust out from his father's house by his brothers, 2;—was solicited to head the Gileadites against the Ammonites, 5;—agrees on terms that he should continue to be their head, 9;—first expostulates with the Ammonites, 12-28;—his rash vow, 30, 31;—proves victorious, 33;—is met by his daughter, who was ignorant of his vow, 34;—did with her according to his vow, by devoting her to God in perpetual virginity, 39;—the daughters of Israel went yearly to lament, or *talk with*, and condole with her, 40;—the Ephraimites quarrel with him, 12. 1;—his death, 7;—his faith, He. 11. 32.

JEPHUNNEH, je-fun'neh [beholding, or he that beholds], father of Caleb, Nu. 13. 6; 1 Ch. 7. 38.

JERAHMEEL, jer-ah-mĕ'el, the beloved of God, 1 Ch. 2. 26, 42; 24. 29.

JEREMIAH, jĕr-e-mĭ'ah [exaltation of the Lord], the prophet, his commission, Je. 1. 4;—a promise from God to himself, 15. 19;—laments over Josiah, 2 Ch. 35. 25;—directed to prophesy in the gates of Jerusalem, Je. 17. 19;—complains of ill-usage, 20. 7;—advises the king to yield to Nebuchadnezzar, 21. 8;—foretells the seventy years' captivity, 25. 8;—apprehended, 26. 8;—acquitted, 16;—writes to the captives at Babylon, 29. 1;—foretells the fate of two lying prophets, 20;—and of Shemaiah, 30;—imprisoned by Zedekiah, 32. 1;—buys a field, 6;—has his prophecies written by Baruch, 36. 1, 32;—foretells the return of the Chaldeans after they had left the city, 37. 6;—put into prison, 14;—into the dungeon, 38. 6;—favoured by Zedekiah, 14;—by Nebuchadnezzar, 39. 11;—goes to Gedaliah, 40. 6;—promises Johanan safety in Judah, 42. 7;—foretells Nebuchadnezzar's conquest of Egypt, 43. 8;—the destruction of his countrymen in Egypt, 44. 11;—gives his prophecy to Seraiah, to be carried to the Euphrates, 51. 59;—complains of the misery of his country, La. 1. 18.

JERIBAI, jĕr'i-bāy [fighting, chiding, or multiplying], one of David's mighty men, 1 Ch. 11. 46.

JERICOHO, jer'i-ko [his moon or mouth, or his sweet smell], a noted city about 8 miles

west from Jordan, and 19 east from Jerusalem; spies sent to view it, Jos. 2. 1;—taken by Joshua, 6. 20;—rebuilt by Hiel, 1 Ki. 16. 34;—Christ passed through Lu. 19. 1. In the year 1820, the plain on which it stood was extremely fertile, noted for palm-trees, and, for the best of balm; but this city is now a poor village.

JERIOTH, jer'i-oth [kettles, cauldrons, or breaking asunder], wife of Caleb, 1 Ch. 2. 18.

JEROBOAM, jĕr-o-bō'am [contender, or increaser of the people], the son of Nebat, opposes Solomon, 1 Ki. 11. 26;—addressed by the prophet Ahijah, 29;—made king by the ten tribes, 12. 12;—sets up the worship of the calves, 28;—opposed by the prophet at Bethel, 13. 1;—his death, 14. 20.

——, the son of Joash, succeeds him as king of Israel, 2 Ki. 13. 13; 14. 16;—dies, 29.

JERUBBAAL, je-rub-bā'al [let Baal avenge, or an idol overcome], the same as *Gideon*. See **GIDEON**.

JERUEL, je-rū'el [the fear of vision of God], a wilderness, westward of the Dead Sea, and not far from the desert of Zin, in which Jehoshaphat obtained a signal victory over the Ammonites, Moabites, &c., 2 Ch. 20. 16, &c.

JERUSALEM, je-rū'sa-lem [the vision or possession of peace], the metropolis of the kingdom of Judah, and the seat of government during the reigns of David, Solomon, and their successors. It was called *Salem* in the time of Abraham, Ge. 14. 8; He. 7. 2;—and it was called *Jebus* at the time Israel obtained possession of the Holy Land, Jos. 15. 8; 18. 28; 1 Ch. 11. 4. It seems probable, therefore, that the name *Jerusalem* is merely a compound of the terms *Jebus* and *Salem*. In its most flourishing state, it consisted of four parts, built on four hills; namely, Zion, Acra, Moriah, and Bezetha. In fact, the whole foundation was a high rock, with four heads or hills, and with steep ascents on every side, except the north, and surrounded by a deep valley, and imbosomed with hills. The city was encompassed with three walls, over which there were towers, and appears to have been about four miles and a half in

circumference. It was taken by the children of Judah, Ju. 1. 8;—partly inhabited by the Jebusites, 21;—by David, 2 Sa. 5. 6; 1 Ch. 11. 4;—expostulated with, and threatened for its crimes, Je. 1. 15; 2; 3; 4. 19; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10. 17, &c.; 11. 1, &c.; Eze. 21; 22. 1, &c.;—described as an exposed infant, 16. 1, &c.;—taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Ki. 25. 4; 2 Ch. 36. 17; Je. 39. 1; 52. 4, &c.;—burned, 52. 12;—represented as a female captive, Is. 3. 26;—its desolation lamented, La. 1, &c.;—its captivity represented by a figure, Eze. 4. 1; 5. 1;—to be rebuilt, Je. 31. 38;—built after the captivity, Ne. 3. 1, &c.;—after much opposition, 4. 1, &c.;—its walls finished, 6. 15;—its inhabitants chosen by lot, 11. 1, &c.;—the dedication of its walls, 12. 27;—its future state, Eze. 48. 30;—its new name, 35;—Christ's lamentation over it, Mat. 23. 37;—foretells the destruction of the temple, and of it, 24. 2-28;—and represents the gospel, Ga. 4. 26;—a new one descending from heaven, Re. 21. 2, 10. About 70 years after Christ, it was besieged, taken, sacked, and burned by Titus. Above one million of the Jews perished, and 97,000 were taken prisoners; and our Saviour's prediction—that it should become a heap of ruins—was fully verified. It gradually became settled again; but, in the year 134, the emperor Adrian banished all the Jews, prohibiting their return on pain of death. The temple was demolished, and the site ploughed up. Several hundred years after, this city was again rebuilt. In the year 614, the Persians captured it, and 90,000 Christians were slain. In 637, the Saracens seized it, and kept it till 1079, when the Turks became its master. It is at this time a respectable city, containing about 20,250 inhabitants; 4000 Jews, 800 Latins, 2000 Greeks, 400 Armenians, 50 Copts, and 13,000 Mahometans.

JESHANAH, jesh-ā'nah, a city of Ephraim, seven miles north from Jericho, Nu. 34. 4; 2 Ch. 13. 19.

JESHEBEAB, jesh ēb'e-ab [the sitting or the captivity of the father], chief of a family of priests, 1 Ch. 24. 13.

JESHIMON, jēsh 'i-mon [solitude or desolation], a city in the wilderness of Maon,

belonging to the tribe of Simeon, situated in the southernmost part of Palestine, 1 Sa. 23. 24.

JESHISHAI, jesh-shī'ā-i [ancient, or rejoicing exceedingly], one of the posterity of Gad, 1 Ch. 5. 14.

JESHOAHIAH, jesh-o-ha-i'ah [the Lord pressing, or the meditation of God], a prince of the tribe of Simeon, 1 Ch. 4. 36.

JESHUA, jesh'u-ah [a saviour], the head of a family who returned from the Babylonish captivity, Ezr. 2. 2;—he, assisted by others, built the altar for burnt-offerings, 3. 2.

JESHURUN, jēsh'u-run [upright, or righteous], a name given to the people of Israel, De. 32. 15; 33. 5, 26; Is. 44. 2.

JESIMIEL, jes-im'mī-el [the naming, or astonishment of God], of the tribe of Simeon, 1 Ch. 4. 36.

JESSE, jēs'se [to be, or my present], the son of Obed, and the father of David, Ru. 4. 17, 22;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 2. 13.

JESTING, not to be improperly used, Pr. 26. 18, 19; Ep. 5. 4.

JESUITES, jēs-ū'ites, the posterity of Jesui, Nu. 26. 44.

JESUS, jē'sus [Saviour], the name by which our glorious Redeemer is called, because he saves his people from their sins, Mat. 1. 21, 25. For his divine character, &c., see CHRIST. The principal incidents in his history are his genealogy, both by his father and mother, Mat. 1. 1, &c.; Lu. 3. 23, &c.;—conception, Mat. 1. 18; Lu. 1. 26, &c.;—birth, Mat. 1. 25; Lu. 2. 6;—is circumcised, 21;—visited by the Magi, Mat. 2. 1, &c.;—carried into Egypt, 14;—is brought back, and settles at Nazareth, 23;—is taken to Jerusalem at twelve years of age, Lu. 2. 42;—is baptized, Mat. 3. 13; Mar. 1. 9; Lu. 3. 21; Jn. 1. 32;—his temptation, Mat. 4. 1, &c.; Mar. 1. 12; Lu. 4. 1;—his first disciples, Jn. 1. 35; Mat. 4. 18; Mar. 1. 16; Lu. 5. 1;—changes water into wine, Jn. 2. 1;—attends the first passover at Jerusalem, 13;—his conversation with Nicodemus, 3. 1, &c.;—with the woman of Samaria, 4. 1, &c.;—preaches in Galilee, Mat. 4. 17; Mar. 1. 14; Lu. 4. 14;—at Nazareth, 16-30;—cures the nobleman's son of Capernaum, Jn. 4. 46;—the demoniac in the synagogue, Mar.

1. 21; Lu. 4. 33;—Peter's wife's mother, Mat. 8. 14; Mar. 1. 29; Lu. 4. 38;—his discourse on the mount, Mat. 5; 6; 7;—a similar one on the plain, Lu. 6. 20;—cures a leper, Mat. 8. 1; Mar. 1. 40; Lu. 5. 12;—the centurion's servant, Mat. 8. 5; Lu. 7. 2;—raises the widow's son at Nain, 11;—stills a tempest, Mat. 8. 24; Mar. 4. 35; Lu. 8. 22;—discourages several persons from following him, Mat. 8. 18; Lu. 9. 57;—cures, the demoniac at Gadara, Mat. 8. 28; Mar. 5. 1; Lu. 8. 27;—a paralytic at Capernaum, Mat. 9. 1; Mar. 2. 1; Lu. 5. 17;—discourses with the Pharisees about fasting, Mat. 9. 14; Mar. 2. 18; Lu. 5. 33;—cures a woman of a bloody issue, Mat. 9. 20; Mar. 5. 25; Lu. 8. 43;—raises Jairus' daughter, Mat. 9. 25; Mar. 5. 41; Lu. 8. 54;—gives sight to two blind men, Mat. 9. 27;—cures a dumb demoniac, 32;—asserts his Godhead, Jn. 5. 17, &c.;—walks in the corn fields, Mat. 12. 1; Mar. 2. 23; Lu. 6. 1;—cures a man with a withered hand, Mat. 12. 10; Mar. 3. 1; Lu. 6. 6;—calls the twelve apostles, Mat. 10. 2; Mar. 3. 13; Lu. 6. 13;—cures a blind and dumb demoniac, Mat. 12. 22; Lu. 11. 14;—discourses about the sin against the Holy Ghost, Mat. 12. 24; Mar. 3. 22; Lu. 11. 15;—his mother and brethren desire to speak to him, Mat. 12. 46; Mar. 3. 31; Lu. 8. 19;—sends out the twelve apostles, Mat. 10. 1; Mar. 6. 7; Lu. 9. 1;—discourses about John the Baptist, Mat. 11. 7; Lu. 7. 24;—pronounces woe against Chorazin, &c., Mat. 11. 20; Lu. 10. 13;—dines with Simon the Pharisee, 7. 36;—feeds five thousand, Mat. 14. 14; Mar. 6. 30; Lu. 9. 10; Jn. 6. 1;—walks on the sea, Mat. 14. 22; Mar. 6. 45; Jn. 6. 15;—reproves those who followed him for the loaves and fishes, 26;—exhibits himself as the bread of life, 33. 35;—cures a lame man at the pool of Bethesda, 5. 2;—discourses concerning his mission, 17;—concerning traditions, Mat. 15. 1; Mar. 7. 1;—cures the Syro-phenician woman's daughter, Mat. 15. 21; Mar. 7. 24;—cures a person who was deaf, and had an impediment in his speech, Mar. 7. 32;—heals a multitude of various diseases, Mat. 15. 30;—feeds four thousand, 32; Mar. 8. 1;—discourses about a sign from heaven, Mat. 16. 1; Mar. 8. 11; Lu. 12. 54;—cures a blind man, Mar. 8. 22;—foretells his sufferings, Mat. 16. 21; 20. 17;

Mar. 8. 31; 9. 31; Lu. 9. 18;—his transfiguration, Mat. 17. 1; Mar. 9. 2; Lu. 9. 28; 2 Pe. 1. 16;—cures a lunatic demoniac, Mat. 17. 14; Mar. 9. 17; Lu. 9. 37;—again foretells his sufferings, Mat. 17. 22;—pays the tribute money, 24;—discourses concerning humility and forgiveness, 18. 1; Mar. 9. 33; Lu. 9. 46;—reproves the apostles for rebuking one who cast out devils in his name, Mar. 9. 38; Lu. 9. 49;—leaves Galilee to go to Judea, Jn. 7. 2; Mat. 19. 1;—foretells the destruction of Jerusalem, Lu. 13. 34; 17. 20;—again he foretells it, 21. 5; Mat. 24. 1, &c.; Mar. 13. 1, &c.; his reply to those who told him that Herod intended to kill him, Lu. 13. 31;—heals ten lepers, 17. 12-14;—sends forth seventy disciples, 10. 1; discourses with the Jews about his mission, at the feast of tabernacles, Jn. 7. 11;—his address to the woman taken in adultery, 8. 1;—discourses with the Jews about his being the light of the world, 12;—concerning Abraham's seed, 31;—cures a man born blind, 9. 1, &c.;—is entertained by Mary and Martha, Lu. 10. 38;—inveighs against the Pharisees, 11. 37;—discourses about the Galileans slain by Pilate, 13. 1;—cures an infirm woman, 11;—a man who had a dropsy, 14. 1;—discourses about humility and suffering in his cause, 26;—about his being the Messiah, at the feast of dedication, Jn. 10. 22;—concerning divorces, Mat. 19. 3; Mar. 10. 1;—blesses little children, Mat. 19. 13; Mar. 10. 13; Lu. 18. 15;—addresses a rich young man, Mat. 19. 16; Mar. 10. 17; Lu. 18. 18;—raises Lazarus, Jn. 11. 1, &c.;—retires to Ephraim in the wilderness, 54;—foretells his sufferings a third time, Mat. 20. 17; Mar. 12. 30; Lu. 18. 31;—entertained by Zaccheus, Lu. 19. 2;—cures two blind men near Jericho, Mat. 20. 30; Mar. 10. 46; Lu. 18. 35;—his lamentation over Jerusalem, Lu. 19. 41;—snaps at Bethany, Mat. 26. 6; Mar. 14. 1; Jn. 12. 1;—makes a triumphal entry into Jerusalem, Mat. 21. 1; Mar. 11. 1; Lu. 19. 29; Jn. 12. 12;—cleanses the temple, Mat. 21. 12; Mar. 11. 11; Lu. 19. 45; Jn. 2. 14;—curses the barren fig-tree, Mat. 21. 19; Mar. 11. 12;—a voice from heaven is heard in the temple, in answer to his prayer, Jn. 12. 28;—discourses again concerning his mission, 30;—concerning the baptism of

John, Lu. 20. 3;—about tribute to Cæsar, Mat. 22. 17; Mar. 12. 13; Lu. 20. 20;—about the resurrection, Mat. 22. 23; Mar. 12. 18; Lu. 20. 27;—about the great commandment, Mat. 22. 35; Mar. 12. 28;—about the Messiah, as the son of David, Mat. 22. 41; Mar. 12. 35; Lu. 20. 41;—inveighs against the Pharisees, Mat. 23. 1; Mar. 12. 38; Lu. 20. 45;—his observation on the poor widow's mite, Mar. 12. 41; Lu. 21. 1; discourse on watchfulness, Mat. 24. 42; Mar. 13. 33; Lu. 21. 34; 12. 35;—describes the last judgment, Mat. 25. 31-46;—Judas engages to betray him, Mat. 14. 10; Lu. 22. 3;—his preparation for the last passover, Mat. 26. 17; Mar. 14. 12; Lu. 22. 7;—censures the contest among the disciples, about who should be greatest, Lu. 22. 24;—washes their feet, Jn. 13. 1;—the last supper, Mat. 26. 20; Mar. 14. 18; Lu. 22. 14;—institutes the Lord's supper, Mat. 26. 26; Mar. 14. 22; Lu. 22. 19; 1 Co. 11. 33;—his discourse to comfort his disciples, Jn. 14. 1, &c.;—compares himself to a vine, 15. 1, &c.;—gives the promise of the Holy Spirit, 14. 16, 26; 15. 26; 16. 7;—prays for his disciples, 17. 1, &c.;—his agony in the garden of Gethsemane, Mat. 26. 36; Mar. 14. 32; Lu. 22. 39;—is taken, and carried before Caiaphas, Mat. 26. 57; Mar. 14. 53; Lu. 22. 54; Jn. 18. 12;—is denied by Peter, Mat. 26. 69; Mar. 14. 66; Lu. 22. 54; Jn. 18. 15;—is brought before Pilate, Mat. 27. 11; Mar. 15. 1; Lu. 23. 2; Jn. 18. 28;—examined by Herod, Lu. 23. 6;—crucified, Mat. 27. 33; Mar. 15. 21; Lu. 23. 33; Jn. 19. 17;—buried, Mat. 27. 60; Mar. 15. 46; Lu. 23. 53; Jn. 19. 42;—his resurrection, Mat. 28. 1; Mar. 16. 1; Lu. 24. 1; Jn. 20. 1;—appears first to Mary Magdalene, Mar. 16. 9;—afterwards to two disciples going to Emmaus, Lu. 24. 13; Mar. 16. 12;—to all the apostles, Mar. 16. 14; Lu. 24. 36; Jn. 20. 19;—to the disciples in Galilee, Mat. 28. 16; 1 Co. 15. 6; Jn. 21. 1;—his final instructions, Mat. 28. 18; Mar. 16. 15; Ac. 1. 3;—his ascension, Mar. 16. 19; Lu. 24. 51; Ac. 1. 9;—appears to Paul on his way to Damascus, 9. 4, 17;—speaks to him at Corinth, 18. 9;—appears to him at Jerusalem, 22. 17;—to John in Patmos, Re. 1. 13-17.

—, meaning Joshua the captain of Israel, Ac. 7. 45; He. 4. 9.

JETHER, jê'ther [he that excels, remains,

or searches], the husband of Abigail, David's sister, and the father of Amasa, 1 Ch. 2. 17;—also the name of the son of Gideon, Ju. 8. 20.

JETHLAH, jêth'lah [hanging up, heaping up], a city of Dan, Jos. 19. 42.

JETHRO, jê'thro [excellence, remaining], a priest or prince of Midian, and the father-in-law of Moses, Ex. 2. 16;—his flocks kept by Moses, 3. 1;—Moses solicited him for permission to visit his brethren, 4. 18;—brought to Moses in the wilderness, his wife and sons. 18. 1, 2;—is affectionately received by Moses, 7;—took a burnt-offering and sacrifices for God, 12;—his advice to Moses concerning judging the people, 17, &c.

JEWEL, a costly ornament of gold, silver, or other precious metals, worn on the forehead, the nose, the ears, and the hand, Ge. 24. 53; Eze. 16. 12, 17, 39;—*figuratively*, the people of God, who are precious in his sight, Mal. 3. 17.

JEWESS, a female Jew, as was the mother of Timothy, Ac. 16. 1;—and Drusilla the wife of Felix, 24. 24.

JEWRY, the country of Judea, Da. 5. 13; Jn. 7. 1.

JEWS, a name commonly given to the Israelite's, from *Judah*, who by his father's prophetic benediction was constituted the superior of his brethren; and from whose line of descent the sceptre of royalty was not to depart till *Shiloh*, or Messiah, should be born; their great privileges, De. 4. 33; 7. 6; 1 Ch. 17. 21; Ro. 3. 1; 9. 4;—their rejection and dispersion foretold, Le. 26. 33; De. 4. 27; 28. 64; Da. 12. 7; Ho. 9. 17;—are to be recalled and acknowledge Jesus Christ, De. 30. 1; Is. 11. 11; Je. 23. 3; 29. 14; 31. 8; 82. 37; Eze. 36. 33; 39. 23; Ho. 3. 5; Am. 9. 14; Zek. 8. 7; Ro. 11. 1, 23; 2 Co. 3. 16;—in danger from Haman, Es. 3. 8;—allowed to defend and avenge themselves, 8. 7; 9. 5, 15;—Paul laments their case, Ro. 9. 1;—their conversion foretold, 11. 26. *See* ISRAELITES.

JEZANIAH, jez-a-ni'ah [the nourishment, or weapons of the Lord], Je. 42. 1.

JEZEBEL, jêz'e-bel [isle, or woe, of the dwelling or dunghill], the wife of Ahab, king of Israel, was daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Sidonians, 1 Ki. 16. 31;—

attempted to cut off the prophets of the Lord, 18. 4;—fed at her table 400 idolatrous prophets of the groves, and 450 of the prophets of Baal, 19;—persecutes Elijah, 19. 1;—plots against Naboth, 21. 5;—killed and devoured by dogs, 2 Ki. 9. 33;—a woman so called by Christ, Re. 2. 20.

JEZER, jē'zer [the isle of help, or woe be to help], the son of Naphtali, and head of the family of the Jezerites, Ge. 46. 24; Nu. 26. 49.

JEZIEL, jē'zi-el [the sprinkling of God], a friend of David, 1 Ch. 12. 3.

JEZOAR, jez'o-ar [clear or white], one of the posterity of Judah, 1 Ch. 4. 7.

JEZRAHIAH, jez-ra-hi'ah [the Lord arises, or is in the east], the chief of the singers at the dedication of the wall of Jerusalem Ne. 12. 42.

JEZREEL, jez're-el [seed of God], a city of great celebrity in the half-tribe of Manasseh, situated in the midst of a beautiful and extensive plain of the same name, on the west of Jordan, and south border of Issachar, Jos. 19. 18;—Abner made Ishbosheth king over it, 2 Sa. 2. 9;—Ahab had his palace in, 1 Ki. 21. 1;—the dogs did eat Jezebel by the wall of, 23; 2 Ki. 9. 30-37;—threatening to revenge on Jehu the blood of, Ho. 1. 4;—it was destroyed at the time of the captivity; but it was rebuilt, and continued more than 300 years after Christ.

JIDLAPH, jid'laf [distilling from the head, or the dropping of a house], son of Nahor, Abraham's brother, Ge. 22. 22.

JIPHTAH, jif'tah [opening], a city in the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15. 43.

JIPHTHAEL, jif'thah-el [God opening], a valley bounding the tribes of Zebulun and Asher, Jos. 19. 14, 27.

JOAB, jō'ab [paternity, or fatherliness], the son of Zeruah, David's sister, and brother to Abishai and Asahel, 1 Ch. 2. 16;—the general of David, 2 Sa. 2. 13; 8. 16; 20. 23;—kills Abner, 3. 27;—and Amasa, 20. 10;—remonstrates with David against numbering the people, 1 Ch. 21. 3;—puts words into the mouth of a widow to plead for Absalom's restoration, 2 Sa. 14. 2;—slew Absalom, contrary to David's orders, 18. 14;—dissuades David

from mourning for Absalom, 19. 1;—put to death by orders of Solomon, 1 Ki. 2. 29-34.

JOAH, jō'ah [brotherhood], secretary to king Josiah, and by him employed in repairing the temple, 2 Ch. 34. 8;—another of this name, sent by Hezekiah to receive the propositions of Rabshakeh, 2 Ki. 18. 18.

JOAHAZ, jo-ā'haz [apprehending, possessing, or seeing], a son of Joah, recorder in Josiah's reign, 2 Ch. 24. 8.

JOANNA, jo-ān'nah [grace or gift of the Lord], the wife of Chuza, Herod's steward, who, after being cured by Christ, followed him, Lu. 8. 2, 3.

JOASH, jō'ash [disagreeing, despairing, or burning], king of Judah. *See* JEHOASH.

———, *king of Israel*, succeeds Jehoahaz, 2 Ki. 13. 9;—encouraged by Elisha, 15;—defeats Benhadad, 25;—defeats Amaziah, 14. 12;—dies, 16; 13. 13.

JOB, jōbe [weeping, sobbing, hated], the patriarch, so renowned for his patience; his character, and wealth, Job. 1. 1, &c.;—his losses, 13, &c.;—his children all killed, 18. 19;—his patient resignation, 20-22;—his personal sufferings, 2. 7;—reproves his wife's proposal to *curse God and die*, 10;—he curses his day, 3. 1, &c.;—answers Eliphaz, 6. 1; 7. 1;—replies to Bildad, 9. 1; 10. 1;—to Zophar, 12. 1; 13; 14;—to Eliphaz's second speech, 16; 17;—to Bildad's, 19;—replies to Zophar's second speech, 21;—to Eliphaz's third speech, 23; 24;—to Bildad's, 26; 27; 28;—to Zophar's arguments, 29; 30;—asserts his innocence, 31;—submits to God, 40. 3; 42. 1;—is restored to double prosperity, 10, 12;—has the same number of children as before, 13; his faith in a resurrection, 19. 25; his age and death, 42. 16, 17;—is classed with Noah and Daniel, Eze. 14. 14, 20;—his patience celebrated, Ja. 5. 11.

JOBAB, jō'bab [sorrowful, or hated], a son of Joktan, Ge. 10. 29.

JOCHABED, jok'e-bed [honourable, glory of the Lord], the wife of Amram, and the mother of Aaron, Moses, and Miriam, Ex. 6. 20; Nu. 26. 59.

JOEL, jō'el [willing, commanding, swearing], one of the minor prophets, the son

or Pethuel, or Bethuel, Joel 1. 1. *See* his Prophecies.

JOEL, jō'el, the name of several others, the eldest son of Samuel, 1 Sa. 8. 2;—the son of Josibiah, 1 Ch. 4. 35;—the son of Zichri, Ne. 11. 9, &c.

JOELAH, jo-ē'lah [a lifting up, profiting, or taking away slander], one of David's friends, 1 Ch. 12. 7.

JOEZER, jo-ē'zer [assisting], one who resorted to David at Ziklag, 1 Ch. 12. 6.

JOGBEHAH, jog-bē'hah [an exalting, or high], a city in the tribe of Gad, Nu. 32. 35; Ju. 8. 11.

JOHANAN, jo-hā'nan [liberal, merciful, gracious], informs Gedaliah of Ishmael's conspiracy against him, Je. 40. 13;—requests Jeremiah to inquire of God, 42. 1, 2;—goes to Egypt, contrary to the word of God, and takes Jeremiah with him, 43. 1, &c.

JOHN, jon [the grace or gift of God], *the Baptist*, his birth, Lu. 1. 57;—his habit, Mat. 3. 4;—his testimony to Jesus, Jn. 1. 15, 19; 3. 27; Mat. 3. 11; Mar. 1. 7;—his preaching, Mat. 3. 1; Mar. 1. 1; Lu. 3. 3;—imprisoned by Herod, Lu. 3. 19;—his death, Mat. 14. 1; Mar. 6. 14; Lu. 9. 7;—his disciples at Ephesus, Ac. 19. 3.

—, *the Apostle*, called by Jesus, Mat. 4. 21;—leans on the bosom of Jesus, 13. 23;—receives his mother after the crucifixion, 19. 25;—his attestation to the divinity and humanity of Christ, Jn. 1. 1, &c.; 1 Jn. 1. 1;—banished to Patmos, Re. 1. 9.

JOHN MARK. *See* MARK.

JOIARIB, joy'a-rib [chiding, or multiplying of the Lord], one who returned from the Babylonish captivity, Ezr. 8. 16.

JOINED, literally, *glued*, the strongest attachment, 1 Co. 6. 16.

JOKDEAM, jok-dē'am, or jok'dē-am [the crookedness, or burning of the people], a city of Judah, six miles from Hebron, Jos. 15. 56.

JOKMEAM, jok-mē'am, or jok'me-am [the confirmation, or revenge of the people], a city in the tribe of Ephraim, 1 Ch. 6. 68.

JOKNEAM, jok-nē'am, or jok-nē'am [possessing, or building up of the people], a city of Zebulun, near Mount Carmel, Jos. 12. 22; 19. 11; 21. 34.

JOKSHAN, jok'shan [hard, scandalous], one of the sons of Abraham by Keturah, Ge. 25. 2; 1 Ch. 1. 32.

JOKTAN, jok'tan [small, disgust, contention], the eldest son of Eber, Ge. 10. 25.

JONADAB, jon'a-dab [earnest, liberal], the son of Rechab, was contemporary with Jehu, and witnessed his zeal in destroying the family of Ahab, 2 Ki. 10. 15;—his command to his descendants, Je. 35. 6; &c. *See* RECHABITES.

JONAH, jō'nah [a dove, he that oppresses], one of the minor prophets, was born at Gathhepher, 2 Ki. 14. 25;—is commanded to go to Nineveh, Jon. 1. 2;—flees from the presence of God, 3;—swallowed by a fish, 17;—his prayer, 2. 1;—preaches to the Ninevites, 3. 2;—his sorrow and anger because his predictions were not fulfilled, 4. 1;—is reproved by God, 4-11;—mentioned by Christ, Mat. 12. 39-41.

JONATHAN, jon'a-than [given, or gift of God], a *young Levite*, who became priest to Micah, Ju. 17. 10;—the Danites take him with them, and he and his posterity were priests to their idol at Dan, 18. 19, 30.

—, the son of Saul, defeats a garrison of the Philistines, 1 Sa. 14. 13;—in danger from his father's rash vow, 39;—his friendship for David, 18. 1;—informs David of his father's design against him, 1 Sa. 19. 1;—makes a covenant with him, 20. 1;—takes leaves of him, 35;—comforts him at Ziph, 23. 14;—slain, 31. 2;—his death lamented by David, 2 Sa. 1. 11, 17.

JOPPA, JAPHO, or JAFFA, jop'pah [fairness or comeliness], a seaport town, pleasantly situated on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, about forty miles north-west from Jerusalem;—here the wood which Solomon brought from Lebanon was unloaded, 2 Ch. 2. 16;—here Jonah found the ship in which he fled, Jonah 1. 3;—here Peter restored Dorcas to life, Ac. 9. 40;—here he received the messengers of Cornelius, 10. 5, 23;—it is now nothing more than a ruinous village of fishermen, and is called by the natives *Jaffa*.

JORAI, jō'ra-i [declaring, throwing forth, a cauldron], a descendant of Gad, 1 Ch. 5. 13.

JORAM, jō'ram. See JEHORAM.

JORDAN, jor'dan [the river of judgment, or a cauldron of judgment], a river of considerable note in the Holy Land, the uppermost spring of which is in Mount Lebanon, about twelve miles north of Cesarea-Philippi. After running about twelve miles to the south, it receives a more considerable branch, which, under ground, proceeds from the lake Phiala. About fifteen miles farther south, it forms the waters of *Merom*, or Lake of Samechon, which is about two miles broad, and nearly four long. After running about twenty-eight miles farther south, it forms the lake or sea of Genesareth, which is about thirteen miles in length, and six in breadth. From thence it runs southward, through a long valley, whose air is unwholesome, and most of it desert, till it loses itself in the Dead Sea. Its whole course is about 100 miles in a straight line, or about 160 with its numerous windings. Its current is very rapid. It overflows its banks in March or April, by the melting of the snow on Lebanon and Hermon. At the end of dry weather it is about twenty-five or thirty yards' breadth, and is easily fordable by horses' and even by men on foot in some of the fords, Ju. 3. 28;—it was miraculously divided and passed over by the Israelites, Jos. 3. 1, &c.; 4. 11;—by Elijah, 2 Ki. 2. 8;—by Elisha, 14;—John baptized in, Mat. 3. 6.

JORKOAM, jor-kō'am or jor'kō-am [embroidered, variegated], son of Raham, 1 Ch. 2. 44.

JOSEDECH, jos'e-dek [justice of the Lord], one of the high-priests, Hag. 1. 1.

JOSEPH, jō'sef [addition, increase], the son of Jacob by Rachel; born, Ge. 30. 24;—his dreams, 37. 5, &c.;—sold into Egypt, 28;—bought by Potiphar, 39. 1;—put into prison, 20;—interprets the prisoners' dreams, 40. 12;—brought before Pharaoh, and interprets his dream, 41. 14, &c.;—set over the land of Egypt, 41;—his sons, 50;—treats his brethren roughly, 42. 9;—his favour to Benjamin, 43. 16;—makes himself known to his brethren, 45. 1, &c.;—meets his father, 46. 29;—presents him to Pharaoh, 47. 7;—gets all the land of Egypt for Pharaoh,

20;—visits his sick father, 48. 1;—his death and age, 50. 26;—his bones carried out of Egypt, Ex. 13. 19.

JOSEPH, *the husband of Mary*, and reputed father of Christ, was of the royal line of the house of David, Mat. 1. 6, 16; Lu. 1. 27;—espoused Mary, Mat. 1. 18;—was informed, by an angel, respecting the extraordinary nature of her conception, and the child she was to bring forth, 20. 21;—was again warned to flee into Egypt, 2. 13;—returned, and settled at Nazareth, 23;—took Jesus and his mother to Jerusalem, to observe the passover, Lu. 2. 41-43;—was a carpenter, Mat. 13. 55;—appears to have died before Christ entered on his public ministry, Jn. 19. 25-27.

— *of Arimathea*, a Jewish senator, and a believer in Christ, Mat. 27. 57; Mar. 15. 42; Lu. 23. 50; Jn. 19. 38;—did not consent to the crucifixion of Christ, Lu. 23. 51;—went to Pilate and begged the body of Jesus, 52;—took it down, wrapped it in linen, and buried it in his own new sepulchre, 53.

—, *called Barsabas*. See BARSABAS and Joses.

—, several other persons thus named, Nu. 13. 7; 1 Ch. 25. 2; Ezr. 10. 42; Ne. 12. 14.

JOSES, or JOSEPH, jō'sez [sparing, exalted], the son of Mary and Cleophas, was the brother of James the Less, and nearly related to Christ, Mat. 13. 55; 27. 56; Mar. 6. 3; 15. 40, 47;—thought to be the same as Barsabas, Ac. 1. 23.

JOSHAVIAH, josh-a-vi'ah [the seat, alteration, or captivity of the Lord], one of David's mighty men, 1 Ch. 11. 46.

JOSHBKASHA, josh-bēk'a-shah [it is requiring, beseeching, or a hard sitting], 1 Ch. 25. 24.

JOSHUA, josh'u-a [saviour], the son of Nun, one of the spies sent to explore the Land of Promise, Nu. 13. 16;—he, along with *Caleb*, gave a good account of it, 14. 6;—is appointed to succeed Moses, 27. 18;—encouraged by Moses, De. 31. 7;—God gives him a charge, 14;—succeeds Moses 34. 9; Jos. 1. 1;—his instructions, 1. 8;—an angel appears to him, 5. 13;—God encourages him, 8. 1;

—writes the law on stones, 32;—conquers all the land of Canaan, 11. 16;—his inheritance, 19. 49;—his exhortation before his death, 23. 1; 24. 1, &c.;—his age and death, 25. 29.

JOSHUA, *the high-priest*, the son of Jose-dech, Hag. 1. 1, 12, 14;—was encouraged, along with Zerubbabel, the governor, in rebuilding the temple, after the return from Babylon, 2. 4;—a type in the prophecy of Zechariah, Zec. 3. 3.

JOSIAH, jo-si'ah [fire of the Lord], the son of Amon, king of Judah, succeeds his father, 2 Ki. 21. 24; 2 Ch. 33. 25;—repairs the temple, 34. 8; 2 Ki. 22. 3, &c.;—finds the book of the law, 2 Ch. 34. 14;—keeps a solemn passover, 35. 1;—slain, 23; 2 Ki. 22. 29;—Jeremiah's lamentation over him, 2 Ch. 35. 25.

JOSIBIAH, jos-e-bi'ah [the seat or captivity of the Lord], a chief man of the tribe of Simeon, 1 Ch. 4. 35.

JOSIPHIAH, jos-e-fi'ah [the increase of the Lord, or the Lord's finishing], one who returned from the Babylonish captivity, Ezr. 8. 10.

JOT, or **TITTLE**, a point, or the smallest letter or mark of a word, meaning the least supposable part, Mat. 5. 18.

JOTBATHA, jot'ba-thah [his goodness, or a desert turning away], one of the encampments of the Israelites, Nu. 33. 33.

JOTHAM, jō'tham [perfection of the Lord], the son of Gideon, addresses the people of Shechem in a parable, Ju. 9. 7;—his imprecation fulfilled, 56.

——, *king of Judah*, succeeds Uzziah, 2 Ki. 15. 7; 2 Ch. 27. 1;—conquers the Ammonites, 5;—dies 9; 2 Ki. 15. 38.

JOURNEY, *a day's*, the space covered with quails round the camp of Israel, reckoned about twenty miles, Nu. 11. 31;—a *Sabbath-day's*, reckoned by the Jews less than one mile; but it is probable that they were allowed to travel to the synagogue, though much farther distant, Ac. 1. 12; 2 Ki. 4. 23.

JOURNEYS OF THE ISRAELITES, or their marches from the time they left *Rameses*, in Egypt, till they pitched their camp in *Gilgal*, in the Land of Promise, seem to have been fifty-two in number, Ex. 12.

37; 13. 20; 14. 2; 15. 23, 27; 16. 1; 17. 1; Nu. 33. 1, &c.; Jos. 4. 19.

JOY, or *gladness*, is an agreeable sensation of the mind, arising from the possession or anticipation of something esteemed valuable, pleasant, or good. Is a gift of God, Ps. 4. 7; Ec. 2. 26; 5. 19, 20. *Natural joy* arises from things which are earthly and perishing, Es. 5. 9; 8. 16; Ec. 7. 14. *Religious and spiritual joy*, experienced by the people of God, *arises from* a warrant to claim God as their Father and portion, 2 Co. 6. 18; La. 3. 24; Hab. 3. 17, 18;—Christ as their all-sufficient Saviour, Jn. 6. 37; He. 7. 25;—to expect all, while in this world, that God knows to be good for them, Ps. 34. 10; 84. 11;—and a glorious inheritance beyond the grave, 1 Pe. 1. 3, 4;—in its *nature and properties* it is pure, refined, and unknown to the men of the world, 1 Co. 2. 14;—sources or causes of it, Jn. 15. 10, 11; 16. 24; 17. 13; Ac. 2. 28; Ro. 15. 13;—its sources remain unchangeable, He. 13. 5, 8;—it is unspeakable, 1 Pe. 1. 8;—it shall be eternal, Is. 35. 10; Jn. 16. 22. The joy of the wicked is delusive, Pr. 14. 13;—short-lived, Job 20. 5; Ec. 7. 6.

JOZACHAR, joz'a-kar [remembering or of the male kind], one of the slayers of Joash, 1 Ki. 12. 21.

JUBILEE, the grand sabbatical year among the Hebrews, and celebrated every fiftieth year, Le. 25. 8, 9;—this was the year of general release, not only of all debts, like the common sabbatical, or every seventh year, but of all slaves, and of all lands and possessions, which had been sold, or otherwise alienated from the families and tribes to which they originally belonged, 10–17.

JUDAH, jū'dah [the praise of the Lord], the fourth son of Jacob by Leah, Ge. 29. 35;—saves Joseph from death, 37. 26;—his sons by Shuah, 38. 3, 4;—his guilty connection with Tamar, his daughter-in-law, 15;—his confession of his guilt, 26; pleads with his father to send Benjamin, along with his brothers into Egypt, 43. 3;—intercedes with Joseph not to detain Benjamin, and offers himself in his room, 44. 18–34;—is constituted, by his father's prophetic blessing, the head of his brethren, and from whom their kings were to descend, 49. 8–10;—his tribe and

that of Simeon, war with the Canaanites, Ju. 1. 1, 17;—their inheritance, Jos. 15. 1, &c.;—warned by the example of the ten tribes, Ho. 4. 15.

JUDEA, jū-dē'a [confessing, praising], or JUDAH, for both names are used, indiscriminately, for the country of Judah, 1 Sa. 23. 3; 2 Ki. 24. 20; 2 Ch. 2. 7;—sometimes the whole land of Canaan, Mat. 24. 16; Ac. 1. 8.

JUDAIZING, or attempting to induce the Gentile converts to join with Christianity the religious rites of the Jews, plainly condemned, Ga. 3. 1, &c.; 5. 1; 6. 12; Col. 2. 8, 16.

JUDAS, jū'das [praise of the Lord], or JUDE, who wrote the epistle of that name, and who is called *Lebbeus* and *Thaddeus*, or brother of Jesus, Mat. 10. 3; Mar. 3. 18; 6. 3; Lu. 6. 16; Ac. 1. 13;—his question to Jesus, Jn. 14. 22.

—ISCARIOT censures Mary for anointing Jesus, Jn. 12. 4;—his treachery foretold, Mat. 26. 21; Mar. 14. 18; Lu. 22. 21; Jn. 6. 71; 13. 21;—agrees with the priests, Mat. 26. 14; Mar. 14. 10; Lu. 22. 3;—betrays Jesus in the garden, Mat. 26. 47; Mar. 14. 43; Lu. 22. 47; Jn. 18. 3;—hangs himself, Mat. 27. 3; Ac. 1. 16.

—, of *Galilee*, his insurrection, Ac. 5. 37.

—, or BARSABAS, commended, Ac. 15. 22, 32.

JUDGE, to try a cause, Ex. 18. 13; 1 Co. 6. 2;—to censure rashly, Mat. 7. 1; 1 Co. 4. 3;—to condemn, or punish, Ro. 14. 13; He. 13. 4.

JUDGES, ordinary officers, to be appointed De. 16. 18; 17. 8;—their qualifications and duty, Ex. 18. 21; 23. 3, 6; Le. 19. 15; De. 1. 13, 16; 16. 18; 17. 8; 2 Ch. 19. 6; Ps. 82; Pr. 18. 5; 24. 23; 31. 8, 9; Ezr. 7. 25;—bad ones described, 1 Sa. 8. 1; Is. 1. 23; Ho. 4. 18; Zep. 3. 3; Mi. 3. 9; Lu. 18. 2;—bad ones threatened, Pr. 17. 15; 24. 24; Is. 5. 23; 10. 1.

—, extraordinary men, raised up by God to deliver Israel from oppression, before they had a king. When the nation sinned, it was punished by anarchy, invasion, or conquest; but when it had been duly humbled, a deliverer was found. The following is a list of the

judges, in their order, with the length of their administration, and the time of the intervening oppressions. The apostle Paul says it was "about 450 years," Ac. 13. 20.

	YEARS.
Othniel judge of Israel,	40
Oppression of Moab,	18
Ehud	80
Oppression of Philistia,	1
Shamgar,	1
Oppression of Canaan,	20
Deborah and Barak,	40
Oppression of Midia,	7
Gideon,	40
Abimelech,	3
Tola,	23
Jair,	22
Oppression of Ammon,	18
Jephthah,	6
Ibzan,	7
Elon,	10
Abdon,	8
Oppression of Philistia, }	40
Samson last 10, }	
Eli,	40
Oppression of Philistia,	20
Samuel,	12
	456

JUDGING OTHERS rashly and censoriously condemned, Mat. 7. 1; Lu. 6. 37; Ro. 2. 1; 14. 3, 4; 1 Co. 4. 5; Ja. 4. 11, 12;—*ourselves*, or trying our character by careful and impartial self-examination, commanded 1 Co. 11. 31; 2 Co. 13. 5. *See* EXAMINATION.

JUDGMENT, *future*, intimations of it, Ps. 1. 5; 9. 7; 50; Ec. 3. 17; 11. 9; 12. 14;—to be administered by Christ, Mat. 16. 27; 25. 31; Jn. 5. 22, 27; Ac. 10. 42; 17. 31; Ro. 2. 16; 2 Co. 5. 10; 2 Ti. 4. 1;—the time of it unknown, Mat. 24. 44; Mar. 13. 32; 1 Th. 5. 2; 2 Pe. 3. 10;—why delayed 9. 15.

—, *to be preceded by false Christs*, Mat. 24. 5, 24;—the appearance of the man of sin, 2 Th. 2. 8; 1 Jn. 2. 18;—the preaching of the gospel among all nations, Mat. 24. 14; Lu. 21. 24; Ro. 11. 25; Re. 14. 6;—the conversion of the Jews, Ho. 3. 5; Ro. 11. 23, &c.; 2 Co. 3. 16;—remarkable wars and other calamities, Mat. 24. 6, 21.

—, *the circumstances of it*, a

trumpet will be sounded, Mat. 24. 31; 1 Co. 15. 52; 1 Th. 4. 16;—a change will take place in the bodies that are raised, Mat. 22. 30; 1 Co. 15. 42; Phil. 3. 21; Col. 3. 4; 1 Jn. 3. 2;—a conflagration or change in the world, Zep. 3. 8; 2 Th. 1. 8; 2 Pe. 3. 7;—Christ coming in the clouds, Da. 7. 10, 13; Mat. 16. 27; 24. 30; 26. 64; Lu. 21. 27; Ac. 1. 11; 1 Th. 3. 13; 4. 16; Re. 1. 7;—who will then judge all men, Mat. 24. 31; 25. 31; Ro. 14. 10; 2 Co. 5. 10; Jude 15; Re. 20. 12; 22. 12;—according to their works, Job 34. 11; Ps. 62. 12; Pr. 24. 12; Ec. 11. 9; 12. 14; Je. 17. 10; 32. 19; Eze. 18. 20; Mat. 16. 27; 25. 35-45; Ro. 2. 6; 1 Pe. 1. 17; Re. 20. 12, 13; 22. 12;—heathens by the law of conscience, Ro. 2. 12, 14, 15;—Jews, by the law of Moses, Ro. 2. 12;—the apostles to be judges with Christ, Mat. 19. 28; Lu. 22. 30; 1 Co. 6. 3;—the righteous will be separated from the wicked, Mat. 13. 49; 25. 32. The coming of the judgment calls to *repentance*, Ac. 17. 30, 31;—*holiness*, 2 Co. 5. 9, 10; 2 Pe. 3. 11, 14;—*prayer* and *watchfulness*, Mat. 25. 13; Mar. 13. 33.

JUDGMENTS of God, meaning his *law*, or *word*: so called because they are the rule by which he will judge all to whom they are given, and by which they ought to judge themselves, Ps. 19. 9; 89. 30; 119. 13, 20, 30, 39, 43, &c., &c.

_____, the punishments which he inflicts on transgressors, are all righteous, Ps. 97. 2; 145. 17; Ro. 2. 2; Re. 16. 7; 19. 2;—sometimes dark and unsearchable, Ro. 11. 33;—illustrate the righteous character of God, Ex. 9. 14-16; Eze. 39. 21, 22; Da. 9. 14.

_____, on **SINNERS**, examples of, on *individuals*, Cain, Ge. 4. 11;—Canaan, 9. 25;—Achan, Jos. 7. 25;—Saul, 1 Sa. 15. 23;—Uzzah, 2 Sa. 6. 7;—Ahab, 1 Ki. 22. 38;—Gehazi, 2 Ki. 5. 27;—Jezebel, 2 Ki. 9. 39;—Nebuchadnezzar, Da. 4. 31;—Ananias, &c., Ac. 5. 5, 10;—Herod, Ac. 12. 23;—Elymas, Ac. 13. 11;—on *nations*, or *communities*, the universal deluge, Ge. 6. 7;—the confusion of languages, 11. 7;—the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, 19. 24;—the plagues of Egypt, Ex. 7. 10 to 13;—the drowning of Pharaoh and his hosts, 14. 28;—the sufferings of Israel in the wilderness, Nu. 21. 6; 25. 9;—people of Ashdod, 1 Sa. 5. 6;—Amalekites, 1 Sa.

15. 3, &c. See **FAMINE**, **PESTILENCE**, **PLAGUE**, &c.

JUICE, sap of grapes, Ca. 8. 2.

JULIA, jū'li-a [downy, or soft hair], a friend of Paul's to whom he sends his salutations, Ro. 16. 15.

JULIUS, jū'li-us [the same with Julia], the centurion of Augustus' band, to whose care Festus committed Paul, to be conveyed prisoner to Rome, Ac. 27. 1;—showed much kindness to Paul, 2;—saved him from the murderous design of the soldiers, 43.

JUMPING, leaping, or skipping, Na. 3. 2.

JUNIA, jū'nī-a [youthful, or belonging to Juno], an early convert to Christianity, of whom Paul speaks in honourable terms, Ro. 16. 7.

JUNIPER, a well-known shrub, the leaves of which are evergreen, and which produces berries, 1 Ki. 19. 4; Job 30. 4; Ps. 120. 4.

JUPITER, jū'pi-ter [helping father], perhaps derived from *Ja*, *Jao*, or *Jehovah*, the supreme god of the heathens, whom they regard as the chief governor of heaven and earth; and whom they represented as notorious for his wicked and lascivious intrigues;—the inhabitants of Lystra called Barnabas Jupiter, Ac. 14. 12;—his priests wished to offer sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, 13, 18.

JUSHABHESED, jū-shāb'he-sed [a dwelling-place, the seat or changing of mercy], one of the posterity of king David, 1 Ch. 3. 20.

JUST, upright, or righteous, God is perfectly and essentially, De. 32. 4; Is. 45. 21; Zep. 3. 5;—Christ is, Ac. 3. 14;—1 Pe. 3. 18;—good men are, in respect of honesty and equity in their transactions, Ge. 6. 9; Pr. 3. 33; 4. 18; 10. 7; Mat. 1. 19; Lu. 2. 25.

JUSTICE of God, the infinite rectitude of his nature, by which he must render to every one his due, Ge. 18. 25; De. 32. 4; 2 Ch. 19. 7; Job 8. 3; Ps. 145. 17; Je. 9. 24; 32. 18; Da. 9. 14; Eze. 18. 25; Re. 15. 3; 19. 1, 2.

_____, required of man, De. 16. 20; Ps. 82. 3; Mat. 7. 12; Lu. 6. 31; Ro. 13. 7; Phil. 4. 8; Is. 56. 1; Eze. 45. 9; Mi. 6. 8.

JUSTIFICATION, a gracious act of God, whereby he accepts, and deals with those who believe in Christ, as if they were just and righteous;—is an individual and instantaneous act, done at once, and admitting of no degrees, Jn. 5. 24; Ro. 8. 1;—not to be attained by the law, Ac. 13. 39; Ro. 3. 20; 8. 3; Ga. 2. 16; 3. 11; He. 7. 19;—nor by any other performance, Job 9. 2; 25. 4; Ps. 130. 3; 143. 2;—is given unto us by the grace of God, Ro. 3. 24; 4. 4; 11. 5; Ep. 2. 8; 2 Ti. 1. 9; Tit. 3. 5;—through the merits and blood of Christ, Ac. 13. 38; Ro. 5. 9, 19; 1 Co. 1. 30;—by the means of faith, Ro. 3. 22; 4. 16; Ga. 2. 16; 3. 11, 24; Ep. 2. 8; He. 10. 38; 11. 7;—it is an act of justice as well as of grace, the law being perfectly fulfilled, and Divine justice satisfied, by Christ, Is. 42. 21; Ro. 3. 24-26;—is irreversible, and unalterable, 8. 30-39.

—, *effects*, or *blessings* of, are, entire freedom from all *penal* evil in this life, and that which is to come, Ro. 8. 28; 1 Co. 3. 22;—peace with God, Ro. 5. 1;—access to God through Christ, with filial confidence, Ep. 2. 18; 3. 12;—the certain attainment of eternal life, Ro. 5. 9; 8. 30.

—, *evidences* of, are deliverance from the dominion of sin, Ro. 6. 1-22;—supreme love to the Saviour, 1 Jn. 4. 19;—persevering reliance on his blood, Ga. 2. 16; Phil. 3. 8, 9;—devotedness to his service, 2 Co. 5. 14, 15; Ga. 2. 20;—justice in all our dealings with our fellow-men, Mi. 6. 8; 1 Th. 2. 10.

—, *excellencies* of this method of, are, that it supports the honour of God's perfections and government, Ps. 85. 10; Ro. 3. 26;—humbles the sinner, and glorifies the Saviour, 27; Re. 1. 5, 6;—places all the children of God on the same level, in regard to want of merit in themselves, and obligations to divine grace, Ro. 3. 30; 10. 12; Col. 3. 11;—establishes the faith and hope of believers on a sure and everlasting foundation, Ro. 8. 30-34.

—, the seeming difference between Paul's account of, Ro. 3. 24, 28; Ga. 2. 16; and that of James, Ja. 2. 24; arises from the following causes; Paul treats of the justification of our *persons* before God, Ro. 3. 26;—but James of the

justification of our faith before men, as professed believers, Ja. 2. 18;—Paul speaks of those who are "without strength, ungodly and sinners," till the moment they are justified, Ro. 4. 5; 5. 6, 8, 10;—but James of them who are already righteous, and who give proof of it by their works, Ja. 2. 14, 21, 22;—in the justification mentioned by Paul, works have no share, Ro. 4. 6; 11. 6;—but in that by James, it is by good works alone that it can have existence, Ja. 2. 17, 26.

JUSTILE, to clash, Na. 2. 4.

JUSTUS, jus'tus [upright, righteous], the surname of Barsabas, Ac. 1. 23;—the name of another, a pious man, in whose house Paul preached at Corinth, 18. 7;—another called also Jesus, a fellow-labourer of Paul's, Col. 4. 11.

JUTTAH, jut'tah [turning away], a city of Judah, within a few miles of Hebron, Jos. 15. 55.

K.

KAB. See **CAB**.

KABZEEL, kăb'ze-el [the congregation of God], a city of Judah, near the west shore of the Dead Sea, towards its southern extremity, Jos. 15. 21;—here Benaiah, the general of Solomon's army, was born, 2 Sa. 23. 20.

KADESH, or **KADESH-BARNEA**, kă'desh bār'ne-a [holiness of an inconsistent son, or of corn], a city of the tribe of Judah, situated about 24 miles south from Hebron, and on the south of Canaan;—here the Israelites long sojourned, De. 1. 46;—from it the spies were sent to explore the Promised Land, Nu. 13. 26; 32. 8;—here Miriam died, or, as some think, in another place of the same name, Nu. 20. 1;—here, at the waters of Meribah, Israel rebelled, and Moses incurred the divine displeasure. Nu. 20. 10; De. 32. 51.

KADMIEL kăd'mi-el [God of ancientness, or God of rising], a returned captive, Ezr. 3. 40; Ne. 7. 43.

KADMONITES, kād'mon-ites, ancient inhabitants of Canaan, Ge. 15. 19.

KANAH, kā'nah [of reeds], a river on the south border of the western Manassites, Jos. 16. 8; 17. 9;—a city of Asher, not far from Sidon, Jos. 19. 28.

KAREAH, ka-rē'ah [bald, or ice]. father of Johanan, Je. 40. 16.

KARKAA, kar-kā'ah [a floor, or dissolving coldness], a city in the borders of Judah, Jos. 15. 3.

KEDAR, kē'dar [blackness, sorrow, a son of Ishmael, and father of the Kedarenes, who resided in Arabia, Ge. 25. 13;—in this country David seems to have sojourned, Ps. 120. 5;—descendants of, traded with the Tyrians, Eze. 27. 21;—to be conquered, Je. 49. 23;—to add to the glory of the church, Is. 60. 7.

KEDEMAH, kēd'e-mah [ancient, first, or oriental], the youngest son of Ishmael, Ge. 25. 15;—his posterity resided to the eastward of Gilead, and seem to have given name to the city of Kedemoth, near the river Arnon, De. 2. 26; Jos. 13. 18; 21. 37.

KEDEMOTH, kēd'e-moth [the chief, or the crookedness of death], a city of Reuben, near the river Arnon, Jos. 13. 18; 21. 37.

KEDESH, kē'desh, a town in Upper Galilee, which belonged to the tribe of Naphtali, Jos. 19. 37;—appointed one of the cities of refuge, 20. 7; 21. 32.

KEEP, to hold fast, 2 Ti. 1. 14;—to watch over, Ps. 127. 1;—to save, Jn. 17. 15;—to perform fully, Mat. 19. 17; 26. 18.

KEEPER, one who keeps, Ge. 4. 2; 39. 21; Ps. 121. 5; Ac. 16. 27, 36.

KEHELATHAH, ke-hēl'a-thah [a whole, or a congregation, or church], an encampment of Israel, Nu. 33. 22.

KEILAH, kī'lah [dissolving, dividing, or his fastening], a city of Judah, situated 12 miles north-west of Hebron, and about 19 miles south-west of Jerusalem, Jos. 15. 44;—saved by David from the ravages of the Philistines, 1 Sa. 23. 1-5;—here Abiathar came to David, 6;—from it David and his men departed, being warned by God, 12, 13;—rulers from assisted Nehemiah in rebuilding Jerusa-

lem, Ne. 3. 17, 18;—it continued long after Christ; but now it is not found.

KEMUEL, kēm'u-el, or ke-mū'el, [God has raised him], the third son of Nahor, and father of Aram, Ge. 22. 21;—the name of a prince of the tribe of Ephraim, one of those appointed to divide the land of Canaan, Nu. 34. 24.

KENATH, kē'nath [buying, possession, or bewailing], a town of the tribe of Manasseh, taken by Nobah, and called after his own name, Nu. 32. 42;—its place is unknown.

KENAZ, kē'naz [this nest, possession, or lamentation], the fourth son of Eliphaz, the son of Esau, and one of the dukes of Edom, Ge. 36. 15;—the name also of the father of Othniel and the brother of Caleb, Ju. 1. 13; 3. 9.

KENITES, kē'nites, or kēn'ites [possession, a bird's nest, or bewailing], an ancient people, who inhabited a district lying to the westward of the Dead Sea, and extending their borders far into the Arabian desert;—Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses, was one of them, Ju. 1. 16;—their land promised to the Hebrews, Ge. 15. 19;—for the sake of Jethro, they were not cut off, but allowed to dwell in the tribe of Judah, 1 Sa. 15. 6; Jn. 1. 16.

KENIZZITES, kēn'niz-zites [a possession, or buying], one of the tribes of the ancient Canaanites, who seem to have dwelt in the mountains of Judah, Ge. 15. 19.

KERCHIEFS, used by the false prophets, were head-tiers, turbans, or veils bound to the head so as to cover the face, Eze. 13. 18, 21.

KERIOTH, kēr'i-oth [cities, callings, or meetings], a city of Judah, Jos. 15. 25;—of Moab, Je. 48. 24.

KERNELS, the substance within a shell, Nu. 6. 4.

KETURAH, ke-tū'rah [incense-burner, perfumed], the wife of Abraham, Ge. 25. 1;—called also his *concubine*. and by some thought to have been so long before the death of Sarah, 1 Ch. 1. 32;—her descendants, Ge. 25. 2-4; 1 Ch. 1. 32.

KEY, *literally*, and instrument to open a lock, Ju. 3. 25;—*figuratively*, an emblem of power and government, Is. 22. 22;

Re 3. 7; 9. 1; 20. 1;—the authoritative administrations of the gospel, in publishing its truths, dispensing its ordinances, and pointing out the characters both of the righteous and the wicked, Mat. 16. 19; Jn. 20. 23.

KEZIZ, kē'ziz, a town and valley, 9 miles south-east of Jericho, Jos. 18. 21.

KIBROTH-HATTA'VAH, kib'roth-hat-tā'-a-vah [the graves of lust], the place where Israel loathed the manna, and lusted after other food; and where they were smitten with a great plague, Nu. 11. 4, 34, 35.

KICK, *figuratively*, to rebel wantonly and stubbornly against God, 1 Sa. 2. 29; De. 32. 15.

KIDNEYS, the inward parts of some animals, Ex. 29. 13; Le. 9. 10.

KIDRON, or CEDRON, kid'ron, or kī'dron [making black, or sad], a brook which ran through the valley of Jehoshaphat, on the east side of Jerusalem, between the city and the mount of Olives;—David crossed it in his escape from Absalom, 2 Sa. 15. 23;—near by it, Asa, Hezekiah, and Josiah, burnt the idols and abominations of their predecessors, 1 Ki. 15. 13; 2 Ki. 23. 4; 2 Ch. 29. 16;—Christ passed it, in his way to Gethsemane, Jn. 18. 1.

KIN, a relation, Le. 18. 6; 20. 19; 2 Sa. 19. 42; Mar. 6. 4.

KINDNESS, love, good will, Ac. 28. 2; 2 Co. 6. 6; Ep. 2. 7; Col. 3. 12.

KINDRED, relation, affinity, Ge. 12. 1; Lu. 1. 61; Ac. 4. 6; 7. 13.

KINE, the old plural of *cow*, cows, Ge. 32. 15; 41. 2; De. 7. 13;—*figuratively*, proud, grovelling, and powerful rulers, Am. 4. 1.

KING, the chief ruler of a tribe, city, or kingdom;—the first of whom we read was Nimrod, Ge. 10. 8-10;—at first the extent of the dominions of kings was often very limited, as appears from 70 of them being conquered by Adonibezek, Ju. 1. 7;—32 being subject to Benhadad, 1 Ki. 20. 1;—31 being conquered by Joshua, Jos. 12. 24;—Saul was the first in Israel, 1 Sa. 11. 15;—to him succeeded David, 2 Sa. 5. 1-3;—Solomon was his successor, 1 Ki. 1. 39;—after him the

tribes were divided into the *kingdom of Judah*, and the *kingdom of Israel*, 12. 16-20. The kingdom of *Judah*, including the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, was governed by 20 kings; and the kingdom of *Israel*, including the other ten tribes, was governed by 19 kings. The following is a table of the kings, with the years of each in his reign, and the year before Christ when they died.

KINGS OF JUDAH.

	Years.	B.C.
1. Rehoboam, . . .	reigned 17 died	973
2. Abijah, . . .	— 3 —	970
3. Asa, . . .	— 41 —	929
4. Jehoshaphat, . . .	— 25 —	904
5. Jehoram or Joram —	8 —	896
6. Ahaziah, . . .	— 1 —	895
7. Queen Athaliah, . . .	— 6 —	889
8. Joash or Jehoash, —	40 —	849
9. Amaziah, . . .	— 29 —	820
<i>Interregnum, . . .</i>		
10. Uzziah or Azariah, . . .	— 52 —	757
11. Jotham, . . .	— 16 —	741
12. Ahaz, . . .	— 16 —	725
13. Hezekiah, . . .	— 29 —	696
14. Manasseh, . . .	— 55 —	641
15. Amon, . . .	— 2 —	639
16. Josiah, . . .	— 31 —	608
17. Jehoahaz, 3 months.		
18. Jehoiakim, . . .	— 11 —	597
19. Jehoiachin or Coniah, 3 months.		
20. Zedekiah, . . .	— 11 capt. 586	

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KINGS OF ISRAEL.

	Years.	B.C.
1. Jeroboam I., . . .	reigned 22 died	968
2. Nadab, . . .	— 2 —	966
3. Baasha, . . .	— 24 —	942
4. Elah, . . .	— 2 —	940
5. Zimri, 7 days.		
6. Omri, . . .	— 12 —	928
7. Ahab, . . .	— 22 —	906
8. Ahaziah, . . .	— 2 —	904
9. Joram or Jehoram, —	12 —	892
10. Jehu, . . .	— 28 —	864
11. Jehoahaz, . . .	— 17 —	847
12. Jehoash, . . .	— 16 —	831
13. Jeroboam II., . . .	— 41 —	790
<i>Interregnum, . . .</i>		
14. Zechariah, 6 months.		
15. Shallum, 1 month.		
16. Menahim, . . .	— 10 —	769
17. Pekaiiah, . . .	— 2 —	767
18. Pekah, . . .	— 20 —	747
<i>Interregnum, . . .</i>		
19. Hoshea, . . .	— 9 capt. 728	

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See each of these kings in their names.—After the return of the Jews from Babylon, they had no kings for about 400

years; but were ruled by deputy-governors under the Persians or Greeks. Subsequently to that period, Hircanus, Aristobulus, Janneus, and his sons Hircanus and Aristobulus, all high-priests, ruled with supreme power. After these governed Herod the Great, Archelaus, Herod Agrippa, and Agrippa his son, who all were tributary to the Romans; and during the reign of the last of these Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.

KINGDOM OF GOD, OR OF HEAVEN, the church of Christ, on earth, or in celestial glory, or inclusive of both states; announced by Daniel, Da. 2. 44; 7. 9, 22;—by John the Baptist, and by Jesus, Mat. 3. 2; 4. 17; 10. 7; 12. 28; Mar. 1. 15; Lu. 10. 9, 11; 17. 20;—a subject for prayer, Mat. 6. 10; Lu. 11. 2;—to be sought for, Mat. 6. 33; Lu. 12. 31;—the qualifications for it, Mat. 7. 21; Mar. 9. 37; Lu. 9. 62; 13. 24; Jn. 3. 3; Ac. 14. 22; Ro. 14. 17; 1 Co. 6. 9; 15. 50; 2 Th. 1. 4, 5.

KINGS, their duty. De. 17. 14; 2 Sa. 23. 3; Ps. 2. 10; Pr. 14. 35; 16. 12; 17. 7; 20. 28; 25. 2; 31. 4;—the Israelites desire one, 1 Sa. 8. 5;—the Israelites forewarned of the consequences of having one. 1 Sa. 8. 11, &c.;—respect due to them. Pr. 24. 21; Ec. 8. 2; Ro. 13. 1; 1 Pe. 2. 13, 14, 17;—under the control or direction of God, Ps. 76. 12; Pr. 21. 1;—the ceremony of making one, 2 Ki. 11. 12;—precepts about them, Pr. 25. 1;—the misery of having a foolish and bad one, Pr. 28. 15, 28; 29. 12; Ec. 4. 13; 10. 5, 6, 16;—their power Ec. 8. 2, 4; 10. 20.

KINSFOLK, relations, 1 Ki. 16. 11; 2 Ki. 10. 11; Job 19. 14; Lu. 2. 44; 21. 16.

KIR [a wall, black, coldness, or a meeting], a city of the Medes, to which the Syrians, and part of the Hebrews, were carried captive by the Assyrians, 2 Ki. 16. 9;—prediction of Amos concerning this, Am. 1. 5; 9. 7.

KIR-HARASETH, kir-hâr'a-seth, also called Kir-heresh [a wall of workmanship], a principal city of the Moabites, ravaged by Jehoram, 2 Ki. 3. 25;—long after ruined by the Assyrians, and by the Chaldeans, Is. 15. 1; 16. 7, 11; Je. 48. 31.

KARİOTH, kir'e-oth [cities, callings, or meetings], a city of Moab, which was

ruined when that country was conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, Je. 48. 24, 41; Am. 2. 2.

KIRJATHAIM, ker'jath-â'im [the two cities, callings, meetings], also called Kiriathaim, a city of the Reubenites, on the east of Jordan, and 10 miles west of Medeba, Nu. 32. 37; Je. 48. 1, 23.

KIRJATHAIM, or **KARTAN**, a city of Naphtali, 5 miles north-west of the head of the sea of Galilee, Jos. 21. 32; 1 Ch. 6. 76.

KIRJATH-ARBA, ker'jath-âr'bah [the fourth city, or city of four], the ancient name of Hebron, the place where Sarah died, Ge. 23. 2; Jos. 14. 15; 20. 7.

KIRJATH-ARIM, ker'jath-â'rim [city of cities, or the city of those that watch], Ezr. 2. 25; the same as Kirjath-jearim.

KIRJATH-BAL, ker'jath-bâ'al [a city of an idol, or of a ruler], a city of Judah, Jos. 15. 60.

KIRJATH-HUZOTH, ker'jath-hû'zoth [a city of streets or populous], the royal residence of Balak, Nu. 22. 39.

KIRJATH-JEARIM, ker'jath-jê'a-rim [the city of woods or forests], a town of Judah, on the confines of Benjamin, Jos. 15. 9;—its inhabitants receive the ark from the Philistines, 1 Sa. 7. 1;—from it David removed the ark, 1 Ch. 13. 6;—nothing of it remains.

KIRJATH-SEEPHER, ker'jath-sê'fer [a city of letters, or of the book], sometimes called *Debir*, taken by Othniel, to whom Caleb gave his daughter in marriage as a reward for, Ju. 1. 11–13.

KISH [hard, difficult, straw], the name of several persons among the Hebrews; the son of Ner and the father of Saul, 1 Sa. 9. 1;—the son of Gibeon, 1 Ch. 8. 30;—the son of Mahli, 23. 21;—the son of Abdi, 2 Ch. 29. 12.

KIS'ION, kî'shon [hard, sore], a rivulet or brook in the Holy Land, which rises in mount Tabor, and flows nearly westward into the Mediterranean, by the port of Accho, Ju. 5. 21; Ps. 83. 9.

KISS, used as a token of affection to kindred, Ge. 27. 26; 31; 28; 1 Ki. 19. 20;—an expression of friendship, real, or pretended, 1 Sa. 20. 41; 2 Sa. 20. 9; Mat. 26. 49;—of homage, 1 Ki. 19. 18.

KITE, a species of falcon, somewhat larger than a tame pigeon, Le. 11. 14; De. 14. 13.

KITH'LISH, kith'lish [it is a wall, or the company of a lioness], a city in the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15. 40.

KNEAD, to work dough with the fist, Ge. 18. 6; 1 Sa. 28. 24; 2 Sa. 13. 8; Je. 7. 18.

KNEE, to bow it to another, imports reverence and honour to him, Ge. 41. 43;—religious worship, 1 Ki. 19. 18; Is. 45. 23; Ro. 14. 11; Phil. 2. 10.

KNEELING, a becoming posture for prayer and supplication, Ps. 22. 29; 95. 6; 99. 5; Ro. 14. 11; Eph. 3. 14; Phil. 2. 10.

—, examples of it:—of Solomon at the dedication of the temple, 1 Ki. 8. 54; 2 Ch. 6. 13;—of Ezra, Eze. 9. 5;—of Daniel, Da. 6. 10;—of Jesus, Lu. 22. 41;—of Stephen, Ac. 7. 60;—of Peter, 9. 40;—of Paul, 20. 36; 21. 5.

KNIFE, to cut with, Ge. 22. 6; Ju. 19. 29; Pr. 23. 2; 30. 14.

KNIT, to make close, Ju. 20. 11; 1 Ch. 12. 17; Ac. 10. 11; Col. 2. 2.

KNOCK, to employ earnestness and importunity, as Christ does with sinners, Re. 3. 20;—as we are required in prayer, Mat. 7. 7, 8; Lu. 11. 9.

KNOWLEDGE, in general, and especially that which is religious; evil of being without it, Pr. 19. 2; Is. 27. 11; 2 Th. 1. 8;—its great value, Pr. 8. 10, 11; 2 Ti. 3. 15;—bestowed on those who earnestly and diligently seek it, Pr. 2. 3-6; Ja. 1. 5;—the fear of the Lord is the beginning of, Pr. 1. 7; 9. 11; Ps. 111. 10;—despised by fools, Pr. 1. 22;—valued and treasured up by the wise, 10. 14; 15. 14—aggravates guilt, when men act contrary to it, Lu. 12. 47; Jn. 15. 22; Ro. 1. 21; 2. 21; Ja. 4. 17;—ought to be communicated, De. 6. 7; Ps. 78. 4; 119. 13; Mat. 5. 14; 10. 27; 1 Co. 12. 7, &c.; 1 Pe. 4. 10.

KNOWLEDGE of God, his underived, eternal and perfect acquaintance with all things past, present and future, 1 Sa. 2. 3; Job 37. 16; Ps. 147. 5; Da. 2. 22; Ac. 15. 18; He. 4. 13.

—, *our acquaintance* with his Scripture character and will, is either merely *speculative*, Tit. 1. 16;—or, *spiritual* and *saving*, Jn. 17. 3;—this includes a holy reverence for God, Je. 10.

7; Re. 15. 4;—love to him as supremely great and good, Ps. 18. 1; Zec. 9. 17;—humble confidence in his mercy and promise, Ps. 9. 10;—sincere, universal, and persevering obedience to his will, 1 Jn. 2. 3.

KNOWLEDGE of God, *to increase in*, we must depend on him from whom all light proceeds, Ja. 1. 6;—diligently study his revealed will, Pr. 2. 3-5; Ho. 6. 3;—cultivate a humble frame of mind, Ps. 25. 9;—watch against corrupt affections, Lu. 21. 34;—meditate frequently on his love and grace, Ps. 104. 34;—prefer this knowledge to everything else, Phil. 3. 8.

KOHATH, kō'hath [assembly, obedience, bluntness], the second son of Levi, and father of the *Kohathites*, Ge. 46. 11; Nu. 4. 18, 34, 37;—from him by Aaron, the son of Amram, sprung the Hebrew priests, Ex. 6. 18; 1 Ch. 6. 2, 3.

KOLAHIAH, kol-ā-i'ah [the voice of the Lord], one who returned from the Babylonish captivity, Ne. 11. 7.

KORAH, kō'rah [bald, frozen], the son of Esau by Aholibamah, Ge. 36. 14, 18.

—, the son of Izhar, and great-grandson of Levi, Ex. 6. 21; his rebellion against Moses and Aaron, Nu. 16. 1-3;—his awful punishment, in which 250 were swallowed up in the earth, 32.

KUSHAIAH, kush-ā'yah, the same who is called Kishi in 1 Ch. 6. 44; the father of Ethan, 1 Ch. 15. 17.

L.

LAADAH, lā'a-dah [to assemble together, to testify, passing over], one of the grandsons of Judah, 1 Ch. 4. 21.

LAADAN, lā'a-dan [for pleasure, devouring judgment for a witness], a son of Ephraim, 1 Ch. 7. 26.

LABAN, lā'ban [white, shining, a brick], the son of Bethuel, the brother of Rebekah, and father of Leah and Rachel; kindly receives Abraham's servant, Ge. 24. 29;—approves the proposal of giving Rebekah to be the wife of Isaac, 50, 51;—his friendly reception of Jacob, 29. 13;

—agrees to give him Rachel to wife, as a reward for his service, 15-29;—deceives him by substituting Leah in her place, 23;—afterwards gives him Rachel also, 29;—induces Jacob to tarry with him by fixing his wages, 30. 27-34;—pursues after Jacob, and overtakes him, 31. 22, 23;—warned by God, in a dream, not to hurt Jacob, 24;—makes a covenant with Jacob, 44;—parted peacefully from him, 55.

LABAN, a town in the plains of Moab, De. 1. 1.

LABOUR, toil, the appointed lot of all men, Ge. 3. 19;—diligence in, approved and commanded, Pr. 13. 11; 16. 26; 28. 19; Ec. 5. 12; Ac. 20. 35; Ep. 4. 28; 1 Th. 2. 9; 4. 11; 2 Th. 3. 10;—more for spiritual, than worldly things, Jn. 6. 27.

LACHISH, lā'kish [walking, or being to thyself], a city of Judah, about 20 miles south-east of Jerusalem, taken by Joshua, Jos. 10. 31, 32;—Amaziah fled to from a conspiracy, 2 Ki. 14. 19;—fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Ch. 11. 9;—the king of Babylon fought against, Je. 34. 7;—not even its ruins are found.

LACKING, wanting, or without, Le. 2. 13; 1 Co. 16. 17; 2 Co. 11. 9; 1 Th. 3. 10.

LADDER, Ge. 28. 12.

LADEN, oppressed with a burden, as with taxes, 1 Ki. 12. 11;—with ceremonial observances, Lu. 11. 46;—with sin, Is. i. 4; Mat. 11. 28.

LADY, a female of distinction, Es. 1. 18; 2 Jn. 1. 5;—*figuratively*, a powerful city, as Babylon, Is. 47. 5, 7.

LAHAIROI, la-hā'roy [who liveth and seeth me], a well near which Isaac dwelt, Ge. 24. 62; 25. 11; 16. 14.

LAHMAN, lāh'man [the bread of them, or the sight of them], a city in the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15. 40.

LAISH, lā'ish [a lion], the father of Phalti, to whom Saul gave Michal, David's wife, 1 Sa. 25. 44, 2 Sa. 3. 15.

—, the original name of the city of Dan, Ju. 18. 14, 29.

LAKE, a confluence of waters, surrounded by land; such as that of Merom, Jos. 11. 7;—Gennesaret, Lu. 5. 1;—Dead Sea, or Sodom, Jos. 3. 16;—*figuratively*, hell, Re. 19. 20; 20. 10; 21. 8.

LAMB, one to be offered every morning, and another every evening, Ex. 29. 38, 39; Nu. 28. 3;—to be offered in the morning, and two in the evening of Sabbath, 10, 11;—the paschal, a type of Christ, Ex. 12. 5, 46; Le. 9. 3; 23. 12; Jn. 19. 36; 1 Pe. 1. 19;—Christ so called, Jn. 1. 29, 36; Re. 5. 6; 13. 8;—on mount Zion, 14. 1;—overcomes the seven kings, 17. 10-14;—his wife, 21. 9.

LAME PERSONS cured by Jesus, Mat. 11. 5;—by Peter, Ac. 3. 2;—by Paul, 14. 8.

LAMECH, lā'mek [poor, made low, stricken], a descendant of Cain by Methusael, Ge. 4. 18;—the first who practised polygamy, 19;—his children, 20-22;—his speech to his wives, 23, 24.

—, the son of Methuselah, and father of Noah, Ge. 5. 25;—his age and death, 28-31.

LAMENTATIONS OF JEREMIAH, one of the sacred books, written by that prophet, in which he pathetically bewails the destruction of the city and temple of Jerusalem, the overthrow of the state, and the dispersion of the people.

LAMP, *figuratively*, an open and visible profession of religion, Mat. 25. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8;—a son or successor, who preserves one's name from being extinguished, 1 Ki. 15. 4; Ps. 132. 17;—outward prosperity, Pr. 13. 9; 20. 20.

LAMPS, in the tabernacle, how lighted, Nu. 8. 1.

LANCETS, short spears, 1 Ki. 18. 28; Je. 50. 42.

LAND, to be redeemed, Le. 25. 23-28.

LANDMARKS, not to be removed, De. 19. 14; 27. 17; Pr. 22. 28.

LANGUAGES confounded at Babel, Ge. 11. 1, &c.;—gift of, at the day of Pentecost, Ac. 2. 4;—conferred by the apostles, 8. 17;—on Cornelius, 10. 46;—by Paul at Ephesus, 19. 6;—one among many gifts of the same Spirit, 1 Co. 12. 10.

LANGUISH, to become weak or feeble, applied to persons, Ps. 41. 3; Is. 19. 8; Ho. 4. 3;—to fields and plants, Is. 16. 8; Joel 1. 10, 12.

LAODICEA, lā-od-i-ce'ah [just people], a city in Phrygia, upon the river Lycus, near Colosse; Paul's concern for the saints in Col. 2. 1; 4. 13;—salutations to

- them, 15;—charge to read an epistle to them, and one from them, 16;—Christ's message to the church there, Re. 3. 14. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the year A. D. 63; but soon it was rebuilt. In the year 1820 a few Christians were found in an adjacent village; but the original city is now utterly desolate and uninhabited.
- LAPIDOTH**, lāp'i-doth [enlightened, lamps], the husband of Deborah the prophetess, Ju. 4. 4;—the name of the place also where she dwelt, 5.
- LAPPING**, drinking from the hand, as did three hundred who followed Gideon, Ju. 7. 5-7.
- LAPWING**, a very beautiful bird, the black-breasted Tringa, with a hanging crest, or top on its head, about the size of a pigeon, Le. 11. 19.
- LARGE**, Assyria was extensive, Is. 22. 18; Ho. 4. 16;—great liberty and comfort, Ps. 18. 19; 31. 8; 38. 5.
- LASCIVIOUSNESS**, lewdness, or lust, manifested either by words or actions, censured, Mar. 7. 21; Ro. 13. 13; 2 Co. 12. 21; Ga. 5. 19; Ep. 4. 19; 5. 3; Col. 3. 5; 1 Pe. 4. 3; Jude 4.
- LASEA**, lā-sē'ah [thick, or wise], a city of Crete, on its south-east coast, Ac. 27. 8.
- LASHARON**, la-shā'ron, or **SHARON**, a city whose king Joshua vanquished, Jos. 12. 18.
- LAST TIMES**, or **DAYS**, their errors and degeneracy foretold, 1 Ti. 4. 1; 2 Ti. 3. 1; 2 Pe. 3. 3, 4.
- LATCHET**, a string that fastens the shoes, Is. 5. 57; Mar. 1. 7; Lu. 3. 16.
- LATIN**, the tongue of the ancient Romans, Lu. 23. 38; Jn. 19. 20.
- LATTICE**, a window made in the form of net-work, with small cross bars of wood, or iron, prior to the invention of glass, Ju. 5. 28, 2 Ki. 1. 2; Ca. 2. 9.
- LAUD**, to praise, or extol, Ro. 15. 11.
- LAUGHTER**, immoderate, its folly, Pr. 14. 13; Ec. 2. 2; 7. 3, 6; Ja. 4. 9;—sometimes innocent, Ec. 3. 4;—of Sarah, reproved, Ge. 18. 13.
- LAUNCHED**, put from shore into the sea, Lu. 8. 22; Ac. 21. 1.
- LAUREL**, or **BAY-TREE**, the prosperity of the wicked compared to, Ps. 37. 35.
- LAVER**, a vessel for washing, used in the service of the tabernacle, Ex. 30. 17; 38. 8;—ten for the temple, 1 Ki. 7. 38; 2 Ch. 4. 6.
- LAVISH**, indiscreetly liberal, Is. 46. 6.
- LAW**, sometimes denotes the *whole revealed will of God*, contained in his Word, Ps. 1. 2; 19. 7; 40. 8; 94. 12; 119. 18, 29, 34, 44, 51, 53, 55, &c.; Is. 8. 20; 42. 21; Jn. 12. 34; Ro. 2. 14, &c.
- , sometimes means the *Mosaical economy*, as distinguished from the Christian, Jn. 1. 17; Mat. 11. 13; 12. 5; Ac. 13. 39; 18. 13; 28. 23; Ro. 6. 14; He. 7. 19.
- , sometimes the *ceremonial observances* of the Jewish dispensation, Lu. 2. 27; Ac. 15. 5, 24; Ep. 2. 15; He. 9. 22; 10. 1;—this could not procure pardon and eternal life, He. 10. 1-4;—is abolished by Christ, Ac. 15. 24; Ga. 3. 24; 4. 4; 5. 1.
- , sometimes the *judicial*, or civil, for the distribution of justice; which among the Jews, was incorporated with both the moral and the ceremonial, Jn. 7. 51; 18. 31; Ac. 19. 38; 23. 3; 1 Co. 6. 1, 6, 7; 1 Ti. 1. 9.
- , frequently, in the New Testament, the *moral*, or the Decalogue as delivered to Moses, Ex. 20. 3-17; Mat. 5-17; Lu. 10. 27; Ro. 7. 7;—it is perpetually binding on all who have access to it, Mat. 5. 17, 18;—holy, just, and good, Ro. 7. 12;—spiritual, requiring the obedience of the heart, as well as the life, Mat. 5. 28; Ro. 7. 14;—none can obey it perfectly, 3. 9-12, 19, 23; Ga. 3. 22; Ja. 3. 2;—justification and eternal life cannot be obtained by it, Ro. 3. 20; Ga. 2. 16;—curse pronounced against all who break it, De. 27. 26; Ga. 3. 10;—Christ has redeemed his people from this curse, 2 Co. 5. 21; Ga. 3. 13;—by it is the knowledge of sin, Ro. 3. 20; 7. 7;—is a schoolmaster to bring sinners to Christ, Ga. 3. 24;—is a rule of life to all believers, Jn. 14. 21; 1 Co. 7. 19; 1 Jn. 2. 4; Re. 22. 14.
- , *positive*, that which is not founded in the nature of things, as is the moral but which rests solely on the Divine appointment; the prohibition given to man in innocence, Ge. 2. 17;—the holy rite of baptism, Mat. 28. 19;—the ordinance of



- the Lord's supper, Mat. 26. 26, 27; Lu. 22. 19, 20.
- LAW OF NATURE**, the will of God relating to human actions, discoverable by the light of nature, and obligatory on all mankind, Ro. 1. 19, 20; 2. 14, 15.
- LAWFUL**, things that are not always expedient, Mat. 17. 25; 1 Co. 6. 12; 10. 23.
- LAWGIVER**, God is the supreme, Is. 33. 22; Ja. 4. 12.
- LAWSUITS** among Christians ought, if possible, to be avoided, by a reference to the judgment of their brethren, Mat. 5. 40; 1 Co. 6. 1-7.
- LAWYERS**, men who were conversant with the Jewish laws, and professed to explain them to the people, but who, on account of their binding heavier burdens on others than themselves, &c., were censured by Christ, Mat. 5. 20; 23. 2, 13, &c.; Mar. 12. 38; Lu. 11. 46.
- LAZARUS**, lāz'a-rus [helpless, helped of God], the brother of Martha and Mary, raised from the grave by Jesus, Jn. 11. 41;—sat at table with Christ, 12. 2;—visited by many Jews, 9.
- , the name of the poor and afflicted man in the parable, Lu. 16. 20, &c.
- LEAD**, a coarse and heavy, but useful metal, used as early as the time of Job to fill up letters cut in stone, Job 19. 24;—the Egyptians sank as, Ex. 15. 10—the Jews on account of their heavy guilt, compared to, Eze. 22. 18, 20.
- LEAD**, to conduct and guide, as God does his people, De. 4. 27; 32. 12; Ps. 23. 3; Is. 48. 17;—by his Word, Ps. 119. 105; 2. Ti. 3. 16;—by his providence, Ps. 37. 23. Pr. 16. 9;—by his Holy Spirit, Eze. 36. 27; Jn. 16. 13;—*promises* that he will thus lead his people, Is. 40. 11; 42. 16; 49. 10; 57. 18; Je. 31. 9; Ps. 25. 9; 32. 8;—*prayers* for this blessing, Ps. 5. 8; 25. 5, 9; 31. 3; 43. 3; 61. 2; 139. 24.
- LEAF**, of a tree, the life of man frail as, Is. 64. 6;—figuratively, an evidence of grace, Ps. 1. 3;—prosperity, Is. 1. 30; Je. 17. 8.
- LEAGUE**, a covenant, or solemn agreement, Jos. 9. 6; Ju. 2. 2; 1 Sa. 22. 8; 2 Sa. 5. 3. &c.
- LEAH**, lē'ah [painful, or wearied],—the eldest daughter of Laban, Ge. 29. 16;—given treacherously for a wife to Jacob, 23;—favoured of the Lord, 31;—Dinah her daughter, 34. 1;—her sons, 35. 23;—buried in the same cave with Sarah, Abraham, &c., 49. 31.
- LEANNESS**, thinness of flesh, Ge. 41. 3, 4;—figuratively, want of spiritual comfort and improvement, Ps. 106. 15; Is. 10. 16; 24. 16.
- LEAPING**, jumping, 2 Sa. 6. 16; Ca. 2. 8; Ac. 3. 8.
- LEARNING**, gaining knowledge, valued and sought after by the wise, Pr. 1. 5; 9. 9;—the Scriptures are designed to impart it to us, Ro. 15. 4.
- LEASING**, falsehood, or lies, Ps. 4. 2; 5. 6.
- LEATHERN**, made of leather, 2 Ki. 1. 8; Mat. 3. 4.
- LEAVEN**, ferment mixed with any body to make it light; and hence it is used to signify dough, or bread, thus prepared, Ex. 12. 15; 13. 7; 34. 25;—*figuratively*, whatever produces a change in the mass with which it mixes; as the gospel does among men for the better, Mat. 13. 33; Lu. 13. 21;—erroneous doctrines, and notorious sinners for the worse, Mat. 16. 6, 12; 1 Co. 5. 6, 7, 8.
- LEBANON**, lēb'a-non [the moon, whiteness, frankincense], an extensive range of mountains on the north of Canaan, and which divide it from Syria. There are two ridges, which run nearly parallel to the coast of the *Great Sea*; and the highest summits are about 9500 feet above the level of the ocean, always covered with snow, from which descend, in summer, sweet and refreshing rivulets on every side, De. 3. 25; Ju. 3. 3; 1 Ki. 5. 14; 7. 2, &c.
- LEBBEUS**, leb-bē'us [a man of heart, praising or confessing], or **THADDEUS**, the same with Judas or Jude, the apostle, Mat. 10. 3; Mar. 3. 18;—the brother of Jesus, 6. 3; Lu. 6, 16; Ac. 1. 13.
- LEBONAH**, le-bō'nah [the moon, frankincense, brittle], a place between Shiloh and Bethel, now called the valley of Khan Leban, Ju. 21. 19.
- LECAH**, lē'kah [walking, or going], a descendant of Judah, 1 Ch. 4. 21.
- LEDGES**, small mouldings on the edge, 1 Ki. 7. 28, 35, 36.

LEEKs, plants similar to onions, Nu. 11. 5.
LEES, the dregs of wine settled at the bottom, Is. 25. 6;—*figuratively*, men settled in a sinful course, 48. 11; Zep. 1. 12.

LEESE [a very old Bible], *lose*, 1 Ki. 18. 5.

LEGION, in the Roman army, was a body of infantry consisting of ten cohorts, or 6000 men;—used to signify a vast multitude, Mar. 5. 9; Lu. 8. 30; Mat. 26. 53.

LEHABIM, le-hā' bim or lé' ha-bim [inflamed, or swords], one of Ham's grandsons, 1 Ch. 1. 11.

LEMUEL, lēm'eu-el [God is with them], supposed by some to be Solomon; lessons from his mother to him, Pr. 31. 1, &c.

LENDING to a poor brother, recommended, De. 15. 7; Ps. 37. 26; 112. 5; Mat. 5. 42; Lu. 6. 35;—the house not to be entered to recover a thing lent, De. 24. 10.

LENTILES, a kind of grain resembling fitches, or small pease, Ge. 25. 34; 2 Sa. 23. 11.

LEOPARD, a beast of prey, beautifully spotted on the upper part of its body, and streaked on the lower; strong, swift, fierce, and voracious; less than the tiger, and about the size of a large dog; it can climb trees; and it watches for its prey, and can leap 17 or 18 feet at once, Is. 11. 6; Je. 13. 23; Hab. 1. 8;—*figuratively*, the Grecian empire, Da. 7. 6;—the antichristian power, Re. 13. 2.

LEPROSY, an infectious and terrible disease, common in Syria, and in many warm countries, but is very seldom found in cold countries. It first attacks the skin, but at last it affects the whole system. Patients often live many years, but are seldom, if ever, cured;—to be judged by the priest, De. 24. 8;—laws concerning it, Le. 13. 1, &c.;—how cleansed, 14. 1, &c.;—in a garment, 13. 47;—in a house, 14. 33;—how cleansed, 48;—of Moses' hand, Ex. 4. 6;—of Miriam, Nu. 12. 10;—of Naaman, 2 Ki. 5. 1;—of Gehazi, 27;—of Uzziah, 2 Ch. 26. 20;—cured by Jesus, Mat. 8. 2; Mar. 1. 40; Lu. 5. 12; 17. 12.

LET, used to signify to *hinder*, Ex. 5. 4; Is. 43. 13; Ro. 1. 13; 2 Th. 2. 7.

LETTERS, or epistles, sent from David to Joab, 2 Sa. 11. 14;—from Jezebel to the

people against Naboth, 1 Ki. 21. 9;—from the king of Syria to the king of Israel, 2 Ki. 5. 6;—from Jehu to the Samaritans, 10. 1;—from Elisha to Jeroboam, 2 Ch. 21. 12;—from Sennacherib to Hezekiah, 2 Ki. 19. 10, 14; Is. 37. 4, 14;—from Bishlam, &c., to Artaxerxes, Ezr. 4. 7;—from Tatnai to Darius, 5. 6;—from Sanballat to Nehemiah, Ne. 6. 5;—from Nehemiah to Sanballat, 6. 8;—from Jeremiah to the captives at Babylon, Je. 29. 1;—from the apostles to the church at Antioch, Ac. 15. 23;—from Claudius Lysias to Felix, 23. 25.

LETUSHIM, le-tū'shim [hammermen, or filemen], great-grandson of Abraham by Keturah, Ge. 25. 3.

LEUMMIM, le-um'mim [countries, or without waters], great-grandson of Abraham, Ge. 25. 3.

LEVI, lé'vi [joined, associated], the third son of Jacob and Leah, born, Ge. 29. 34;—assisted Simeon in massacring the Shechemites, 34. 25;—his sons, and his age, Ex. 6. 16;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 6. 1-53.

—, the tribe of, separated from the rest for the service of the sanctuary, De. 10. 8.

LEVIATHAN, le-vi'a-than, a terrible animal, supposed by some to be the whale, and by others, with more probability, the crocodile. This is a terrible creature, shaped like the lizard, often 30 feet long; it lives both in water and land; a two-edged tail and triangular feet; covered with impenetrable scales; and its mouth is very long, and its teeth are numerous and terrific;—described, Job 41. 1, &c.;—mentioned in Ps. 74. 14; 104. 26;—*figuratively*, some formidable monarch, Is. 27. 1.

LEVITES, lé'vites, descendants of Levi, accepted instead of the first-born, Nu. 3. 12, 40;—numbered, 15;—again in the land of Moab, 26. 57;—their charge, 18. 1;—the offices of the several families, 3. 25, &c.; 4. 1, &c.;—their age in service, 4. 3; 8. 23;—consecrated, Nu. 8. 5;—their inheritance, De. 18. 1;—their portion of meat, 3. 4;—not to be deserted when poor, 12. 19;—cities given to them, Nu. 35. 1; Jos. 21. 2, &c.;—their genealogies and offices, 1 Ch. 9. 14;—the services appointed them by David, 23. 24;—their

charge of the treasury, 26. 20;—their charge in future time, Eze. 44. 10.

LEVITICAL CITIES, the Levites had no inheritance in land; but they received 48 cities scattered among the other tribes, to live on sacred oblations. Six of these cities were appointed for cities of refuge. See REFUGE, Jos. 20. 1-9; 21. 1-43.

LEVITICUS, le-vit'i-kus, the third book of Moses, so called because it consists chiefly of laws relating to the Levitical priesthood.

LEVY, a number of men raised from the general population, 1 Ki. 5. 13, 14; 9. 15;—to impose a tax, Nu. 31. 28; 1 Ki. 9. 21.

LEWDNESS, or lustful licentiousness, condemned, Ju. 20. 6; Eze. 22. 11;—*figuratively*, idolatry with its impure rites, Je. 11. 15; 13. 27; Eze. 16. 43; 22. 9; 23. 27, 29, &c.

LIBERALITY, or bounty, the alms given to the poor, 1 Co. 16. 3; 2 Co. 8. 2.

LIBERTINES, Jews who were free citizens or burgesses of Rome, Ac. 6. 9.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, is that freedom from restraint in our choice of, and judgment about, matters of religion, which every man has a right to exercise, Ro. 14. 4; Ja. 4. 12.

—, *Christian and spiritual*, consists in freedom from the yoke of the ceremonial law, Ro. 6. 14; Ep. 2. 15;—from the curse of the moral law, Ga. 3. 13;—from the guilt, power, and defilement of sin, Ro. 8. 1; 6. 14; 1 Co. 6. 11;—from the dominion of Satan, Col. 1. 13; 1 Jn. 3. 8;—from the corruption of the world, Ga. 1. 4;—from a spirit of bondage, and in the enjoyment of freedom of access to God, Ro. 8. 15; Ep. 2. 18;—from the fear of death, and the grave, Ho. 13. 14; 1 Co. 15. 55, 56;—and from eternal punishment, 1 Th. 1. 10; 5. 9.

—, *Christian*, how to be used, 1 Co. 7. 22; Ga. 5. 1, 13; 1 Pe. 2. 16.

LIBNAH, lib'nah [the moon, whiteness, frankincense], a city in the southern part of the tribe of Judah, 12 miles south of Jerusalem Jos. 15. 42;—given to the priests, 21. 13;—the inhabitants of, offended with Jehoram for his idolatry, revolted, 2 Ki. 8. 22;—sustained a terrible siege from Sennacherib, Is. 37. 8;—a

small village continued about 300 years after Christ; but now it is not found.

—, a place in the Arabia Deserta, where the wandering Hebrews encamped, Nu. 33. 20.

LIBNI, lib'ni [same meaning as Libnah], the son of Gershon, Ex. 6. 17.

LIBYA, lib'e-a [gross, or fat], an extensive country in Africa, westward of Egypt; its inhabitants mentioned as a warlike race, Je. 46. 9;—its fall, with that of Egypt, foretold, Eze. 30. 5;—men from, at Jerusalem, on the day of Pentecost, Ac. 2. 10.

LICE, a well-known insect, one of the plagues of Egypt, Ex. 8. 16, 17, 18; Ps. 105. 31.

LICENCE, or permission, Ac. 21. 40; 25. 16.

LIE. See LYING.

LIEUTENANTS, the deputy-governors of the Persian king, Ezr. 8. 36; Es. 3. 12.

LIFE, *natural*, God its author and preserver, Ge. 2. 7; Ac. 17. 28; Job 12. 10; Ps. 36. 6; 66. 9; Da. 5. 23;—the value of it, Job 2. 4; Ps. 49. 8; Mat. 16. 26; Mar. 8. 36; Lu. 9. 25;—short and uncertain, 1 Ch. 29. 15; Job 7. 16; Ps. 39. 5, 6, 9; 103. 15; Is. 40. 6; Lu. 12. 20; Ja. 4. 14; 1 Pe. 1. 24;—full of trouble and vanity, Job 5. 7; 14. 1; Ec. 1. 2; 12. 8. Figures illustrating its character; *a pilgrimage*, Ge. 47. 9;—*a tale*, Ps. 90. 9;—*a post*, Job 9. 25;—*a ship*, Job 9. 26;—*an hand-breadth*, Ps. 39. 5;—*a dream*, Ps. 73. 20;—*a sleep*, Ps. 90. 5;—*a shadow*, Ec. 6. 12;—*a vapour*, Ja. 4. 14;—*a flower*, Job 14. 2;—*grass*, Is. 40. 6; 1 Pe. 1. 24;—*wind*, Job 7. 7;—how it should be spent, Lu. 1. 74, 75; Ro. 14. 8; 1 Pe. 1. 17; Ec. 3. 12.

—, *spiritual*, consists in being quickened by the Spirit of God, Ep. 2. 1, 5;—in living in the service of God, Ga. 2. 19, 20;—is imparted by Christ, Ja. 5. 21, 25; 6. 33, 51-54; 14. 6;—it is accompanied with spiritual mindedness, Ro. 8. 6;—it is hidden and secure, Col. 3. 3.

—, *eternal*, through Christ, Jn. 3. 15, 36; 4. 14; 6. 40; 10. 28; 17. 2; 2 Ti. 1. 10; 1 Jn. 4. 9; 5. 11;—consists in never-ending freedom from death, Lu. 20. 36; Re. 21. 4;—in a body and soul resembling Christ, Phil. 3. 21; 1 Co. 15. 48, 49, 53; 2

- Co. 3. 18; 1 Jn. 3. 2;—in the enjoyment of unspeakable bliss, 1 Pe. 1. 4; Re. 7. 16, 17;—and in the assurance that their happiness shall never end, 1 Th. 4. 17; Re. 3. 12.
- LIFE**, *long*, promised as the reward of virtue, Ex. 20. 12; De. 5. 33; 6. 2; Pr. 3. 2; 16; 9. 11; 10. 27;—not to be preferred to our duty, Mat. 10. 39; 16. 25; Mar. 8. 35; Lu. 9. 24; 17. 33; Jn. 12. 25.
- LIGHT**, created, Ge. 1. 3;—brighter than the sun appearing to Paul, Ac. 26. 13;—Christ so called, Jn. 1. 9; 8. 12; 9. 5; 12. 35, 46.
- LIGHTNING** consumes the sacrifices, Le. 9. 24; 1 Ki. 18. 38; 2 Ch. 7. 1;—destroys the enemies of David, 2 Sa. 22. 15; Ps. 18. 14;—directed by God, Job 28. 26; 37. 3; 38. 25; Ps. 144. 6.
- LIGN-ALOE**s, *line-âl'oes*, called also *ligumaloes*, a small tree, 8 or 10 feet high, from both the flower and the wood of which a rich and costly perfume, Nu. 24. 6; Ps. 45. 8.
- FIGURE**, a precious gem said to resemble the carbuncle, Ex. 28. 19; 39. 12.
- LIKENESS**. See **FIGURE** and **IMAGE**.
- LIKHI**, *lik'hî* [persuasive speech, or doctrine], one of Manasseh's posterity, 1 Ch. 7. 19.
- LILY**, a beautiful and fragrant flower, common in the fields of Canaan, Ho. 14. 5; Mat. 6. 28; Lu. 12. 27.
- LIME**, the bones of the king of Edom burnt to, Is. 33. 12.
- LIMIT**, bound, Eze. 43. 12; Ps. 78. 41; He. 4. 7.
- LINEAGE**, family, race, or progeny, Lu. 2. 4.
- LINEN**, cloth made of the fibre of hemp or flax, Ex. 28. 42; 1 Sa. 2. 18; Mat. 27. 59;—emblematical of righteousness, Re. 15. 6; 19. 8, 14.
- LINGERED**, hesitated, Ge. 19. 16; 43. 10; 2 Pe. 2. 3.
- LINTEL**, the upper part of a door frame, Ex. 12. 22; 1 Ki. 6. 31; Am. 9. 1; Zep. 2. 14.
- LINUS**, *li'nus* [a net], a disciple mentioned by Paul, 2 Ti. 4. 21.
- LION**, the noblest, strongest, and the fiercest of the beasts of prey. It is found only in torrid climates, and much less numerous now than formerly. It lives 60 or 80 years, but is not prolific. The largest is 8 or 9 feet in length, and from 4 to 6 feet high. His head is very large; his breast is broad, his legs thick and strong, his claws long and powerful; his colour is a yellowish tawny; and has a large mane on his neck. His rage is tremendous;—slain by Samson, Ju. 14. 5, 18;—by David, 1 Sa. 17. 34;—killed a prophet, 1 Ki. 13. 24;—killed one who did not obey a prophet, 1 Ki. 20. 36.
- LIONS**, an emblem of the Israelites, Eze. 19. 1, &c.
- LIQUOR**, any strong drink, Ex. 22. 29; Nu. 6. 3.
- LISTETH**, *willeth*, or *thinketh* fit, Mat. 17. 12; Mar. 9. 13; Jn. 3. 8; Ja. 3. 4.
- LITTERS**, a kind of close waggons, Is. 66. 20.
- LIVELY**, full of life, Ex. 1. 19; Ps. 38. 19; Ac. 7. 38; 1 Pe. 1. 3; 2. 5.
- LIVER**, one of the entrails, Ex. 29. 13; Le. 3. 4; Pr. 7. 23.
- LIZARDS**, animals with a long body, and four legs; and which live both on land and in water, Le. 11. 30.
- LO-AMMI**, *lo-âm'mî* [not my people], the name of a child, significative of a future event, Ho. 1. 9.
- LO-RUHAMA**H, *lo-ru-hâ'mah* [not obtaining mercy], the name of a child, significative of a future event, Ho. 1. 6.
- LOATHE**, or dislike, as God does all iniquity, Je. 14. 19; Zec. 11. 8;—as a good man does himself, on account of sin, Eze. 6. 9; 20. 43; 36. 31.
- LOAVES**, of bread, twenty feed a great number, 2 Ki. 4. 42;—five feed 5000, Mat. 14. 15;—seven feed 4000, 15. 32.
- LOCKS**, the hair of the head, Nu. 6. 5; Ju. 16. 13; Is. 47. 2; Eze. 44. 20;—instruments for fastening doors, Ju. 3. 23, 24; Ne. 3. 3, 6, &c.
- LOCUSTS**, flying insects, most destructive to the fruits of the ground. In the East it is often 5 or 6 inches long, and of the thickness of a man's thumb. Its head is shaped like that of a horse. The mouth is large, and furnished with teeth which make a crackling sound like fire among stubble, or the rattling of hail

stones;—the plague of, Ex. 10. 4;—sometimes used for food, Mat. 3. 4.—*figuratively*, teachers of false doctrine, Re. 9. 3.

LOCUSTS, terrible judgments of, Joel 1. 1, &c.; 2. 1, &c.

LODEBAR, lo-dé'bar, or lod'e-bar, a city about 3 miles east of Jordan, and 12 north-west of Heshbon, where Mephibosheth resided, and from which, David called him to court, 2 Sa. 9. 4, 5.

LOFTY, high, proud, Ps. 131. 1; Pr. 30. 13; Is. 2. 11, 12; 57. 7, 15.

LOG, a measure for liquids, containing nearly a pint, wine measure, Le. 14. 10, 12.

LOIS, lô'is [better], the grandmother of Timothy, distinguished for her faith, 2 Ti. 1. 5.

LONG-SUFFERING, bearing injuries or provocations for a long time; a characteristic of God, Ex. 34. 6, 7; Nu. 14. 18; Ne. 9. 17; Ps. 86. 15; Ro. 9. 22; 1 Pe. 3. 20; 2 Pe. 3. 9. Illustrated, Ps. 78. 38; Is. 48. 9; Mat. 23. 37; 1 Ti. 1. 16.

LORD, one who has rule and authority;—in the Hebrew Old Testament, the name *Jehovah* (see JEHOVAH) often occurs, and is commonly rendered Lord in our translation, and printed in capital letters; and applied equally to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, Ge. 2. 4, 5, 7, 8; Is. 6. 1, compared with Jn. 12. 41; Je. 31. 31, 34, compared with He. 10. 15, 16;—in small characters, it is applied not only to the supreme God, but to kings, Ge. 40. 1; 2 Sa. 19. 19, 20;—to princes and nobles, Ge. 42. 10, 30;—to prophets, 1 Ki. 18. 7; 2 Ki. 2. 19;—to husbands, Ge. 18. 12.

LORD'S DAY observed, Ac. 20. 7; 1 Co. 16. 2; Re. 1. 10. See SABBATH.

— SUPPER instituted, Mat. 26. 26; Mar. 14. 22; Lu. 22. 19; 1 Co. 11. 23;—called also the *communion*, 10. 16;—the *eucharist* (see EUCHARIST), Lu. 22. 19;—the *feast*, 5. 8;—the *breaking of bread*, Ac. 2. 42; 20. 7;—the *cup of the Lord*, and the *Lord's table*, 1 Co. 10. 21;—enjoined by Christ on all his friends, Lu. 22. 19; 1 Co. 11. 24;—guilt and danger of profaning it, 27, 29;—self-examination required to prevent its abuse, 28;—was observed statedly and frequently by the

primitive church, Ac. 2. 42; 28. 7;—tempers of mind with which it should be observed, 1 Co. 5. 7, 8;—ought to be followed with holiness of life, 2 Ti. 2. 19; Tit. 2. 11–13; 1 Jn. 2. 6.

LOT [wraught up, myrrh, rosin], the son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham, accompanies Abraham, Ge. 12. 5;—separates from him, and resides in Sodom, 13. 10; rescued from its destruction, 19. 1, &c.; his sons by his daughters, Ge. 19. 31;—vexed with the society of the wicked, 2 Pe. 2. 7.

LOTS, casting of, disposed of by God, Pr. 16. 33; cast for the scape-goat, Le. 16. 8;—to divide the land of Canaan, Nu. 26. 55;—cast by Saul, 1 Sa. 14. 40;—for the garments of Jesus, Mat. 27. 35;—for the choice of an apostle, Ac. 1. 26.

LOVE of God to his people, is from everlasting, Je. 31. 3; Ep. 1. 4;—is sovereign, De. 7. 8; 10. 15; Ex. 33. 19; Ro. 9. 15, 21;—is altogether unmerited, Ro. 5. 8; De. 7. 7; Job 7. 17;—purely disinterested, Job 22. 2; 35. 7, 8; 1 Jn. 4. 10;—discriminating, or distinguishing, 2 Th. 2. 16; He. 2. 16; Jude 6;—incomparably condescending, Ps. 8. 4; Job 7. 17;—unspeakably great, Jn. 3. 16; Ep. 2. 4;—fraught with the richest blessings, Ep. 1. 3, 4; 1 Jn. 3. 1, 2;—unchangeable, Zep. 3. 17;—eternal, Is. 54. 10; Ro. 8. 35–39;—discovered in giving his Son, Jn. 3. 16; 1 Jn. 4. 9;—in Christ's death, Ro. 5. 8; 1 Jn. 4. 10;—in providential dealings, De. 7. 13–15; De. 23. 5; He. 12. 6;—in leading saints to love himself, 1 Jn. 4. 19;—in preserving them, Ps. 37. 28; 41. 11; 127. 2.

— OF MEN to God ought to be sincere, 1 Sa. 16. 7;—supreme, De. 6. 5; 10. 12;—constant, Jude 21;—progressive, Phi. 1. 9;—operative, exciting to honour and obey him, 1 Jn. 2. 5; 5. 3; 2 Jn. 6.

— to God commanded, De. 11. 1; 19. 9; 30. 16; Jos. 22. 5; 23. 11;—its character, De. 6. 5; 10. 12; 30. 6; Mat. 22. 37; Lu. 10. 27;—is produced in the heart by the Spirit, Ro. 5. 5; Ga. 5. 22; 2 Th. 3. 5;—*produces* brotherly love, 1 Jn. 3. 17; 4. 20, 21; 5. 1, 2;—obedience, 1 Jn. 5. 3; 2 Jn. 6;—hatred of sin, Ps. 97. 10;—*manifests itself* in frequently thinking of him, Is. 26. 8, 9;—aspiring after

conformity to his image, 2 Co. 3. 18; Ep. 5. 1;—thirsting after communion with him, Ps. 42. 1, 2; 63. 1;—studying in all things to please him, 1 Jn. 5. 3;—grieving for dishonour done to him, and for the hiding of his face, Job 23. 3; Ps. 51. 3, 4;—delighting in his word, ordinances and people, Ps. 19. 10; 27. 4; 84. 1, 2; 1 Jn. 4. 21; 5. 1.

LOVE, *brotherly*, consisting in good-will to all men, especially the saints; and in a readiness to promote their best interests, Le. 19. 18; Mat. 22. 39; Jn. 13. 34; 15. 12, 17; Ro. 12. 9, 10; 13. 8; 1 Co. 13. 1; Ga. 5. 6, 13; 6. 10; Col. 3. 14; 1 Th. 3. 12; 4. 9; Ep. 4. 1, 32; 5. 2; Phi. 2. 1; 1 Ti. 1. 5; He. 13. 1; Ja. 2. 8; 1 Pe. 1. 22; 3. 8; 4. 8; 1 Jn. 2. 9; 3. 10, 23; 4. 7, 11, 20; 2 Jn. 5;—*exemplified*, Joseph, Ge. 45. 15;—Ruth, Ru. 1. 16, 17;—Jonathan, 1 Sa. 20. 17, 41, 42;—centurion, Lu. 7. 5;—and others, Ac. 2. 46; 16. 15; Ro. 16. 3, 4; Phi. 4. 15; 2 Ti. 1. 16-18. *See* AFFECTION and CHARITY.

—, as it relates to the saints of God, consists in estimating them because they profess and appear to be his children, 1 Jn. 5. 1;—and *is manifested* in preferring their company, Ps. 119. 63; Ac. 2. 44; 4. 32;—tenderly sympathizing with them amid their joys and sorrows, Ro. 12. 15; 1 Co. 12. 26;—aiding them in bearing their burdens, Ga. 6. 2; 1 Th. 5. 14;—supplying their wants, Mat. 25. 35; 1 Jn. 3. 17, 18;—praying for them, Ep. 6. 18; Phi. 1. 4;—reproving and admonishing them in the spirit of meekness, Le. 19. 17; Mat. 18. 15; He. 10. 25.

— OF CHRIST, and of his religion, Mat. 10. 37; Ju. 15. 9; 21. 15, &c.; 1 Co. 16. 22; 1 Pe. 1. 8.

— *to us*. Jn. 15. 13; Ro. 8. 35; Ep. 5. 2, 25;—notices of its manifestations, Lu. 19. 10; 23. 34; Ga. 2. 20; 1 Jn. 3. 16; Re. 1. 5; He. 7. 25; 9. 24;—the same in its properties with God's love to his people, *which see*.

—, the peculiar law of the gospel, Jn. 13. 34; 15. 12, 17; Ga. 6. 2; 1 Jn. 3. 23; 4. 21.

— OF OUR COUNTRY, in Nehemiah, Ne. 2. 3;—in David, Ps. 25. 22; 51. 18; 122. 6; 124. 1; 126. 1; 137. 5;—in Paul, Ro. 10. 1.

— OF THE WORLD dangerous, Mat. 6.

24; 13. 22; 19. 22; 1 Ti. 6. 9; 2 Ti. 4. 10; Ja. 1. 27; 4. 4; 1 Jn. 2. 15.

LOVING-KINDNESS, tender regard, mercy, and favour of the Lord, Ps. 26. 3; 36. 10; Je. 9. 24;—certain features of it, *good*, Ps. 69. 16;—*excellent*, Ps. 36. 7;—*marvellous*, Ps. 17. 7; 31. 21;—*multitudinous*, Is. 63. 7;—*everlasting*, Is. 54. 8;—*better than life*, Ps. 63. 3;—its acting, Ps. 40. 11; 119. 76, 88; Je. 31. 3; Ho. 2. 19.

LOWER PARTS of the earth, the earth itself, Ep. 4. 9;—the valleys, or the Gentile world, Is. 44. 23;—the womb of a mother, Ps. 139. 15;—the grave, or state of the dead, 63. 9.

LOWERING, or gloomy, cloudy, Mat. 16. 3.

LOWING, or making a bellowing noise like oxen, 1 Sa. 6. 12; 15. 14; Job 6. 5.

LOWLINESS, meekness and humility, commended, Ep. 4. 2; Phi. 2. 3. *See* HUMILITY and MEEKNESS.

LUBIM, lū'bim [the heart of man, or the heart of the sea], the name of Libya in Africa. *See* LIBYA.

LUCAS, lū'kas, the same with Luke, Phile. 24.

LUCIFER, lū'ci-fer [light-bringer, the morning star], the title by which Isaiah describes that proud tyrant, Nebuchadnezzar, Is. 14. 12.

LUCIUS lū'shī-us [of light], of Cyrene, probably the same as Luke, Ac. 13. 1.

LUCRE, worldly gain, riches, 1 Sa. 8. 3; 1 Ti. 3. 3; Tit. 1. 7, 11; 1 Pe. 5. 2.

LUD [nativity, or generation], the son of Shem, who is thought to have peopled Lydia, Ge. 10. 22.

LUHITH, lū'hith [a floor made of boards, or greenness], a city of Moab, Is. 15. 5; Je. 48. 5.

LUKE, LUCAS [light-giving], the evangelist, and constant companion and assistant of Paul;—mentioned by Paul, Col. 4. 14. 2 Ti. 4. 11.

LUKEWARMNESS, or indifference in religion, censured, 1 Ki. 18. 21; Mat. 8. 21; Lu. 9. 59; Ac. 26. 29; Re. 3. 15.

LUNATICS, persons affected with species of madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon, cured, Mat. 4. 24; 17. 15, &c.

LURK, to lie concealed and in wait, Pr. 1. 11, 18; Ps. 17, 12.

LUSTS, or lewd desires, of the flesh to be repressed, Mat. 5. 29; 15. 19; Ro. 8. 13; 1 Co. 9. 27; Ga. 5. 16, 19; Col. 3. 5; 1 Pe. 2. 11.

—, *unnatural*, Ro. 1. 26; Ep. 5. 12; 1 Th. 4. 5.

LUZ [an almond, a departing or bending], the ancient name of Bethel, Ge. 28. 19; —also the name of a city in Arabia Petrea, about the south-east of the Dead Sea; built by a person who had resided at Bethel, Ju. 1. 25, 26.

LYBIA. See LIBYA.

LYCAONIA, ly-kā-ō-nī-a [a she wolf], a province of Asia Minor, containing Capadocia on the east, Galatia on the north, Phrygia on the west, and Pisidia on the south. Its chief cities were Iconium, Derbe, and Lystra;—churches planted here by Paul and Barnabas, Ac. 14. 6.

LYCIA, ly-sī-a [a wolf], a province of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by Phrygia, on the south by the Mediterranean, on the east by Pamphylia, and on the west by Caria. It anciently contained about twenty-three cities;—Paul came to Myra, a city of it, Ac. 27. 5;—a few Greek Christians are in this province, and the Mahometans prevail.

LYDDA, lid'dah [a standing pond of water], a town about fourteen miles north-east from Joppa, and thirty-two north-west from Jerusalem;—Peter visited the saints here, Ac. 9. 32;—here he cured Eneas, who had kept his bed eight years, 33. 34;—its inhabitants generally turned to the Lord, 35;—it is now a poor village of the Greeks and Turks.

LYDIA, or LUD, lid'ī-a [a standing pond of water], an ancient country of Africa, southwest of Egypt, Is. 66. 19; Je. 46. 9; Eze. 30. 5.

—, a woman, converted, Ac. 16. 14;—she and her household baptized, 15.

LYING, uttering falsehood, knowing it to be false, forbidden, Le. 19. 11; Pr. 24. 28; Ep. 4. 25; Col. 3. 9;—hateful to God, Pr. 6. 16, 17; 12. 22;—threatened with severe punishment, Ps. 5. 6; Pr. 12. 19; 19. 5, 9; Re. 21. 8, 27;—abominable in the sight of men, Ps. 101. 7; 119. 163; 120. 2; Pr. 13. 5; 19. 22;—characteristic

of a wicked man, Ps. 52. 3; 58. 3; Pr. 14. 5, 25; Is. 30. 9;—comes from the devil, Jn. 8. 44; Ac. 5. 3;—punishment of, Ps. 5. 6; 120. 3, 4; Pr. 19. 5; Je. 50. 36; Re. 21. 8, 27; 22. 15.

LYING, *examples of*, Cain to Gođ, Ge. 4. 9;—of Sarah, 18 15;—of Jacob to his father, 18;—of the prophet in Bethel, 1 Ki. 13. 18;—of Gehazi, 2 Ki. 5. 25;—of Ananias and Sapphira, Ac. 5. 1, &c.

—, *prevarication, quibbling, or double dealing*;—examples censured, of Abraham, Ge. 12. 11-13; 20. 2, 9;—of Isaac, 26. 7, 13;—of Rachel, 31. 34, 35;—of Saul, 1 Sa. 15. 13-28; of Peter, Mat. 26. 72.

LYSIAS, lis'ī-as [dissolving], the chief captain of the Roman band at Jerusalem, rescues Paul, Ac. 21. 31; 23. 23;—writes to Felix about him, 23. 26;—sends him to Cesarea, 33.

LYSTRA, lis'tra [that dissolves or disperses], a city of Lycaonia, in Asia Minor, about forty miles west of Iconium;—here Paul and Barnabas were taken for gods, Ac. 14. 11;—the native place of Timothy, 16. 1, 2.

M.

MAACHAH, ma-ā'kah, or mā'a-kah [pressed down, worn, or fastened], the son of Nahor, Ge. 22. 24;—supposed to be the son of the Maachathites, De. 3. 14; Jos. 12. 5.

—, daughter of Talmai king of Geshur, was the wife of David and mother, of Absalom and Tamar, 2 Sa. 3. 3;—another of the same name, the mother or grandmother of Asa king of Judah, 1 Ki. 15. 10;—another the father of Achish, king of Gath, 2. 39;—another the head of the tribe of Simeon in the days of David, 1 Ch. 27. 16.

MAADIAH, ma-a-dī'ah [pleasantness, or covenant of the Lord], a priest, Ne. 12. 5.

MAASEIAH, ma-a-sī'ah [work of the Lord], the son of Ahaz, assassinated, 2 Ch. 27. 7;—also a porter of the temple, Ne. 12. 41, 42.

MAAZIAH, ma-a-zī'ah [the defence, or

- sure trust of the Lord], a chief of the families of the priests, 1 Ch. 24. 18.
- MACEDONIA**, mas-se-dō'nī-a [burning, worshipping, crookedness], a large country, north-east of Greece, and was peopled by the descendants of Java. It was bounded by the mountains of Hemus on the north, the Egean Sea on the east, Achaiah on the south, and the Adriatic Sea on the west. Its metropolis was Thessalonica. It was a famous monarchy under Philip, and his son Alexander the Great:—to visit which Paul was directed by a vision, Ac. 16. 9;—Silas and Timothy preached in it, 18. 5;—churches in, exemplary in their contributions to the poor saints, Ro. 15. 26; 2 Co. 8. 1-5.
- MACHIR**, mā'kir [understanding, selling], the son of Manasseh, grandson of Joseph, and chief of the Machirites, Ge. 50. 23; Nu. 32. 39;—to him, or rather his seed, Moses gave Gilead, 40.
- MACHNADEBAI**, mak-na-dē'bā [a smiter, or a poor man vowing of his own accord], Ezr. 10. 40.
- MACHPELAH**, mak-pē'lah [double], the name of the cave which Abraham bought for a burying place for Sarah, Ge. 23. 9, 17, 19;—himself buried there, 25. 8, 9;—also Isaac, Rebekah, and Jacob, 49. 29-32.
- MADAI**, mād'a-i [measure, judging, or a garment], the third son of Japheth, Ge. 10. 2.
- MADMANNAH**, mad-mān'nah [a measure of a gift, or a dunghill], a city of Judah, not far from Ziklag, and 44 miles south-west of Jerusalem, Jos. 15. 31; 1 Ch. 2. 49;—it was invaded by the Assyrians, Is. 10. 31;—its ruins are not found.
- MADNESS**, insanity, rage, De. 28. 28; Lu. 6. 11; 2 Pe. 2. 16.
- MAGDALA**, māg'da-lah [a tower or greatness], a town on the east of the Sea of Tiberias, either the same with *Dalmanutha*, or near it, Mat. 15. 39, compared with Mar. 8. 10;—its ruins are not seen.
- MAGDALENE**, māg'da-lē'ne [magnified, exalted, a tower], a woman dispossessed of devils by Christ, Lu. 8. 2; Mat. 27. 56.
- MAGI**, mā'gī, or wise men from the east, their journey to see Jesus, Mat. 2. 1, &c.
- MAGICIANS**, diviners or fortune-tellers, sent for to interpret Pharaoh's dreams, Ge. 41. 8;—oppose Moses, Ex. 7. 11, 22; 8. 7;—could not produce the lice, 18;—of Babylon sent for to find out and interpret the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, Da. 2. 2.
- MAGISTRATES**, civil rulers, or rulers over particular cities, to be respected, Ex. 22. 28; De. 17. 8, &c.; Ac. 23. 5;—heathen, to be obeyed by Christians, Ro. 13. 1, 3; Tit. 3. 1; 1 Pe. 2. 13;—not a terror to the good, but to the evil, Ro. 13. 4; 1 Pe. 2. 14.
- MAGNIFICAL**, stately, very great, 1 Ch. 22. 5.
- MAGNIFICENCE**, worldly grandeur, its vanity, Ec. 2. 4, &c.; Ac. 19. 27.
- , of Solomon, 1 Ki. 4. 21, &c.; 10. 1, &c.; 2 Ch. 1. 14, &c.; 9. 9.
- MAGNIFY**, to make great, as God does his word, Ps. 138. 2;—his mercy, Ge. 19. 19;—Jesus did the law, Is. 42. 21;—God does men, Jos. 3. 7; 4. 14; 1 Ch. 29. 25; 2 Ch. 32. 23;—men do God, by proclaiming his greatness, Ps. 34. 3; 69. 30; Lu. 1. 46.
- MAGOG**, mā'gog [covering, melting], the son of Japheth, Gen. 10. 2. *See* Gog.
- MAHALALEEL**, ma-hāl'a-leel [praiser of God], the son of Cainan, of the race of Seth, Ge. 5. 15.
- MAHALATH**, mā'ha-lath [melodious song, infirmity], the wife of Rehoboam, 2 Ch. 11. 18;—also the name of the daughter of Ishmael, whom Esau married, Ge. 28. 9.
- MAHANAIM**, ma-ha-nā'im [tents, a company of soldiers, two armies], a city 10 miles east of Jordan, situated on the brook Jabbok, to the site of which Jacob gave this name, Ge. 32. 1, 2;—given to the Levites, Jos. 21. 38;—here Ishbo-sheth fixed his residence during his short reign, 2 Sa. 2. 8;—hither David retired from the fury of Absalom, 17. 27; even its ruins are not found.
- MAHAZIOTH**, ma-hāz'i-oth [seeing a sign, or seeing a letter], a chief of the singers in the temple, 1 Ch. 25. 30.
- MAHER-SHALAL-HASH-BAZ**, mā'her-shāl'al-hāsh'baz [hastening to the spoil, or prey] a child so called, to signify a future event, Is. 8. 1, &c.

MAHLAH, mäh'lah [song, infirmity], one of the daughters of Zelophehad, who, with her sisters, received her portion of the Land of Promise, because their father died without male issue, Nu. 26. 33; 27. 1; Jos. 17. 3; 1 Ch. 7. 18.

MAHLON, mäh'lon [song, infirmity], the son of Elimelech and Naomi, who married Ruth, but died without children, Ru. 1. 2, 5.

MAIDEN, a woman servant, Ex. 2. 5; Ru. 2. 8, 22; Lu. 12. 45.

MAIL, or coat of mail, a piece of armour for the protection of the body in war, 1 Sa. 17. 5.

MAIMED, persons who either wanted members of their body, or had lost the use of them;—cured, Mat. 15. 30, 31.

MAINTAINED, to uphold, to plead, 1 Ki. 8. 45; Ps. 140. 12; Tit. 3. 8.

MAJESTY, the infinite greatness of God, 1 Ch. 29. 11; Job 37. 22; Ps. 93. 1; 104. 1; 145. 5;—the royal pomp of earthly kings, Es. 1. 4; Da. 4. 30, 36; 5. 18, 19.

MAKKEDAH, mäk-kē'dah [burning, worship, crookedness], a city of the tribe of Judah, about 2 miles east from Libnah, and 12 southwest from Jerusalem, Jos. 10. 10, 17, 21, 29; 15. 41.

MALACHI, mäl'a-kī [my angel], the last in order of the Old Testament prophets, who wrote his predictions about 400 years before Christ; and after whom no prophet arose in Israel, till the time of John the Baptist, of whose appearing he foretold, Mal. 4. 5, 6.

MALCHIAH, mäl-kī'ah [God is my king], the keeper of the prison at Jerusalem, into the miry dungeon of which Jeremiah was cast, Je. 38. 1-6;—several other persons of this name, 1 Ch. 6. 40; 9. 12; Ezr. 10. 25; Ne. 3. 11, 14.

MALCHIEL, mäl'ki-el [God is my king or counsellor], a grandson of Asher, 1 Ch. 7. 31.

MALCHIRAM, mal-kī'ram, a son of Jeconiah, 1 Ch. 3. 18.

MALCHISHUA, mäl-kī-shū'ah [my king is a saviour], the third son of Saul, who perished in battle with his father, and two brothers, 1 Sa. 31. 2; 1 Ch. 10. 2.

MALCHOM, mäl'kom, or **MILCOM**, an idol

of the Ammonites, said to be the same with Moloch, 1 Ki. 11. 33. *See* **MOLOCH**.

MALCHUS, mäl'kus [king, or kingdom], a servant of Caiaphas, whose ear Peter cut off, but who was healed by Christ, Jn. 18. 10.

MALEFACTORS, evil-doers, offenders against the law, criminals, two crucified with Christ, Lu. 23. 32, 33, 39;—Christ arraigned as one, Jn. 18. 30.

MALES, all who were able to travel, required, to attend at the tabernacle or temple *thrice* a year; namely, at the *passover*, *pentecost*, and feast of *tabernacles* Ex. 23. 17; 34. 23; De. 16. 16.

MALICE, deep-rooted ill-will, or violent hatred forbidden, Ge. 34. 7, 25; 37. 5, 18; Pr. 17. 5; 24. 17; 26. 24; Mar. 6. 17; 1 Co. 5. 8; 14. 20; Ep. 4. 31; Col. 3. 8; Tit. 3. 3; 1 Pe. 2. 1, 16;—may work its own ruin, Ps. 7. 15, 16; 9. 15; 35. 8; Pr. 5. 22; 26. 27; Es. 7. 10;—punishment of, Am. 1. 11, 12; Ob. 10-15.

—of Cain to Abel, Ge. 4. 8;—of Esau to Jacob, 27. 41;—of Saul to David, 1 Sa. 19. 10;—of Joab to Abner, 2 Sa. 3. 27;—of Haman to Mordecai, Es. 3. 6;—of the Presidents, Da. 6. 4;—of Herodias, Mar. 6. 19;—of the Scribes and Pharisees to Jesus, Mar. 11. 18, &c.

MALICIOUSNESS, the same as malice, Ro. 1. 29; 1 Pe. 2. 16.

MALIGNITY, a temper of mind obstinately bad, and delighting in what is evil, Ro. 1. 29.

MALLOWS, a plant, useful in medicine, Job 30. 4.

MALLUCH, mäl'luk [reigning, or counselling], one who signed the covenant with Nehemiah, Ne. 10. 4.

MAMMON, a Syriac word signifying *riches*, not to be made a chief object of pursuit, Mat. 6. 24; Lu. 16. 9, 13.

MAMRE, mäm're [rebellious, changing, fat, high], the brother of Aner and Eschol, was an Amorite, and the friend of Abraham, Ge. 14. 13;—the country where he dwelt, called by his name, 13. 18; 23. 17.

MAN, his primeval dignity, Ge. 1. 26, 27; 2. 7; Ps. 8. 5; Ec. 7. 29;—his fall, Ge. 3. 17; 6. 5; 8. 21; Ps. 14. 3; Je. 17. 9;—universal corruption of his nature, Job 14. 4; Ps. 51. 5; Jn. 3. 6; Ro. 3. 23; Ga.

5. 17; Ep. 2. 1, &c.;—his mortality, Job 7. 10; 14. 5, 7, 10, 12; Ec. 12. 7; Ro. 5. 12; 1 Co. 15. 22;—what is best for him in this world, Ec. 2. 24; 3. 12, 22; 5. 18; 7. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8; 9. 7;—the great business of his life, 12. 13; Am. 4. 12; Lu. 10. 27; Mar. 8. 36; 2 Pe. 1. 10.
- MAN, his frailties, Ps. 39. 5, 11; 62. 9; 78. 39; 103. 14; 144. 4; 146. 3; Ro. 7. 18; 1 Pe. 1. 24.
- , his dignity restored by Christ, 1 Co. 15. 49; Ep. 5. 25, 27; Phil. 3. 21; Col. 3. 4, 10; He. 2. 10; 2 Pe. 1. 4; 1 Jn. 3. 2.
- MANAEN, ma-nā'en [their comforter or leader], an early believer, and acquaintance of Herod, Ac. 13. 1.
- MANAHETHITES, ma-nāh'eth-ites [my lady, my prince of rest], of the posterity of Judah.
- MANASSEH, ma-nās'seh [forgetfulness], the eldest son of Joseph, Ge. 41. 51;—blessed by his grandfather, Jacob, 48. 8-14;—his inheritance, Jos. 13. 29; 17. 1;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 7. 14;—the chief men of the half tribe, 5. 23;—conquered by Paul, king of Assyria, 26.
- , *king of Judah*, succeeds Hezekiah, 2 Ki. 21. 1; 2 Ch. 33. 1;—he was very wicked, and idolatrous, 2-9;—shed much innocent blood, 2 Ki. 21. 16; 24. 4;—was carried to Babylon, 2 Ch. 33. 11;—prayed, was converted, and restored, 13;—dies, 20; 2 Ki. 21. 18.
- MANDRAKES, found by Reuben in the field, uncertain whether they were some kind of pleasant flowers, or citron apples, or a plant usually so called, supposed to remove barrenness, and therefore earnestly sought by Rachel, Ge. 30. 14-16; Ca. 7. 13.
- MANEH, the fiftieth part of a talent, Eze. 45. 12.
- MANGER, the wooden trough in which horses are fed; served for the cradle of Christ, Lu. 2. 7, 12, 16.
- MANIFEST, to make apparent, or clearly visible, as God was in the flesh, 1 Ti. 3. 16;—as Christ did his glory, by his miracles, Jn. 2. 11;—as he will make the counsels of men's hearts, 1 Co. 4. 5.
- MANIFOLD, many in number, great and various, as are the mercies of God, Ne. 9. 19, 27;—his works, Ps. 104. 24;—his wisdom, Ep. 3. 10;—our sins, Am. 5. 12.
- MANNA, the food with which God miraculously fed the Israelites in the wilderness for forty years, and sustained almost *three millions* of men, women, and children!—described, Ex. 16. 14, 15;—regulations respecting the gathering and preparing of it, 16-21;—a double quantity to be gathered on the sixth day, as none fell on Sabbath, 22-30;—an omer of it preserved, Ex. 16. 32;—hidden, promised, Re. 2. 17.
- MANNER, custom, deportment, Ge. 25. 23; 1 Co. 15. 33; He. 10. 25.
- MANOAH, ma-nō'ah [rest, a present], the father of Samson, was of the tribe of Dan. Ju. 13. 2;—entreated the Lord that the angel who appeared to his wife might come again to instruct them, 8;—his prayer answered, and his interview with the angel, 9-21;—his fears quelled by his wife, 22, 23.
- MANSIONS, fixed dwellings, the abodes of the blessed, Jn. 14. 2.
- MAN-SLAUGHTER, killing a person without malice, as in a sudden quarrel, or by accident;—the law respecting it, Ex. 21. 18; Nu. 35. 22; De. 19. 4; Jos. 20. 1.
- MAN-STEALING, laws against it, Ex. 21. 16; De. 24. 7.
- MANTLE, a cloak, Ju. 4. 18; 1 Sa. 28. 14; 1 Ki. 19. 13, 19.
- MAON, mā'on [a dwelling-place, a place of offence], a city of Judah, about fifteen miles south-east of Hebron, and a few miles west from the Dead Sea; here Nabal dwelt, and near which David hid himself, Jos. 15. 55; 1 Sa. 23. 24; 25. 2;—nothing of it remains.
- MAR, to disfigure, Le. 19. 27;—to spoil or render useless, 2 Ki. 3. 19; Je. 13. 7; Mar. 2. 22.
- MARAH, mā'rah [bitterness], a place on the east side of the western gulf of the Red Sea, so named from its bitter waters, Ex. 15. 23.
- MARALAH, mār'a-lah [sleep, a sacrifice of myrrh], a city in the tribe of Zebulun, Jos. 19. 11.
- MARANATHA, mār-an-ā'thah, Syriac term, being a form of cursing among the Jews, meaning *the Lord cometh*, 1 Co. 16. 22.—See ANATHEMA.



THE FRIENDS OF JESUS

MARBLE, a hard stone, of various colours, which takes a fine polish, provided by David for building the temple, 1 Ch. 29. 2;—pillars and pavement of, in Ahasuerus' palace, Es. 1. 6.

MARCHES of the Israelites in the wilderness, from one encampment to another. See **JOURNEYS**.

MARESHAH, mār'e-shah or ma-rē'shah [from the beginning, an inheritance], a city of Judah, about eighteen miles west from Jerusalem, Jos. 15. 44;—near to it Asa routed the Ethiopians, 2 Ch. 14. 9;—it was destroyed at the captivity.

MARINERS, seamen or sailors, the inhabitants of Zidon were, Eze. 27. 8, 9, 27, 29;—those in the ship with Jonah, Jonah 1. 5.

MARISHES, or marshes, miry places, Eze. 47. 11.

MARK, or **MARCUS** [polite, shining], the evangelist, and son of one *Mary* in whose house Peter found the Christians praying for his deliverance from prison, Ac. 12. 12;—accompanies Paul and Barnabas to Antioch, Ac. 12. 25;—his conduct disapproved of by Paul, and left by him on his second progress, 15. 37;—accompanied Barnabas, 39;—sister's son to Barnabas, Col. 4. 10.

MARKETS, the places of selling meat, &c., Mat. 11. 16; 23. 7; Lu. 11. 43; 20. 46.

MARRIAGE, its institution, Ge. 2. 21;—to be contracted between one man and one woman, Le. 18. 18; Mal. 2. 14, 15; Mat. 19. 5, 9; Ro. 7. 2, 3; 1 Co. 7. 2, 12, 14;—is honourable, He. 13. 4;—indissoluble, Mat. 19. 6; 1 Co. 6. 16; Ep. 5. 31;—unlawful ones, Le. 18. 1, &c.;—with strangers forbidden to the Jews, Ezr. 10. 1; Ne. 13. 23;—lawful for all Christians, 1 Co. 7. 38; 1 Ti. 5. 14; He. 13. 4;—when prudent, 1 Ti. 5. 14; 1 Co. 7. 2, 9;—not prudent in time of persecution, 1, 7, 26;—between persons of different religions censured, Ge. 34. 14; De. 7. 3; Jos. 23. 12; 2 Ki. 8. 18; 2 Co. 6. 14;—none in heaven, Mat. 22. 30; Mar. 12. 25; Lu. 20. 35;—attended with feasting, Ge. 29. 22; Mat. 22. 3; Jn. 2. 1;—the happiness of a suitable one, Pr. 12. 4; 18. 22; 19. 14; 31. 10, &c.;—the misery of an unsuitable one, 12. 4; 19. 13; 21. 9, 19; 25. 24; 27. 15;—duties of, see **HUSBANDS** and **WIVES**.

19

MARROW, the fat contained in the hollow of bones, Job 21. 24;—the secret dispositions, thoughts, and designs of the soul, He. 4. 12;—the rich blessing of grace, Ps. 63. 5; Is. 25. 6.

MARS-HILL. See **AREOPAGUS**

MART, a place of public traffic, Is. 23. 3.

MARTHA, mār'tha [stirring up, bitter, provoking, a lady], the sister of Lazarus, too much occupied at the entertainment of Jesus, Lu. 10. 38;—her behaviour at the death of her brother, Jn. 11. 1, 20;—Jesus sups at her house, 12. 2.

MARTYRDOM, suffering death for attachment to Christ and his gospel, the obligation of submitting to it, rather than renounce Christ. Mat. 10. 28, 37; 16. 24; Mar. 8. 34; Lu. 14. 26; Ac. 5. 40; 9. 16; 20. 24; 21. 13; 1 Co. 4. 12; Phi. 1. 29; 1 Ti. 4. 10; 1 Pe. 4. 19; Re. 12. 11;—will be amply rewarded, Mat. 5. 10; Ro. 8. 17; 2 Ti. 1. 12; 2. 12; 1 Pe. 4. 13; Re. 2. 10; 6. 11; 7. 14.

———— of Abel, Ge. 4. 8, with 1 Jn. 3. 12;—of Urijah, Je. 26. 20-23;—the Baptist, Mar. 6. 27;—of Stephen, Ac. 7. 57;—of the apostle James, 12. 2;—of the ancients, He. 11. 13, 36;—of Antipas, Re. 2. 13.

————, sufferings approaching to it, of the apostles, Ac. 5. 40;—of Paul, 13. 50; 14. 19; 16. 23; 2 Co. 6. 4; 11. 23, &c.

MARVEL, to wonder, Ge. 43. 33; Ec. 5. 8; Mat. 8. 10, 27, &c.

MARVELLOUS, wonderful, Job 5. 9; Ps. 17. 7; Jn. 9. 30.

MARY [exalted, bitterness, or mistress of the sea], *the mother of Jesus*, a descendant of the royal house of David, Mat. 1. 6-16;—addressed by the angel Gabriel, and conceives by the almighty agency of the Holy Ghost, Lu. 1. 26-35;—her song, 46-55;—married to Joseph, who had previously espoused her, Mat. 1. 18, 19;—brings forth the Saviour in Bethlehem, Lu. 2. 1-7;—she, with her husband, brought the infant to Jerusalem, to present him to the Lord, 21-24;—she accompanied her husband every year to the passover, 41;—took Jesus with her, when he was twelve years old, 42;—attended him to a marriage, Jn. 2. 1;—inquires

for Jesus when he was teaching, Mat. 12. 46; Mar. 3. 31; Lu. 8. 19;—at his crucifixion, and committed to the care of John, Jn. 19. 25;—with the other disciples after the resurrection of Jesus, Ac. 1. 14.

MARY *Magdalene*, dispossessed of seven devils, Lu. 8. 2;—witnessed Christ's crucifixion afar off, Mat. 27. 56;—attended his burial, 60, 61;—brought spices to embalm his body, Mar. 16. 1;—the first to see Jesus after his resurrection, Mat. 28. 1, 9; Mar. 16. 1, 9; Jn. 20. 14.

—, *the sister of Lazarus*, attends the discourse of Jesus while her sister was busy in preparing to entertain him, Lu. 10. 39;—pours precious ointment on him at the supper in Bethany, Mat. 26. 7; Mar. 14. 3; Jn. 11. 1, 2; 12. 3.

—, *the wife of Cleophas*, the mother of James and Joses, Mar. 15. 40; Jn. 19. 25.

— *the mother of John Mark*, Ac. 12. 12.

MASH, or MESHECH, mē'shek [prolonging, drawing, or hedging in waters], the fourth son of Aram, and grandson of Shem, Ge. 10. 23; 1 Ch. 1. 17.

MASONS, those who work and build in stone, eminently distinguished in their art in the time of David and Solomon, 2 Sa. 5. 11; 2 Ki. 12. 12; 1 Ch. 22. 2; 2 Ch. 24. 12.

MASTERS, their duty to instruct their servants as well as their children, Ge. 18. 19; Jos. 24. 15; Ac. 10. 2;—should select those of upright moral character. Ps. 101. 6, 7;—not to permit them to labour on the Sabbath, Ex. 20. 10;—to use them with tenderness, Le. 25. 43; 46. 53; De. 24. 14; Job 31. 13; Mat. 8. 5; Lu. 7. 2; Col. 4. 1; Ep. 6. 9;—to pay them duly, Le. 19. 12; De. 24. 15; Je. 22. 13; Mal. 3. 5; Ja. 5. 4;—good masters, Abraham, Ge. 18. 19;—Joshua. Jos. 24. 15;—centurion, Lu. 7. 2, 3.

MATRI, mā'tri [rain, prison], one of Saul's progenitors, 1 Sa. 10. 21.

MATRIX, the womb, Ex. 13. 12, 15; 34. 19; Nu. 3. 12; 18. 15.

MATTAN, māt'tan [gift, reins, their death], a priest of Baal, killed before the altar of his false God, 2 Ki. 11. 18; 2 Ch. 23. 17.

MATTHAN, mat'than [the death of them, his gift, expectation], the son of Eleazar,

father of Jacob, and grandfather of Joseph the husband of Mary, Mat. 1. 15, 16.

MATTHEW, māt'h'thū [given, or a reward], called also LEVI, the evangelist, and one of the apostles;—called to attend Jesus, Mat. 9. 9; Mar. 2. 14; Lu. 5. 27;—makes a feast, and introduces many publicans and sinners to Christ, Mat. 9. 10;—numbered with the apostles, 10. 3; Mar. 3. 18; Lu. 6. 15; Ac. 1. 13.

MATTHIAS, māt'h'-ī'as [given, or reward of the Lord], chosen in the place of Judas Iscariot, Ac. 1. 26.

MATTOCK, an iron-toothed instrument, used for digging stones, or grubbing weeds and roots, 1 Sa. 13. 20, 21; 2 Ch. 34. 6; Is. 7. 25.

MAUL, a hammer, Pr. 25. 18.

MAZZAROTH, some one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, or the seven stars, or some other noted constellation, Job 38. 32.

MEADOW, a flat grassy surface, generally flanked by rivers or lakes, Ge. 41. 2.

MEASURE, to compute its quantity, Ex. 26. 2; Mat. 7. 2; Ga. 1. 13.

MEAT-OFFERING, rules concerning it, Le. 2. 1; 6. 14; Nu. 15. 1.

MEATS, clean and unclean, Le. 11. 1; De. 14. 3, &c.;—to Christians, Ac. 15. 29; Ro. 14. 2, 6, 14, 20; 1 Co. 8. 8, 10; 10. 25; Col. 2. 16; 1 Ti. 4. 3.

MEBUNAI, me-bū'nā [a son, building, understanding], one of David's mighty men, 2 Sa. 23. 27.

MEDAD, mē'dad [measuring, or the waters of the beloved], one of the seventy elders chosen by Moses, Nu. 11. 26, 27.

MEDAN, mē'dan [judgment, habit, covering], the third son of Abraham by Keturah, Ge. 25. 2.

MEDDLE, to provoke, interpose, De. 2. 5, 19; 2 Ki. 14. 10; Pr. 20. 19.

MEDDLING with strife, danger of Pr. 26. 17.

MEDEBA, med'e-bah [the waters of grief, or waters springing up], a city of the tribe of Reuben, situated about twenty miles south-east of Heshbon, Jos. 13. 16;

—afterwards it was taken by the Moabites, Is. 15. 2;—its ruins are seen.

MEDES, mē'ds [measure, abounding, or a garment], the inhabitants of Media, destined to conquer Babylon, Is. 21. 2.

MEDIA, mē'di-a [the same as Medes], the large country of the Medes, bounded, on the north by part of the Caspian Sea; on the south by Persia, Susiana, and Assyria; on the east by Parthia and Hyrcania; and on the west by Armenia Major;—it was partly into this country that Shalmaneser carried the ten tribes captive, 2 Ki. 17. 6; 18. 11; Is. 13. 17, 18; 21. 2, 3; Je. 25. 25.

MEDIATOR, one who interposes between two parties at variance, to effect their reconciliation, 1 Sa. 2. 25; Job. 9. 33;—Christ the only one between God and man, 1 Ti. 2. 5; He. 8. 6; 9. 15; 12. 24.

MEDICINE, what tends to remove or prevent diseases either of body or soul, Pr. 17. 22; Je. 30. 13; 46. 11;—leaves of certain trees to become such, Eze. 47. 12; Re. 22. 2.

MEDITATION, fixed and deep thought on religious subjects, the duty and benefit of it, Ge. 24. 63; Ps. 1. 2; 4. 4; 77. 12; 107. 43; 119. 15, 78, 97, 148; 143. 5; Pr. 4. 26.

MEEKNESS, a mild and winning sweetness of temper not easily ruffled by ill treatment, or provoked to resentment;—*is manifested*, by studying not to give just ground of offence to others, Ac. 24. 16; 1 Co. 10. 32;—by calmness under provocations, Lu. 21. 19; Tit. 1. 7;—by a forgiving and pacific disposition, Mat. 5. 44; Ro. 12. 18; 2 Ti. 2. 22;—by docility in receiving, and promptitude in obeying the word of God, Ja. 1. 21, 22;—by resignation to the will of God, under trials, 1 Sa. 3. 18; Ps. 39. 9; Job. 1. 21;—is produced by the Holy Spirit, Ga. 5. 22, 23.

—, *excellency and advantages of*, it is observing what God has required, Mat. 11. 29; Ga. 6. 1; Ep. 4. 1, 2; 1 Ti. 6. 11; 2 Ti. 2. 25;—a noble victory over corrupt nature, Pr. 16. 32; 19. 11;—is a characteristic of true wisdom, Ja. 3. 17;—an ornament to our nature, 1 Pe. 3. 4;—productive of much happiness both to its possessor, and those about him, Is. 29. 19; Mat. 11. 29;—has many promises an-

nexed to it, Ps. 22. 26; 25. 9; 37. 11; 147. 6; 149. 4; Pr. 3. 34; Is. 29. 19; 57. 15; 66. 2; Mat. 5. 5; 11. 29; Col. 3. 12; Ja. 3. 13.

MEEKNESS, *to obtain, and to cultivate it*, we ought to consider that it is enjoined by God, Zep. 2. 3; Col. 3. 12; 1 Ti. 6. 11;—attended with many advantages (*see above*);—to guard against the contrary temper of mind, Ep. 4. 31; Col. 3. 8, 13, 14;—earnestly to pray for it, Zep. 2. 3; Mat. 7. 7;—and often to meditate on the examples of it in good men, but especially in Christ. *See next article.*

—, *examples*, of Abraham to Lot, Ge. 13. 8;—of Moses, Nu. 12. 3;—of Micajah to the prophet Zedekiah, 1 Ki. 22. 24;—of Jeremiah, Je. 26. 14;—of Jesus, Is. 53. 7; Mat. 11. 29; Jn. 18. 19, &c.

MEGIDDO, me gid'do [declaring of a message, an apple, or the chosen fruit], a city of the tribe of Manasseh, on the west of Jordan, and said to have been about 44 miles north of Jerusalem, Jos. 17. 11; Ju. 1. 27;—near to it Jabin's army was routed by Deborah and Barak, Ju. 5. 19;—here, too, Pharaoh-Necho defeated and mortally wounded good king Josiah, 2 Ki. 23. 29, 30;—it is not found.

MEHETABEL, me-hēt'a-bel [how good is God, or God doing well], wife of Hadad, a king of Edom, 1 Ch. 1. 50.

MEHUJAEI, me-hū'ja-el [proclaiming God, or smitten of God], a grandson of Enoch, Ge. 4. 18.

MEHUMAN, me-hū'man [making an uproar, a multitude], an officer of Ahasuerus, Es. 1. 10.

MEJARKON, me-jär'kon [the waters of Jordan], a city of Dan, near the brook called the Waters of Jarkon, and about 24 miles west of Jerusalem, Jos. 19. 46.

MEKONAH, me-kō'nah or mēk'o-nah [a foot of a pillar, or provision] a city of Judah, Ne. 11. 28.

MELCHI, mēl'ki [my king, or my counsel], an ancestor of Joseph, Lu. 3. 28.

MELCHIAH, mel-kī'ah [God is my king], son of Pashur the priest, Ne. 11. 12; Je. 38. 1.

MELCHIZEDEC, mel-kiz'ze-dek [king of righteousness], king of Salem, and priest of the Most High God, blesses

- Abraham, Ge. 14. 18;—a type of Jesus, He. 5. 6; 7. 1, 15;—Abraham said to have paid tithes to him, 7. 2.
- MELECH**, mē'lek [a king or counsellor], a descendant of king Saul, 1 Ch. 8. 35.
- MELITA**, me-li'tah, or mēl'i-ta [flowing with honey], now called *Malta*, an island in the Mediterranean sea, 18 miles long, and 12 broad;—on the coast of which Paul was shipwrecked, Ac. 28. 1, &c. It is now under the British government; and the inhabitants are about 80,000, for the most part R. Catholics, excessively ignorant.
- MELODY**, sweet musical sounds, Am. 5. 23;—of the *heart* ought to accompany the voice, in praise to God, Ep. 5. 19.
- MELONS**, herbaceous, climbing, or trailing plants, which produce a fruit the richest and most highly flavoured of all the fleshy fruits;—the Israelites lusted after those of Egypt, Nu. 11. 5.
- MELTED**, made or become liquid, Ex. 16. 21; Ju. 5. 5;—applied to the heart as denoting loss of courage, Jos. 5. 1;—from distress, Ps. 22. 14.
- MEMBERS**, parts of the body, Ps. 139. 16; Mat. 5. 29; Ja. 3. 6.
- MEMORIAL**, that which hands down or preserves the memory of a person or event; as, the names of God, Ex. 3. 15;—the day of the passover, 12. 14;—the record of a victory, 17. 14, &c.
- MEMORY**, the power of retaining or recollecting things past, 1 Co. 15. 2;—memorial, name, report, Pr. 10. 7; Is. 26. 14.
- MEMPHIS**, mēm'fis [from the mouth, a cover or overwelmer], a large and celebrated city of Egypt, situated on the west side of the river Nile, about 20 miles south of Cairo, and on the south-west of which stands the renowned *pyramids*: many of the Jews who fled hither from the Assyrians, were buried about it, Ho. 9. 6;—it was destroyed by the Saracens; and Cairo was built.
- MENAHEM**, mēn'a-hem [their comforter, or leader], the son of Gadi, cut off Shalhum, and seized the crown of Israel, 2 Ki. 15. 14;—laid waste Tiphshah, for refusing to acknowledge him king, purchased, at a 1000 talents of silver, the friendship of the king of Assyria, 19;—reigned ten years, and dies, 17, 21, 22.
- MENSTRUOUS**, monthly flux, or what is defiled by it, Is. 30. 22; La. 1. 17; Eze. 18. 6.
- MEONOTHAI**, me-on'o-thā, a son of Othniel, 1 Ch. 4. 14.
- MEPIAATH**, me-fā'ath, or mēf'a-ath [an appearance of waters, or the force of waters], a city of Reuben, east of Nebo, and 6 miles south-west of Medeba, Jos. 13. 18; 21. 37.
- MEPHIBOSHETH**, me-fib'o-sheth [reproach from my mouth], a son of king Saul by Rizpah, 2 Sa. 21. 8, 9;—another of the same name the son of Jonathan, received by David, 2 Sa. 9. 6;—falsely accused by Ziba, 16. 1;—excuses himself, 19. 24.
- MERAB**, mē'rab [fighting, chiding, multiplying], the eldest daughter of Saul, who promised her in marriage to David, but gave her to another, 1 Sa. 14. 49; 18. 17, 19.
- MERAIOTH**, me-rā'yoth [bitterness, rebellious, changing], a son of Ahitub, Ne. 11. 11; 12. 15.—also a son of Zerariah, 1 Ch. 6. 6.
- MERARI**, me-rā'rī or mēr'a-rī [bitter, stirred up, provoked], the third son of Levi, 1 Ch. 6. 1, 16; Ge. 46. 11.
- MERATHAIM**, mēr-a-thā'im, a province of Chaldea, on both sides of the Tigris, Je. 50. 21; Eze. 23. 23.
- MERCHANDISE**, trade, commerce, De. 21. 14; Mat. 22. 5; 2 Pe. 2. 3; Re. 18. 11.
- MERCHANTS**, those of Midian, and other parts of Arabia, were the most ancient, Ge. 37. 27;—those of Nineveh and Jerusalem, numerous and wealthy, Na. 3. 16; Eze. 17. 4.
- MERCURIUS**, mer-kū'rī-us, or **MERCURY** [of merchandise], one of the fabulous heathen gods, Ac. 14. 12.
- MERCY**, clemency, affectionate pity, Ge. 24. 27; Pr. 14. 21; Ge. 6. 23; Ho. 4. 1.
- OF GOD, his compassion to the miserable, Ex. 20. 6; 34. 6; 2 Sa. 24. 14; Ps. 57. 10; 86. 5; 100. 5; 103. 8; 119. 64; Is. 1. 18; 1 Pe. 1. 3;—it is *tender*, Ps. 25. 6; 40. 11; 79. 8; 103. 4;—*rich*, Ep. 2. 4;—*abundant*, 1 Pe. 1. 3;—*free*, Ex. 33. 19; Ro. 9. 18; Tit. 3. 5;—*manifest*, Ne. 9. 27;

La. 3. 32;—*filling the earth*, Ps. 119. 64; 145. 9;—*everlasting*, Ps. 100. 5; 103. 17; 138. 8. Character of parties toward whom it is exercised, 1 Ki. 8. 23; Ps. 103. 17; Pr. 28. 13; Is. 49. 13; 54. 7; 55. 7; Je. 3. 12; Joel 2. 13.

MERCY, the duty of man, Pr. 3. 3; Zec. 7. 9; Lu. 6. 36; 10. 30, &c.; Ro. 12. 8; Col. 3. 12; Ja. 3. 17;—the reward of it, Ps. 37. 26; 112. 4, &c.; Pr. 3. 3, 4; 11. 17; 16. 6; 21. 21; Is. 58. 6; Mat. 5. 7; Lu. 6. 35; Ja. 2. 13.

MERCY-SEAT, or *Propitiatory*, the covering or lid of the ark of the covenant, or holy chest, which contained the tables of the law, and over which the cherubim were placed, and the Shekinah resided; and from which God mercifully spake to his people, Ex. 25. 17, 20, 22; 26. 34; 37. 6; Le. 16. 13; 1 Ch. 28. 11.

MERIBBAAL, me-rib'ba'al [rebellion, or fighting against Baal], son of Jonathan, also called Mephibosheth, 1 Ch. 8. 34.

MERODACH, me-rō'dak [bitter contention], MERODACH-BALADAN, or BERODACH BALADAN, son of Baladan king of Babylon, sent to congratulate Hezekiah on his recovery, 2 Ki. 20. 12; Is. 39. 1;—his image was worshipped, Je. 50. 2.

MEROM, mē'rom [heights], or SAMECHON the northern lake supplied by the Jordan. It lies near mount Hermon. It is about 2 miles broad, and 4 miles long;—near it Jabin and other kings met, to fight Joshua, Jos. 11. 5.

MERONOTHITE, me-ron'o-thite [my singing, rejoicing, bearing rule], a repairer of the walls of Jerusalem, Ne. 3. 7; another 1 Ch. 27. 30.

MEROZ, mē'roz [secret or leanness], a city or place near the brook Kishon, whose inhabitants refused to assist their brethren, when they fought against Jabin, and therefore were anathematized, Ju. 5. 23.

MESHA, mē'shah [a burden, a taking, or salvation], the king of the Moabites, tributary to the king of Israel, 2 Ki. 3. 4;—revolted, 5;—overcome in war, and in rage sacrificed his eldest son, 24-27.

MESHACH, mé'shak [prolonging, drawing, hedging in waters], the Chaldean name given Michael, one of the Hebrew youths who were Daniel's companions, Da. 1. 7.

MESHECH, mē'shek [same as Meshach], the sixth son of Japheth, Ge. 10. 2.

MESHELEMLIAH, mēsh-el-e-mi'ah [the peace, the perfection, or the recompensing of the Lord], the father of Zechariah, 1 Ch. 9. 21.

MESHEZABEEL, mēsh-ēz'a-be-el [God taking away, or the salvation of God], Ne. 3. 4.

MESHULLAM, me-shul'lam [peaceable, perfect, their parables], one who returned from the Babylonish captivity, Ne. 3. 4, 30; 10. 20.

MESOPOTAMIA, mēs-o-po-tā'mi-a [middle of rivers or waters], a province situated between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, called by the Hebrews *Padan-aram*, Ge. 28. 2;—here were situated Eden, Shinar, and Babylon; and here Abraham, Nahor, Sarah, Rebekah, Leah, Rachel, and all the children of Jacob, save Benjamin, were born, Ge. 11. 31; 29; 30; Ne. 9. 7; Ac. 7. 2;—from it came Balaam to curse Israel, De. 23. 4;—persons from it were present at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, Ac. 2. 9. The population is several millions,—great numbers of them are idolaters,—a few are still Christians, though wofully corrupted,—and the Turks are their oppressors.

MESS, a share of meat at table, Ge. 43. 34.

MESSAGE, an errand,—an awful one to Eglon, Ju. 3. 20;—the revelation of God's will so called, 1 Jn. 1. 5.

MESSENGER of the covenant, Christ so called, Mal. 3. 1.

MESSIAH [anointed], a Hebrew word, of the same import with *Christ* in Greek;—prophecies relating to him, and the glories of his reign, Is. 2. 2; 9. 6, &c.; 11. 1, &c.; 12; 32. 1, &c.; Je. 23. 5; 33. 15; Eze. 34. 23; Da. 2. 44; 7. 27; Am. 9. 11; Mi. 4. 1;—5. 2, &c.; Zec. 3. 8; 6. 12; 9. 9; Mal. 3. 1;—to be cut off, Da. 9. 26;—mourning for him, Zec. 12. 10;—expected by the Jews at the time of our Saviour, Mar. 15. 43; Lu. 2. 38; Jn. 4. 25; 10. 24; 11. 27. See PROPHECIES, CHRIST, JESUS.

METE, measure, Ex. 16. 18; Ps. 60. 6; 108. 7; Mat. 7. 2; Mar. 4. 24; Lu. 6. 38.

METHEG-AMMAH, mē'theg-ām'mah [the

bridle of bondage], was either Gath, or some other city near it;—it was taken from the Philistines by David, 2 Sa. 8. 1.

METHUSELAH, me-thū'se-lah [his death produces, or at his death shall break out, viz., the flood], the son of Enoch, Ge. 5. 21;—father of Lamech, 25;—died at the age of 969 years, and was the oldest of whom we read, 27;—agreeably to the import of his name, the flood commenced that very year in which he died, A. M. 1656.

MEUNIM, me-eū'nim [dwelling places, afflicted, answering], one of the order of Nethinims, Ne. 7. 52.

MIAMIN, mi-ā'min [the right hand, or preparing waters], a returned captive, Ezr. 10. 25; Ne. 12. 5.

MICAH, mī'kah [poor, humble, stricken], one of the minor prophets, who began to utter his predictions about 750 years before Christ, Mi. 1. 1;—he continued prophesying about 50 years, in the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, Je. 26. 18.

——, an Ephraimite, the son of a rich and superstitious widow, Ju. 17. 1, &c.; robbed of his gods by the Danites, 28. 18.

MICAIAH, mi-kā'yah [who is like the Lord, the poverty, or smiting of the Lord], a prophet of the Lord in the days of Ahab, who hated him for his faithfulness, 1 Ki. 22. 8;—foretells the death of Ahab, and the defeat of Israel, 17-28.

——, the mother of Abijah, 2 Ch. 13. 2;—the son of Gemariah, who informed the princess of Judah that Baruch had read to the people Jeremiah's prophecies, Je. 34. 11.

MICHAEL, mī'ka-el [who is like God?], an arch-angel, or the chief of the angelic princes, Da. 10. 13; 12. 1;—his contention with the devil, Jude 9;—fights against the dragon, Re. 12. 7.

MICHAL, mī'kal [who has all, perfect, all water], the daughter of Saul, married to David, 1 Sa. 18. 20;—saves his life by a stratagem, 19. 12;—given to Phalti, 25. 44;—brought back to David, 2 Sa. 3. 13;

despises him for dancing before the ark, 6. 16, 20.

MICHMASH, mik'mash [a smiter, a poor man, taken away], a city of Benjamin, about 9 miles north-east from Jerusalem near to which Jonathan and his armour-bearer began a noted defeat of the Philistines, 1 Sa. 13. 5; 14. 1, &c.;—it was rebuilt after the captivity, Ne. 11. 31;—it was destroyed by the Saracens.

MICHMETHAH, mik'me-thah [the gift or death of a striker], a city on the borders between Ephraim and Manasseh, Jos. 16. 6; 17. 7.

MIDDLEMOST, in the midst, Eze. 42. 5.

MIDIAN, mid'i-an [judgment, habit, covering], the fourth son of Abraham by Keturah, Ge. 25. 2;—he was the father of the Midianites, 37. 28; he gave name to the land of Midian, into which Moses fled, and where Jethro, his father-in-law, resided, Ex. 2. 15, 16; 18. 1.

MIDIANITES, to be vexed for enticing the Israelites to the worship of Baal-peor, Nu. 25. 17;—defeated, 31. 1;—offering after the victory over them, Nu. 31. 48;—oppress the Israelites, Ju. 6. 1;—conquered by Gideon, 7. 16; 8. 17, 28.

MIDNIGHT, Ex. 11. 4; 12. 29; Mat. 25. 6.

MIDWIVES, their laudable behaviour in Egypt, Ex. 1. 15;—God's kindness to them, 20, 21.

MIGDAL-EL, mig'dāl-el [the tower of God], a city of Naphtali, a few miles west of the waters of Merom, Jos. 19. 38.

MIGDAL-GAD, mig'dāl-gād [a happy tower, a tower compassed about], a city of Judah, about nine miles north of Hebron, Jos. 15. 37.

MIGDOL, mig'dol [a tower, or greatness], a place on the west coast of the Red Sea, near to which the Hebrews encamped before they passed through it, Ex. 14. 2;—here Johanan and his associates in rebellion took up their abode, Je. 44. 1.

MIGHTILY, powerfully, De. 6. 3; Ac. 18. 28; 19. 20; Col. 1. 29.

MILCAH, mil'kah [a queen, woman of counsel], daughter of Haran and Nahor's

- wife, Ge. 11. 29; 22. 20;—also the name of one of Zelophehad's daughters, Nu. 26. 33.
- MILCOM**, mil'kom. See **MOLECH**.
- MILDEW**, a destructive dew, which spots and corrodes plants, De. 28. 22; Am. 4. 9; Hag. 2. 17.
- MILE**, the Roman mile is 1611 yards, that is, 149 yards less than our mile, Mat. 5. 41.
- MILETUM**, mi-lè'tum [red kernels], a place in the island Crete, where Paul left Trophimus sick, 2 Ti. 4. 20.
- MILETUS**, mi-lè'tus [red kernels], a seaport city in Asia Minor, in the province of Caria, and about thirty-six miles south of Ephesus,—Paul's arrival at, and address to the elders of Ephesus there, Ac. 20. 15-17. Since the ravages of the Saracens, it fell into ruins; and now it has only a few cottages for shepherds.
- MILK**, the land of Canaan flowed with, or was rich in pasture, Jos. 5. 6;—*figuratively*, the elementary, or most simple parts of instruction, 1 Co. 3. 2; He. 5. 12;—that which is *sincere*, is pure and unadulterated truth, 1 Pe. 2. 2.
- MILLENNIUM**, the thousand years during which Christ shall reign gloriously in his church, Re. 20. 1-8.
- MILLET**, a coarse grain, given to cattle, but seldom used by men, except in times of great scarcity, Eze. 4. 9.
- MILLION**, ten hundred thousand, Ge. 24. 60.
- MILLO**, mil'lo [fulness, a filling], a noted person, whose family assisted the Shechemites in making Abimelech king, Ju. 9. 6;—a noted house in Jerusalem, 2 Sa. 5. 9; 1 Ki. 9. 15, 24; 2 Ki. 12. 20.
- MILLS**, **MILLSTONES**, were anciently small, about the size of a common grindstone, and easily turned by the hand; and in which corn was ground by women and slaves, De. 24. 6; Ju. 16. 21; Is. 47. 2; Je. 25. 10; Mat. 24. 41.
- MINCING**, walking with proud and affected gait, Is. 3. 16.
- MIND**, a *carнал*, or fleshy and unrenewed, Ro. 8. 6, 7; Col. 2. 18;—a *spiritual*, or renewed and heavenly, Ro. 8. 6;—a *double*, or deceitful and inconstant, Ja. 1. 8;—a *reprobate*, one given up of God, Ro. 1. 28.
- MINGLED**, mixed, Ex. 9. 24; Mat. 27. 34; Mar. 15. 23; Re. 8. 7.
- MINIAMIN**, min-ni'a-min [right hand, preparing waters], one of the high-priests, Ne. 12. 17, 41.
- MINISTER**, a servant, Christ so called, Ro. 15. 8; He. 8. 2;—angels, Ps. 104. 4;—those who preach the gospel, and dispense the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper, 1 Co. 3. 5;—magistrates, Ro. 13. 4, 6.
- MINISTERS**, of the gospel of Christ, are styled *pastors*, Ep. 4. 11;—*teachers*, 1 Co. 12. 28;—*labourers*, Mat. 9. 38; 1 Co. 3. 9;—*workers*, 2 Co. 6. 1;—*stewards*, 1 Co. 4. 1, 2; 1 Pe. 4. 10;—*watchmen*, Is. 52. 8; Ep. 6. 18;—*bishops*, or overseers, 1 Ti. 3. 1; Tit. 1. 7;—*rulers*, 1 Ti. 5. 17;—*preachers*, 2. 7; 2 Ti. 1. 11;—*elders*, or presbyters, Tit. 1. 5; 1 Pe. 5. 1;—*servants*, 2 Ti. 2. 24; 2 Pe. 1. 1;—*angels*, signifying messengers, or persons sent, Re. 2. 1, 8, 12, 18; 3. 1, 7, 14.
- , the qualifications which they ought to possess, 1 Ti. 3. 1-8. Tit. 1. 6-9;—*holy and pure*, Le. 21. 6; Is. 52. 11; 1 Ti. 3. 9;—*patient*, 2 Co. 6. 4; 2 Ti. 2. 24;—*humble*, Ac. 20. 19;—*disinterested*, 2 Co. 12. 14; 1 Th. 2. 6;—*affectionate*, Phi. 1. 7; 1 Th. 2. 8, 11.
- , in what light to be considered, 1 Co. 4. 1; 2 Co. 5. 20; 6. 1;—to have a regular call from Christ and his church, Jn. 10. 1; Ac. 1. 15-26; 14. 23; 26. 16; 1 Ti. 4. 14; Tit. 1. 5; He. 5. 4.
- , *their duty*, diligent in studying, preaching, &c., Ro. 12. 7; 1 Co. 9. 16; Phi. 1. 20; Col. 4. 4; 1 Ti. 4. 6, 13; 5. 17; 2 Pe. 1. 12;—*strive to edify*, Je. 3. 15; Jn. 21. 15-17; Ac. 20. 28; 2 Co. 12. 19; 1 Pe. 5. 2;—*preach with boldness*, Is. 58. 1; Eze. 2. 6; Mat. 10. 27, 28; Ac. 4. 19, 31; 5. 29; Ep. 6. 19;—*without reserve*, Ac. 5. 20; 20. 20, 27; Ro. 15. 19;—*in purity*, 2 Co. 2. 17; 4. 2; 2 Ti. 2. 15; Tit. 1. 9; much in prayer, Ac. 6. 4; Ep. 1. 15-20; 3. 14-19;—*reprove, if necessary*, 1 Th. 2. 2; 1 Ti. 5. 20; 2 Ti. 4. 2; Tit. 1. 13; 2. 15;—*guard men from sin*, 1 Co. 4. 2; 1 Th. 2. 11; 1 Ti. 4. 6; He. 13. 17;—*set good examples*, Mat. 23. 3; Ro. 2. 21; 2 Co. 6. 4; 1 Th. 2. 10; 2 Th. 3. 7; 1 Ti. 6. 11; Tit. 2. 7; 1 Pe. 5. 3.—*peaceable and patient*, 1

Co. 9. 19; 2 Co. 6. 3; 1 Ti. 3. 3; 2 Ti. 2. 24; Tit. 1. 7;—not worldly minded, 1 Co. 10. 33; 1 Ti. 3. 3; 2 Ti. 2. 4; Tit. 1. 7; 1 Pe. 5. 2;—how to behave to those who oppose them, Mat. 10. 14; Lu. 9. 5; 10. 11; Ac. 18. 6; Ga. 6. 1; 2 Ti. 2. 25.

MINISTERS, ought to be treated with respect, Mat. 10. 40; Lu. 10. 16; Jn. 13. 20; 1 Co. 16. 10, 16; Phi. 2. 29; 1 Th. 4. 8; 5. 12; 1 Ti. 5. 17; He. 13. 7, 17;—entitled to a maintenance, Mat. 10. 10; Lu. 10. 7; 1 Co. 9. 7; Ga. 6. 6; 1 Th. 2. 6; 2 Th. 3. 9; 1 Ti. 5. 18; 2 Ti. 2. 6;—to be much prayed for, Ep. 6. 18, 19; Col. 4. 3; 1 Th. 5. 25; 2 Th. 3. 1.

MINNI, min'ni [provision, a gift, number], thought to be the same with Minias, an ancient province of Armenia, Je. 51. 27.

MINNITH, min'nith [same as Minni], a city about four miles north-east of Heshbon, which belonged to the Ammonites when Jephthah made war against them, Ju. 11. 33;—famed for its fine wheat, Eze. 27. 17;—not even its ruins are found.

MINSTREL, a musician or piper, 2 Ki. 3. 15; Mat. 9. 23.

MINT, a well-known herb, of which the Pharisees paid tithes though not required by the law, Mat. 23. 23.

MIRACLES, wonderful effects, above human or natural power, performed in attestation of Divine truth, and therefore the proper evidence of a Divine mission, Ex. 4. 2; Jos. 2. 10; 5. 1; 1 Ki. 18. 24; Jn. 5. 36; 10. 25; Ac. 16. 25;—the *reality* of those wrought by Christ, and by prophets and apostles, proved by their *number* and *variety*;—their being performed *publicly*, and not in a corner;—before *enemies* as well as friends;—*instantaneously*, and not by slow degrees;—*independent* of all second causes;—were such as *all men could examine* and judge of;—and all served an *important end*, worthy of a Divine author; viz., to establish Divine truth. For the illustration of these, see the following articles.

—, wrought by *Moses* and *Aaron*;—their rod became a serpent, and swallowed the rods of the magicians, Ex. 7. 10, 12;—turned the waters of the Nile into blood, 20;—covered the land of Egypt with frogs, 8. 6;—caused the dust of the

land to become lice, 17;—brought grievous swarms of flies, 24;—a murrain, or death of cattle, 9. 3;—boils and blains on man and beast, 10;—grievous thunder, lightning, and hail, 23;—locusts over the land, 10. 12;—palpable and awful darkness, 21;—divided the Red Sea, 14. 21;—sweetened the bitter waters of Marah, 15. 25;—brought water for all the congregation out of the rock at Rephidim, 17. 6;—obtained victory for Israel over Amalek, by holding up Moses' hand, with the rod of God, 9-13; &c.

MIRACLES, in feeding the Israelites by manna. See MANNA.

—, by *Joshua*;—when Jordan overflowed its banks, it parted, and allowed the Israelites to pass over dry, Jos. 3. 14-17;—the walls of Jericho fell down flat, when he taught the Israelites to shout, 6. 8-21;—at his word the sun and moon stood still, 10. 12.

—, wrought by *Elijah*;—caused the widow of Zarephath's barrel of meal not to waste, 1 Ki. 17. 14-16;—raised to life the widow's son, 21-23;—obtained fire from heaven to consume the sacrifice, 18. 30-38;—obtained rain, after a long drought of three years and a half, 41-45;—twice brought fire from heaven, which consumed each time a captain and fifty men of Ahaziah, 2 Ki. 1. 10, 12;—divided Jordan, 2. 8.

—, wrought by *Elisha*;—divided Jordan, 2 Ki. 2. 14;—healed the waters at Jericho 21. 22;—obtained a large supply of water, 3. 16-20;—multiplied the widow's oil, 4. 3-6;—raised to life the son of the Shunamite, 32-35;—prevented the fatal effects of poison, 40, 41;—fed a hundred men with a few loaves, 42-44;—cured Naaman's leprosy, 5. 10, 14;—inflicted the leprosy on Gehazi, for his sin, 27;—caused iron to swim, 6. 6;—smote the army of the king of Syria with blindness, 18;—man revived by touching Elisha's bones, 2 Ki. 13. 21.

—, *Daniel*, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, were cast into a burning fiery furnace, but unhurt, Da. 3. 19-26; Daniel cast into a den of lions, was preserved, 6. 10-24.

—, *Jonah* fled from God's command; was cast into the sea, and was

preserved three days and three nights; and was restored, and obliged to perform his commission, Jonah 1. 1-10; 2. 1-4.

MIRACLES, performed by *Christ*;—turned water into wine, Jn. 2. 7;—healed a nobleman's son at Capernaum, 4. 50;—passed unseen through the multitude, Lu. 4. 30;—gives a miraculous draught of fishes, 5. 4;—cured a demoniac, Mar. 1. 25; Lu. 4. 33;—healed Peter's wife's mother, Mat. 8. 15; Mar. 1. 29; Lu. 4. 38;—cured multitudes, Mat. 4. 24; Mar. 1. 34;—cleansed a leper, Mat. 8. 3; Mar. 1. 40; Lu. 5. 12;—healed the paralytic let down in a bed, Mat. 9. 6; Mar. 2. 3; Lu. 5. 18;—the impotent man at Bethesda, Jn. 5. 5-9;—the withered hand, on the Sabbath, Mat. 12. 10; Mar. 3. 1; Lu. 6. 6;—cured a great number, Mar. 3. 10; Lu. 6. 17;—the centurion's servant, Mat. 8. 5; Lu. 7. 1;—raised to life the widow's son, at Nain, 7-15;—healed a demoniac, Mat. 9. 32; Lu. 11. 14;—stilled the tempest, Mat. 8. 24; Mar. 4. 37; Lu. 8. 23;—cast out a legion of devils, Mat. 8. 28; Mar. 5. 2; Lu. 8. 26;—healed a woman of a bloody issue, Mat. 9. 20; Mar. 5. 25; Lu. 8. 43;—raised the daughter of Jairus, Mat. 9. 18; Mar. 5. 22; Lu. 8. 41;—gave sight to two blind men, Mat. 9. 27;—cured a dumb demoniac, 32; Lu. 11. 14;—gave power to the apostles to heal, Mat. 10. 1; Mar. 3. 15; 6. 7; Lu. 9. 1;—healed many, Mat. 14. 14; Lu. 9. 11;—fed five thousand, with five loaves and two fishes, Mat. 14. 17; Mar. 6. 35; Lu. 9. 12; Jn. 6. 5;—walked on the sea, Mat. 14. 26; Mar. 6. 48;—healed the daughter of the Syro-Phœnician woman, Mat. 15. 22; Mar. 7. 24;—one who was deaf and dumb, 32;—healed multitudes, Mat. 15. 30;—fed four thousand with seven loaves and a few fishes, 34; Mar. 8. 5;—cured a blind man, Mar. 8. 22;—a deaf and dumb demoniac, Mat. 17. 14; Mar. 9. 14; Lu. 9. 37;—causes a fish to bring the tribute money, Mat. 17. 27;—gives sight to a man born blind, Jn. 9. 6, 7;—healed a woman who had been diseased 18 years, Lu. 13. 11;—cured the dropsy on the Sabbath, 14. 2;—cleansed ten lepers, 17. 12;—raised Lazarus from the grave, Jn. 11. 44;—cured blind Bartimeus, Mat. 20. 30; Mar. 10. 46; Lu. 18. 35;—withered the barren fig tree, Mat. 21. 19;

Mar. 11. 13;—restored the ear of Malchus, Lu. 22. 51;—caused a miraculous draught of fishes after his resurrection, Jn. 21. 6.

MIRACLES, wrought by the *Apostles* in the name of Christ;—Peter healed a lame man, Ac. 3. 6;—many signs and wonders wrought by the apostles, 5. 2;—the Holy Ghost communicated by Peter and John, 8. 14-17;—Eneas made whole, 9. 34;—Dorcas restored to life, 9. 40;—Paul heals a cripple at Lystra, 14. 8-10;—casteth out a spirit of divination from a damsel, 16. 16;—the Holy Ghost given by the imposition of hands, 19. 6;—restored Eutychus to life, 20. 10-12;—healed the father of Publius, and many others, 28. 8, 9.

—, pretensions to them in proof of idolatry not to be regarded; De. 13. 1;—delusive ones foretold, Mat. 24. 24; 2 Th. 2. 9; Re. 13. 13; 16. 14; 19. 20.

MIRIAM, mir' i-am [the same as Mary], the sister of Moses and Aaron, leads the song after the passage through the Red Sea, Ex. 15. 20;—her punishment for complaining of Moses, Nu. 12. 14;—her death, 20. 1.

MIRTH, unseasonable, reproved, Pr. 14. 13; 25. 20; Ec. 2. 2; 7. 2;—sometimes allowable, 3. 4. See JOY.

MISCARRYING, abortive, Ho. 9. 14.

MISCHIEF, hurt or injury, falls upon the contrivers of it, Ps. 7. 14; 9. 15; 52. 1; 57. 6; 64. 8; Pr. 4. 16; 26. 27; Ec. 10. 8; Is. 33. 1.

—, or violence, complained of and censured, Ps. 140. 1, &c.; Pr. 10. 23. 14. 17; 21. 10.

MISERABLE, unhappy, Job 16. 2; 1 Co. 15. 19; Re. 3. 17.

MISHAEL, mī-shā'el [who is asked for, God takes away], the name of several persons, Ex. 6. 22; Ne. 8. 4; Da. 1. 6.

MISREPHOTH-MAIM, mis're-foth-mā'im [burning, hot waters], a place on the sea-coast, a few miles north of Sidon;—here was either hot baths, or a glass-work, and where Joshua pursued Jabin, Jos. 11. 8.

MIST, a moist and dusky vapour, Ge. 2. 6;—blindness, Ac. 13. 11;—inextricable gloom, 2 Pe. 2. 17.

MITE, a small brass coin, in value the one-third of a farthing English, Lu. 12. 59; 21. 2;—and the one half of the Roman *quadrans*, translated farthing, Mar. 12. 42.

MITHREDATH, mith're-dath [assailing, breaking the law], one who opposed the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, Ezr. 4. 7.

MITRE, a kind of turban or crown for the high-priests, Ex. 28. 36; 39. 30.

MITYLENE, mit-i-lē'ne [cleanliness, the wiping of the wine press], the chief city of the island of Lesbos, about 8 miles from the continent of Asia Minor;—through it Paul passed in his way from Corinth, Ac. 20. 14. The island has about 25,000 inhabitants, the half of them are Greek Christians, and the rest are Turks.

MIXED, joined, Ex. 12. 38; Ne. 13. 3; Ho. 7. 1; He. 4. 2.

MIXTURES in seed and cattle to be avoided, De. 22. 9, &c.

MIZPAH, miz'pah [a watch, tower, or judgment], or MIZPEH, a city of the tribe of Judah, about 18 miles west of Jerusalem, Jos. 15. 38; it seems to have been given to the Benjamites, 18. 26;—here Samuel dwelt, 1 Sa. 7. 5;—here he anointed Saul to be king, 10. 17;—not a vestige of it is found.

——, a city of the tribe of Gad, and in the mountains of Gilead, near mount Hermon, where Jacob and Laban made a covenant, Ge. 31. 49;—here Jephtha resided, Ju. 11. 11, 29, 34;—it has been erased.

MIZRAIM, miz-rā'im [tribulations], the son of Ham, Ge. 10. 6, 13.

MNASON, nā'son [a diligent seeker, a rememberer], an aged disciple of Christ, a native of Cyprus, Ac. 21. 16.

MOAB, mō'ab [of the father], the son of Lot by his eldest daughter, and the father of the Moabites, Ge. 19. 37;—an ancient kingdom, eastward of the Dead Sea, and south-east of Judah, the inhabitants of which are called Moabites. See MOABITES.

MOABITES, mō'ab-ites, not to be received into the congregation of Israel, De. 23. 3;—conquered by David, 2 Sa. 8. 2;—

rebel after the death of Ahab, 2 Ki. 1. 1;—defeated 3. 24;—the king sacrifices his son, 27;—their desolation foretold, Is. 15. 1, &c.; 16. 1; Je. 48. 1; Eze. 25. 8; Am. 2. 1; Zep. 2. 8;—to be restored, Je. 48. 47.

MOB at Thessalonica, raised against Paul by the Jews, Ac. 17. 5;—at Ephesus, 19. 25–41;—metaphorically represented, Ps. 65. 7.

MOCKING at others censured, Job 13. 9; Ps. 35. 16; Pr. 17. 5; 30. 17;—of Ishmael at the birth of Isaac, Ge. 21. 9;—of young men at Elisha, 2 Ki. 2. 23;—of Sanballat and Tobiah, Ne. 2. 19; 4. 1–3;—of Herod and his men at war at Christ, Lu. 23. 11;—of the Roman soldiers, 36;—of the Jews at the apostles, Ac. 2. 13;—of the Athenians at Paul's preaching, 17. 32.

MODERATION, a calmness of mind, temperance, equanimity, enjoined, 1 Co. 7. 29, 31; Phil. 4. 5.

MODESTY, humble and chaste deportment, enjoined, Ep. 5. 3, 4; 1 Ti. 2. 9.

MOISTURE, sap, wetness, Ps. 32. 4; Lu. 8. 6.

MOLADAH, mol'a-dah [nativity, generation], a city of Judah, afterwards given to Simeon, about 10 miles north of Beersheba, Jos. 15. 26; 19. 2.

MOLE, a small four-footed animal, that digs the earth, and lives on roots, worms, &c., Le. 11. 30; Is. 2. 20.

MOLECH, mō'lek [reigning, a counsellor], MOLOCH, or MILCOM, the principal idol of the Ammonites; formed with the face of an ox, his hands stretched out, and hollow within where fire was placed to heat the image, that it might consume the offerings; children not to be sacrificed to him, Le. 18. 21; 20. 2;—some of them were, 2 Ki. 16. 3; 21. 3, 6; Je. 32. 35; Eze. 20. 31.

MOLLIFIED, softened, Is. 1. 6.

MOLTEN, melted, Ex. 32. 4; 1 Ki. 7. 16; Job 28. 2; Mi. 1. 4.

MOMENT, the shortest space of time, Ps. 30. 5; Lu. 4. 5; 1 Co. 15. 52.

MONEY, traded with anciently by *weight*, not coined;—Abraham weighed 400 shekels of silver as the price of his burying-place, Ge. 23. 15, 16;—Joseph was



THE PRINCES FINING MOSES.

- sold 20 shekels of silver, 37. 28;—coined, used in the time of Christ, Mat. 22. 19, 20.
- MONEY, usefulness of, Ec. 7. 12; 10. 19;—danger from the love of it, 1 Ti. 6. 10.
- MONEY-CHANGERS, persons who, at a certain rate of profit, gave smaller pieces of money for greater, or greater for smaller, to accommodate those who came to the temple;—twice driven by Christ out of the courts of the temple, Mat. 21. 12; Jn. 2. 14, 15.
- MONSTERS, things unnatural, La. 4. 3.
- MONTHS. *See* YEAR.
- MONUMENTS, tombs, or idol-temples, by sleeping in which idolaters expected dreams, or visions from their gods, Is. 65. 4.
- MOON, a secondary planet, always attendant on our earth. Her diameter is 2175 miles, and 240,000 miles distant from us. She has no light, except when she reflects from the sun; and therefore, even at full moon, she is completely dark when eclipsed by our earth. She is constantly changing from new moon till she is full, and from full, till she waxes into new moon. She seems to have a mighty influence on the tides, or flowing of the sea;—her appointment and use, Ge. 1. 14; Ps. 104. 19;—stood still, Jos. 10. 12;—an object of idolatrous worship, De. 17. 3; Job 31. 26; Je. 44. 17.
- MORAL DUTIES, exhortation to them, Ro. 12. 1, &c.; Ep. 4. 1; 5. 1, &c.; Phil. 4. 8; Col. 3. 1; 1 Th. 4. 1; 5. 4; Tit. 3. 8; He. 13. 1, &c.; 1 Pe. 1. 15; 2 Pe. 1. 5;—comprised in a small compass, Mi. 6. 8; Mat. 7. 12; 22. 37; Ga. 5. 14.
- MORASTHITE, mo-rās'thite, an inhabitant of Morasthi;—Micah the prophet said to be one, Mi. 1. 1.
- MORDECAI, mor'de-kā [bitter bruising, myrrh bruised], the son of Jair, of the family of Saul, and one of the chiefs of the tribe of Benjamin, was carried to Babylon along with Jehoiachin king of Judah;—the guardian of Esther, Es. 2. 5;—discovers a treason, 21;—rewarded for it, 6. 6;—his mourning on account of a decree against the Jews, 4. 1;—advanced, 8. 1, 15; 10. 3;—returned to Jerusalem, Ezr. 2. 2; Ne. 7. 7.
- MORIAH, mo-ri'ah [the fear of God], a mountain within the walls of the northeast part of Jerusalem;—here Abraham intentionally offered Isaac, Ge. 22. 2;—here Solomon built the temple, 2 Ch. 3. 1. The mosque of Omer is now on its summit.
- MORNING, *eyelids* of, or first appearance of light, Job 41. 18;—*wings* of, rapid spread of the sunbeams, Ps. 139. 9.
- MORSEL, a small piece of bread, Ge. 18. 5; Ps. 147. 17; Pr. 17. 1; He. 12. 16.
- MORTAL, liable to death, as the body of man is, Job 4. 17; Ro. 6. 12; 8. 11; 1 Co. 15. 53.
- MORTAR, cement to connect stones in building, Ge. 11. 3; Le. 14. 42;—also a vessel for braying in with a pestle, Nu. 11. 8; Pr. 27. 22.
- MORTGAGED land, consigned to a creditor to be his, if not redeemed within a limited time, Ne. 5. 3.
- MORTIFICATION, or putting to death the body of sin, how to be exercised, Ec. 7. 2; Mar. 8. 34; 1 Co. 9. 25; Ga. 6. 14; Col. 3. 5.
- MOSERA, mo-s'r'ah [learning, discipline, a bond], the place where Aaron died and was buried, De. 10. 6;—also called Mose-roth, as one of the places where Israel encamped, Nu. 33. 30.
- MOSES, mō'zez [drawn out of the water], the brother of Aaron, and the illustrious Jewish lawgiver, *see* AARON;—born, Ex. 2. 2;—the son of Amram, 1 Ch. 6. 3;—saved by Pharaoh's daughter, 5;—kills an Egyptian, Ex. 2. 12;—goes to Midian, 15;—marries Zipporah, 21;—his sons, 22;—God appears to him in the bush, 3. 2;—in Midian, 4. 19;—returns to Egypt, 20;—circumcises his son, 25;—meets Aaron, 27;—his age at the time, 7. 7;—his rod becomes a serpent before Pharaoh, 10;—his song after passing through the Red Sea, 15. 1, &c.;—goes up to mount Sinai, 24. 1;—builds an altar, 4;—continues forty days without food, 18;—desires to see the glory of God, 33. 18;—shown it, 34. 5;—passes a second time forty days without food, 28;—his face shines, 29;—complains of his charge, Nu. 11. 10;—smites the rock at Meribah, 20. 7;—his address to the Israelites before his death, and recapitulation of their history, De.

1. 1, &c.;—his warning concerning their future disobedience, 31. 29;—his song on the same subject, 32;—blesses the tribes, 33;—not permitted to go over Jordan, 3. 26;—views the land of Canaan from Mount Nebo, 34. 1;—dies, 5;—his age, 7;—and character, 10;—his prayer, Ps. 90;—his laws to be remembered, Mal. 4. 4;—the Israelites said to be baptized to him, 1 Co. 10. 1;—his faith celebrated, He. 11. 23–28.

MOTE, a speck, or splinter, Mat. 7. 3, 4, 5; Lu. 6. 41, 42.

MOTH, a very small and frail insect, Job 4. 19; Ps. 39. 11; Mat. 6. 19.

MOTHERS. *See* PARENTS.

MOTIONS; the acts of moving, Ro. 7. 5.

MOUNTAINS, the most famous mentioned in Scripture are, Amalek, in the tribe of Ephraim, Ju. 12. 15;—*Calvary*, on the north-west of Jerusalem, Lu. 23. 33;—Carmel, near the Mediterranean, Jos. 19. 26;—Ebal, near to Gerizim, in Samaria, 8. 50;—En-gedi, near the Dead Sea, 15. 62;—Gaash, in Ephraim, 24. 30;—Gilboa, south of the valley of Jezreel, 2 Sa. 1. 21;—Gilead, beyond Jordan, Ge. 31. 21;—Gerizim, in Samaria, Ju. 9. 7;—Hermion, beyond Jordan, Jos. 11. 3;—Hor, in Idumea, Nu. 20. 25;—Horeb, near to Sinai, De. 1. 2;—Lebanon, or Libanus, which separates Canaan on the north from Syria, 3. 25;—Moriah, on which the temple was built, 2 Ch. 3. 1;—Nebo, part of the mountains of Abarim, Nu. 32. 3;—Olives, on the east of Jerusalem, Mat. 21. 1;—Paran, in Arabia Petrea, Ge. 14. 6; De. 1. 1;—Pisgah, in the country of Moab, Nu. 21. 20;—Seir, in Idumea, Ge. 14. 6;—Sinai, in Arabia Petrea, Ex. 19. 2; De. 33. 2;—Sion, or Zion, in Jerusalem, near to Moriah, 2 Sa. 5. 7; 2 Ki. 19. 21;—Tabor, in lower Galilee, to the north of the great plain, Ju. 4. 6.

MOURNING, grief, for the dead not to be attended with disfiguring the body, De. 14. 1;—accompanied with plaintive music, Mat. 9. 23;—preferable to laughter, Ec. 7. 2;—threatened to the Israelites, Am. 8. 10; Mi. 1. 16; Zec. 12. 11;—over mystical Babylon, Re. 18. 19.

FOR SIN the evidence of repentance, Ps. 38. 6; 51. 2; Mat. 5. 4; 1 Co. 5. 2; Ja. 4. 9.

MOURNING for Jacob, Ge. 50. 3;—for Aaron, Nu. 20. 29;—for Moses, De. 34. 8;—of David for his child, 2 Sa. 12. 16;—of the king of Israel for the famine in Samaria, 2 Ki. 6. 30;—of David for Saul and Jonathan, 2 Sa. 1. 11;—for Abner, 3. 31;—for Absalom, 18. 33, &c.;—for his friend, Ps. 35. 13;—of the Israelites after the destruction of Jerusalem, La. 2. 10;—of Darius on the condemnation of Daniel, Da. 6. 18.

MOVABLE, capable of being moved, Pr. 5. 6.

MOWER, a cutter of hay or corn, Ps. 129. 7; Am. 7. 1.

MUFFLERS, veils or masks with which women cover their face, all except the eyes, Is. 3. 19.

MULBERRY-TREES, trees, which, as the name imports, produce berries full of cooling and pleasant juice, 2 Sa. 5. 23, 24.

MULES, the mongrel produce of the horse and ass, very sure footed, and hardy for travelling;—David and his sons rode on them, 2 Sa. 13. 29;—Solomon rode on one at his coronation, 1 Ki. 1. 33, 38;—Ahab had vast numbers of them, 1 Ki. 18. 5.

MULTIPLY, to increase in number, Ge. 1. 22; Ex. 1. 10; 2 Co. 9. 10.

MULTITUDE, a great number,—not to be followed to do evil, Ex. 23. 2; Mat. 7. 13.

MUNITION, a fort or fortification, Is. 29. 7; 33. 16; Na. 2. 1.

MURDER, killing any person wilfully and unlawfully, forbidden, Ex. 20. 13; De. 5. 17;—punishable with death, Ge. 9. 6;—laws relating to it, Nu. 35. 30; Le. 24. 17.

—, *uncertain*, how expiated, De. 21. 1.

— of Abel by Cain, Ge. 4. 8;—of the sons of Gideon, Ju. 9. 5, 24;—of Abner by Joab, 2 Sa. 3. 27;—of Amasa by Joab, 20. 8;—of Baasha by Zimri, 1 Ki. 16. 9;—of Naboth, by Ahab, 21. 8;—Zechariah by Joash, 2 Ch. 24. 21;—of Zechariah king of Israel by Shallum, 2 Ki. 15. 10;—of Amon by his servants, 21. 23.

MURMURING, or unreasonable complain-

ing censured, 1 Co. 10. 10; Phil. 2. 14; Jude 16.

MURMURING, of the Israelites at Moses in Egypt, Ex. 5. 20; 14. 11;—at Marah, 15. 23;—at Sin for want of bread, 16. 2;—for water, 17. 2;—at Taberah, Nu. 11. 1;—at the report of the spies, 14. 1;—after the death of Korah, &c.; 16. 41;—loathing manna, &c. 21. 5.

MURRAIN, a plague among cattle, Ex. 9. 3.

MUSE, to think closely, or to consider, Ps. 143. 5.

MUSHI, mū'shī [departing, taking away, going back], a son of Merari, 1 Ch. 6. 19; 23. 23; 24. 26.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, invented Ge. 4. 21;—used at the conveyance of the ark, 1 Ch. 15. 28;—regulated for the national worship by David, 16. 42; 2 Ch. 29. 25;—to be used in praising God, Ps. 33. 2; 81. 2; 92. 3; 108. 2; 150. 3;—their effect on Saul, 1 Sa. 16. 14, 23;—many of them mentioned as used in Babylon, at the worship of the golden image, Da. 3. 5, 10, 15.

MUSICIANS, men skilled in harmony, Re. 18. 22.

MUSTARD, a well known plant, which grew in Canaan to the height of a tree, Mat. 13. 31.

MUSTER, to array, or to put an army into rank and order, 2 Ki. 25. 19; Is. 13. 4; Je. 52. 25.

MUTTER, to grumble, Is. 8. 19; 59. 3.

MUTUAL, relating to both parties, Ro. 1. 12.

MUZZLE, to put any thing in, or on, the mouth of a beast, to restrain it from eating, De. 25. 4; 1 Co. 9. 9; 1 Ti. 5. 18.

MYRA, my'rah [I flow, pour out, weep], a city of Lycia, near the Mediterranean Sea, and 40 miles east of Patara;—here Paul embarked for Rome, Ac. 27. 5;—it was destroyed by the Saracens.

MYRRH, a kind of gum which is taken from the trunk and larger branches of the myrrh-tree, and used by the ancients in embalming the dead, and perfuming garments, &c., Ps. 45. 8; Pr. 7. 17; Es. 2. 12; Jn. 19. 39.

MYRTLE, a beautiful and fragrant tree, ever green, and which produces rosy

flowers, Ne. 8. 15; Is. 41. 19; 55. 13; Zec. 1. 8, 10, 11.

MYSIA, mis'i-a [criminal, abominable], a province of Asia Minor, situated south of Bithynia, and on the Egean Sea;—here Paul preached, Ac. 14. 7, 8. In this province Christians flourished for a time; but soon their corruption abounded. The Saracens and Turks almost destroyed them; yet a number of the Greek Christians still continue, but greatly corrupted.

MYSTERY, that which was hid, or known *obscurely* or *darkly* before, but is now clearly revealed; as the calling of the Gentiles, Ep. 3. 3; Col. 1. 26;—the doctrines of the gospel, Mar. 4. 11; Ro. 16. 25;—some spiritual truth, *couched* or *hidden* under external representation or similitude, Re. 1. 20; 17. 7;—truths, which, after they are revealed, have something in them dark and unfathomable, 1 Ti. 3. 16.

N.

NAAMAH, nā'a-mah [fair, comely, greatly moving], daughter of Lamech, and sister of Tubal-Cain, Ge. 4. 22;—also the name of an Ammonitess, the wife of Solomon, and mother of Rehoboam, 1 Ki. 14. 21;—also the name of the city of Judah, Jos. 15. 41.

NAAMAN, nā'a-man [beautiful, prepared for motion], a general in the army of the king of Syria, 2 Ki. 5. 1;—directed by a little maid to apply to Elisha for the cure of his leprosy, 2, 3;—slights the means prescribed by the prophet, 11;—prompted by his servants, he uses it, and is cured, 14;—his grateful acknowledgments to the prophet, 15;—resolve to serve only the God of Israel, 17, 18.

NAAMATHITE, nā'a-ma-thite, an inhabitant of Naamah, Job 2. 11; 11. 1; 20. 1.

NAASHON, na-āsh'on [that foretells, conjectures, a serpent], Aaron's brother-in-law, Ex. 6. 23; Nu. 7. 17;—also called Nashon, Ru. 4. 20; or, Naasson, Lu. 3. 32.

NABAL, nā'bal [a fool, stupid], a rich man of the tribe of Judah;—his ungrateful

- behaviour to David, 1 Sa. 25. 2;—his death, 38.
- NABOTH**, nā'both [fruits, words, prophecies], an Israelite of the city of Jezreel, had a vineyard near the palace of Ahab, which he coveted, 1 Ki. 21. 1, 2;—refuses to part with it, 3;—murdered by the contrivance of Jezebel, 1 Ki. 21. 1, &c.
- NADAB**, nā'dab [free, princely], and *Abihu*, sons of Aaron, slain for offering strange fire, Le. 10. 1, &c.
- , *king of Israel*, succeeds his father Jeroboam, 1 Ki. 14. 20;—dies, 15. 27.
- NAHALLAL**, na-hāl'al [praised, bright, a foot], a city of the tribe of Zebulun, Jos. 19. 15;—given to the Levites, 21. 35.
- NAHASH**, nā'hash [serpent, brass, foretelling], a king of the Ammonites, threatens the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead, 1 Sa. 11. 1;—defeated by Saul, 11.
- NAHOR**, nā'hor [hoarse, dry, hot, angry], son of Terah, and brother of Abraham, Ge. 11. 26;—married Milcah, 29;—his descendants, Ge. 22. 20.
- NAHUM**, nā'hum [comforter, penitent], one of the minor prophets, who uttered his predictions about 713 years before Christ, Na. 1. 1.
- NAILS**, large spikes or pegs, were commonly fixed in the walls of the houses, in ancient times, for hanging clothes, &c. on, Ezr. 9. 8; Is. 22. 23, 25.
- NAIN**, nā'in [beauty, fairness, trouble], or **NAIM**, a city of Palestine, about two miles south of Mount Tabor, memorable as the place where Christ restored to life the son of a widow, Lu. 7. 11–15;—it has a few Turks.
- NAIOTH**, nā'yoth [comeliness, a dwelling-place near Ramah, where Samuel and David dwelt, 1 Sa. 19. 18, 19, 22.
- NAKED**, altogether unclothed, Ge. 2. 25;—the duty and reward of clothing them who are, Mat. 25. 34–36—guilt and punishment of slighting them, 41–43;—without a cloak or mantle, and with nothing more than a shirt, Is. 20. 3; Mi. 1. 8; Jn. 21. 7 (*see CLOTHES*);—*figuratively*, those who are destitute of an interest in the righteousness of Christ, and of personal holiness, Re. 3. 17, 18.
- NAME**, reputation or character, the value of a good one, Pr. 15. 30; 22. 1; Ec. 7. 1;—how to be obtained, Ps. 112. 6; Pr. 10. 7.
- NAME OF GOD** to be revered, Ex. 20. 7; Le. 19. 12; Ps. 111. 9; Mat. 6. 9.
- **OF JESUS** to be revered, Phil. 2. 10;—prayer to be made in it, Jn. 14. 13; 16. 23; Ro. 1. 8; Ep. 5. 20; Col. 3. 17; He. 13. 15; 1 Pe. 2. 5.
- NAMES OR TITLES** given to Jesus illustrating his character and office. *See CHRIST.*
- given for particular reasons, in the case of Noah, Ge. 5. 29;—of Abraham, 17. 5;—of Sarah, 15;—of Isaac, 19; 21. 6;—of the sons of Jacob, 29. 33, &c.;—of John the Baptist, Lu. 1. 7, 13;—of Jesus, Mat. 1. 21.
- NAOMI**, na-ō'mi [fair, beautiful, agreeable], the wife of Elimelech, and the mother-in-law of Ruth, Ru. 1. 2–5;—returns from the land of Moab to Bethlehem, 6–22;—sends Ruth to glean, 2. 2; instructs her how to act towards Boaz, 3. 1, &c.
- NAPHTALI**, nāf'ta-li [my wrestling], the sixth son of Jacob, Ge. 30. 8; 35. 25;—his sons, 46. 24;—prophetic blessing given him by his father, 49. 21;—to his descendants by Moses, De. 33. 23;—inheritance of his tribe, Jos. 19. 32;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 7. 13.
- NAPKIN**, a cloth to wipe the hand, &c., Lu. 19. 20; Jn. 11. 44; 20. 7.
- NARCISSUS**, nār-cis'sus [stupidity, surprise], the Christians of his family at Rome, kindly saluted, Ro. 16. 11.
- NARROW**, or of small breadth, the way to heaven is, Mat. 7. 14.
- NATHAN**, nā'than [given, giving reward-ed], a prophet of the Lord, commends David for his intention to build a temple, 2 Sa. 7. 3;—reproves him for his adultery with Bathsheba, 12. 1; prevents Adonijah from being made king, 1 Ki. 1. 11–27;—sent by David to anoint Solomon, 32, &c.;—wrote the history of David, 1 Ch. 29. 29.
- NATHANAEL**, na-thūn'a-el [the gift of God], a disciple of Christ, much commended by him, and supposed to be the same with Bartholomew, attends Jesus, Jn. 1. 45–50;—saw Christ after his resurrection, 21. 2.

NATIONS, all shall worship the Lord, Ps. 86. 9;—the gospel to be preached to all, Mat. 24. 14; Mar. 13. 10; Lu. 24. 47;—that oppress the Jews to be destroyed, Je. 25. 12;—represented as angry before the great day of wrath, Re. 11. 18.

NATIVE COUNTRY, country in which a person is born, Je. 22. 10.

NATIVITY, the birth of a person, or the origin of a nation, Eze. 16. 3, 4;—place of birth, Ge. 11. 28; Ru. 2. 11; Je. 46. 16.

NATURAL, produced by nature, Ro. 1. 26, 27; 1 Co. 2. 14; 15. 44.

NATURE, the ordinary course of things which God has fixed, Ro. 1. 26, 27;—the light of reason, 2. 14;—common sense, or the general consent of nations, 1 Co. 11. 14;—substance or essential parts, He. 2. 16;—birth, or natural descent, Ga. 2. 15; Ep. 2. 3.

NAUGHTY, useless, corrupt, or bad, Pr. 6. 12; 17. 4; Je. 24. 2.

NAVEL, the middle of the body, Job 40. 16; Pr. 3. 8; Eze. 16. 4.

NAVY, a fleet of ships, 1 Ki. 9. 26, 27; 10. 11, 22.

NAZARENE, naz-a-reen', an inhabitant of Nazareth so called, Mat. 2. 23;—a name given by way of contempt to the followers of Christ, because he was of Nazareth, Ac. 24. 5.

NAZARETH, nāz'a-rēth [separated, crowned, sanctified], a small city of the tribe of Zebulun, in Lower Galilee, situated about 73 miles north of Jerusalem, and to the west of Mount Tabor; and about 24 miles south-east of Acco or Acre;—noted for the wickedness of its inhabitants, Mar. 1. 9; Lu. 4. 29; Jn. 1. 46;—here Christ dwelt from his childhood, till he commenced his public ministry, Lu. 2. 51; 4. 16;—here he preached, and an attempt was made to put him to death, 16-30. The population is about 3000, of whom 500 are Turks, and the great bulk are Christians, much corrupted.

NAZARITES, nāz'a-rites, persons devoted to the service of God, or bound by a vow, either for a specified time, or for life;—rules concerning them, Nu. 6. 2, &c.

NEAPOLIS, ne-āp'po-lis [a new city], a seaport city on the east of Macedonia, a few miles south of Philippi, now called Napoli, which Paul visited, Ac. 16. 11;—

it has a few Christians, subject to the Turks.

NEARIAH, ne-a-rī'ah [child of the Lord, shaking of the Lord], one of the posterity of David, 1 Ch. 3. 22, 23.

NEBAIOTH, ne-bā'yoth [words, prophecies, fruits], the eldest son of Ishmael, Ge. 25. 13; 1 Ch. 1. 29.

NEBAT, nē'bat [beholder], of the tribe of Ephraim, and race of Joshua, was the father of Jeroboam, the first king of the ten tribes, who revolted from the house of David, 1 Ki. 11. 26.

NEBO, nē'bo [budding forth, speaking], a city of the tribe of Reuben, situated at the foot of the under-mentioned mountain, Nu. 32. 38; Je. 48. 1;—another city in the land of Judah, situated about 39 miles south of Jerusalem, Ezr. 2. 29; 10. 43; Ne. 7. 33;—likewise the name of a mountain, beyond Jordan, where Moses died, which forms a part of the extensive range of Abarim, De. 32. 49; 34. 1.

—, an idol of the Chaldeans, supposed to be the moon, Is. 46. 1.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, neb-ū'kad-nēz'zar [Nebo's overcomer of treasures, or groans of judgment], the great king of Babylon, carries Jehoiachim captive, 2 Ch. 36. 6;—and Jehoiakim, 10;—foretold to conquer the neighbouring nations, Je. 27. 1;—uses divination in marching to Jerusalem, Eze. 21. 19;—takes Jerusalem, and burns it and the temple, 2 Ch. 36. 19;—his dream of the great image, Da. 2. 1, &c.;—requires all men to worship his golden image, 3. 1, &c.;—his dream of the great tree, 4. 5;—interpreted by Daniel, 19;—his praise of the true God, 2. 47; 3. 28; 4. 37;—his arrogance, 4. 30;—his insanity, 33;—restoration, 35.

NEBUZAR-ADAN, neb-ū-zar'a-dan [fruits, prophecies, or winnow of judgment], general of the armies of Nebuchadnezzar, besieged Jerusalem, 2 Ki. 25. 8;—destroyed that city, and took the people captive, 9-20; Je. 39. 1-14;—liberated the prophet Jeremiah, 40. 1-6.

NECESSARY, things that are most so, Job 23. 12; Pr. 4. 7; Ec. 12. 13; Mat. 6. 33; Lu. 10. 42; 12. 31; Jn. 6. 27.

—, *for temporal life*, Ge. 28. 20; Pr. 30. 8; 1 Ti. 6. 8.

NECESSITY excuses legal injunctions, Mat. 12. 1, &c.; Mar. 2. 23; Lu. 13. 15.

NECROMANCY. *See* DIVINATION.

NEDABIAH, ned-a-bi'ah [the vow of the Lord, the prince of the Lord], one of David's posterity, 1 Ch. 3. 18.

NEEDFUL, necessary, Lu. 10. 42; Ac. 15. 5; Phil. 1. 24; Ja. 2. 16.

NEEDLE, an instrument for sewing, Mat. 19. 24.

NEESING, sneezing, 2 Ki. 4. 35; Job 41. 18.

NEGLECT, no attention, Mat. 18. 17; 1 Ti. 4. 14; He. 2. 3.

NEGLIGENT, careless, 2 Ch. 29. 11; 2 Pe. 1. 12.

NEHEMIAH, ne-he-mi'ah [consolation, repentance, or rest of the Lord], the inspired penman of the book which bears his name, laments the state of Jerusalem, Ne. 1. 1, &c.;—his prayer, 5;—sent by Ahasuerus to Jerusalem, 2. 1;—arrives there, 9;—urges the Jews to build, 17;—rebukes the ushers, 5. 6;—finishes the wall, 6. 15.

NEHUSHTAN, ne-hush'tan [brazen, made of copper, soothsaying], the name given by Hezekiah to the brazen serpent made by Moses, 2 Ki. 18. 4.

NEIGH, to cry as a horse, Je. 5. 8; 8. 16; 13. 27.

NEIGHBOUR, to be loved as one's self, Le. 19. 18; Mat. 22. 39; Mar. 12. 33; Ja. 2. 8.

NEMUEL, nem-eu'el [the sleeping of God], a son of Simeon, 1 Ch. 4. 24;—also called Jemuel, Ge. 46. 10; Ex. 6. 15.

NEPHEWS, the sons of a brother or sister, used to signify grandchildren, Ju. 12. 14; Job 18. 19; Is. 14. 22; 1 Ti. 5. 4.

NEPHISESIM, ne-fish'e-sim [diminished, torn in pieces], one in the order of the Nethinims, Ne. 7. 52.

NEPHTOAH, nef-tö'ah [open, or an opening], a well in the tribe of Benjamin, Jos. 18. 15.

NEREUS, nê're-us [a candle, light], one noticed by Paul, Ro. 16. 15.

NERGAL, nêr'gal [searching out, a candle covered], an idol of the Cuthites, a tribe of the Chaldeans or Persians, 2 Ki. 17. 30.

NERO, nê'ro, one of the most wicked and infamous of the Roman emperors, from whose household some were converted to the Lord, Phil. 4. 22.

NEST, for birds, high habitation; Nu. 24. 21; De. 22. 6; Job 29. 18; Hab. 2. 9.

NET, an instrument for catching fishes, birds, wild beasts, &c., Job 18. 8; 19. 6; Ps. 9. 15; 10. 9; Mat. 4. 18; 13. 47.

NETHANIAH, nêth-a-ni'ah [the gift of the Lord], one of the royal race of Judah, Je. 41. 6, 11.

NETHER, the lower, Ex. 19. 17; De. 24. 6; Jos. 15. 19; Eze. 31. 14, 16, 18.

NETHERMOST, the lowest, 1 Ki. 6. 6.

NETHINIMS, servants who carried wood, drew water, &c., for the use of the tabernacle and temple, 1 Ch. 9. 2; Ezr. 2. 43, 58; 7. 7, 24; Ne. 3. 26.

NETOPHAH, ne-tof'fah [dropping down from the head, the bending of the mouth], a city and district of the same name, lying between Bethlehem and Anathoth, 1 Ch. 9. 16; Ezr. 2. 22; Ne. 7. 26; Je. 40. 8.

NETTLES, common stinging herbs, Job 30. 7; Pr. 24. 31; Is. 34. 13.

NEVERTHELESS, notwithstanding that, Mat. 14. 9; Ro. 5. 14; Ep. 5. 33.

NEW CREATURE, every one who is in Christ is, 2 Co. 5. 17; Ga. 6. 15; Ep. 2. 10. This *newness* described as a spiritual resurrection, Ro. 6. 4-6; Ep. 2. 1, 5; Col. 2. 12; 3. 1. *See* REGENERATION.

NEW HEART AND SPIRIT promised, Eze. 11. 19; 36. 26, 27.

—— MOONS, offerings on them, Nu. 28. 11.

—— JERUSALEM, the glorious state of the church during the Millennium, Re. 3. 12; 21. 2.

—— HEAVENS and EARTH, promised, Is. 65. 17; 66. 22; Re. 21. 1; 2 Pe. 3. 13.

NIBHAZ, nib'haz [speaking, budding forth], the idol-god of the Avites, who was worshipped in the likeness of a dog, 2 Ki. 17. 31.

NICANOR, ni-kä'nor [a conqueror], one of the seven first deacons of the church at Jerusalem, honourably mentioned, Ac. 6. 3-6.

NICODEMUS, nik-o-dë'mus [innocent

blood, conquerer of the people], a Pharisee and ruler among the Jews, his conversation with Jesus, Jn. 3. 1;—pleads in his favour, 7. 50;—comes to embalm him, 19. 39.

NICOLAITANES, nik-o-lā'i-tans, an early sect of heretics, the disciples of one Nicolas, who taught a community of wives; imputed their wickedness to God as the cause, &c., Re. 2. 6, 15.

NICOLAS, nik'o-las [conquering the people], one of the deacons of the church in Jerusalem, Ac. 6. 5.

NICOPOLIS, nī-kop'o-lis [a city of victory], the name of several ancient cities. That to which Paul refers is probably in *Thrace*, on the river Nestus, near the borders of Macedonia, 20 miles north-east of Philippi, Tit. 3. 12.

NIGHT, used for a season of adversity, Is. 21. 12;—a time of ignorance, Ro. 13. 12;—death, Jn. 9. 4.

NIGHT WATCHES, the periods into which the night was divided, for changing the watchmen or sentinels, Ps. 63. 6; 119. 148. *See* WATCHES.

NILE, a celebrated river of Egypt, which flows from south to north about 2000 miles; it rises in Ethiopia, and falls by several streams into the Mediterranean Sea. Its overflow arises from the rains of the mountains of Ethiopia; it begins to swell at the middle of June, attains its greatest height in September, and subsides to its usual level about the end of October, and, on the northern part of Egypt, it spreads about 20 miles on each side. When the waters subside the inhabitants sow their seed, which settles into the mud, and without further trouble produce a rich crop;—it is called *Sihor*, Jos. 13. 3; Je. 2. 18;—and the River of Egypt, Ge. 15. 18.

NIMRAH, nim'rah [a leopard, rebellion, bitterness], a city of the Gadites, about the head of the river Arnon, Nu. 32. 3, 36.

NIMRIM, nim'rim, its *waters* in the above city when the fishers were carried in captivity to the Assyrians, Is. 15. 6; Je. 48. 34.

NIMROD, nim'rod [rebellion, ruler's sleep], the son of Cush, and founder of

the Babylonian empire;—his exploits, Ge. 10. 8-10.

NINEVEH, nin'e-veh [fair, beautiful, a dwelling-place], an ancient and renowned city, founded by Ashur the son of Shem, Ge. 10. 11;—it is said to have been 60 miles in circumference, and in the time of Jonah, its population, reckoning children the fifth part, must have been 600,000. It outstripped even Babylon itself in its dimensions. Diodorus Siculus affirms that its walls were 60 miles in compass, 100 feet in height, and so thick that three chariots abreast could be driven along their top; and they were defended by 1500 towers, each 200 feet high. In the year 601 before Christ, it was completely destroyed by fire; and soon after the time of Christ not a trace of it could be found;—Jonah preached there, Jon. 3. 3;—spared on repentance, 10, 11;—threatened with destruction, Na. 1; 2; 3. By recent excavations on the site, conducted by Layard, many remarkable sculptured monuments have been discovered, which from their structure and inscriptions, illustrate certain notable features of that ancient city; and confirm notices of it in the histories of ancient authors.

NISAN, nī'san [a banner, a proving, trying flight]. *See* ABIB.

NISROCH, nis'rok [flight, a tender trying], an idol of the Assyrians, 2 Ki. 19. 37; Is. 37. 38.

NITRE, NATRON, or soda, the basis of common salt. It is found in abundance on the surface of the Lake Natron in Egypt, and many other places. Dissolved in vinegar it washes out spots from clothes or skin;—Pr. 25. 20; Je. 2. 22.

NO [a stirring up, a forbidding], a once populous city of Egypt, thought to be Thebes, or Diospolis, but its situation is now scarcely known, Je. 46. 25; Eze. 30. 14, 15, 16; Na. 3. 8. It originally stood on both sides of the river Nile, about 390 miles from its mouth. In the time of its splendour it extended on both sides as far as the mountains; it had 100 gates; and on an emergency could send into the field by each of these gates 20,000 fighting men, and 200 chariots. This mighty city was rendered a heap

- of ruins by Cyaxares, the Persian monarch.
- NOADIAH, no-a-di'ah [the witnessing of the Lord], the name of a Levite, Ezr. 8. 33.
- NOAH, nō'ah [rest, comfort], born, Ge. 5. 28;—his character, 6. 9;—forewarned to build the ark, 13, 14, &c.;—saved from the deluge, 8. 1;—offered sacrifice to God, 20;—his intoxication, 9. 21;—his age and death, 28;—his descendants, 10. 1;—mentioned together with Job and Samuel as singularly righteous, Eze. 14. 14;—his faith celebrated, He. 11. 7;—called a preacher of righteousness, 2 Pe. 2. 5.
- NOB [speech, prophecy, barked at], a small city of the priests in the tribe of Benjamin, about 15 miles west of Jerusalem;—here David fled from Saul, 1 Sa. 21. 1;—here Doeg, by Saul's orders, murdered 85 priests with their families, 22. 18, 19;—here the Benjamites resided after the captivity, Ne. 11. 32;—it is not found.
- NOBLES, persons of high birth and station, Ex. 24. 11; Ju. 5. 13;—not many such effectually called, 1 Co. 1. 26.
- NOD [vagabond, wandering], a land uncertain; but most probably in the barren deserts of Arabia Petrea, Ge. 4. 16.
- NOISOME, offensive, disgusting, noxious, Ps. 91. 3; Eze. 14. 21; Le. 16. 2.
- NOPH, noff [a honey-comb, a distilling from the head], a city of Egypt, Is. 19. 13; Je. 2. 16. *See* MEMPHIS.
- NOSTRILS, cavities of the nose, Ge. 2. 7; 7. 22; Job. 4. 9; 27. 3; Is. 2. 22.
- NOTABLE, very remarkable, distinguished, Da. 8. 5, 8; Mat 27. 16; Ac. 2. 20; 4. 16.
- NOURISH, to feed or maintain, Ge. 47. 12; 2 Sa. 12. 3—to instruct and build up in faith and comfort, 1 Ti. 4. 6.
- NOVICE, one newly converted, and who is inexperienced and unskilful, 1 Ti. 3. 6.
- NUMBERS, one of the inspired books of Moses, so called because it contains the numberings of the Israelites.
- NURSE, a woman who suckles a child, Ex. 2. 7;—*figuratively*, good kings and queens, Is. 49. 23;—faithful ministers of the gospel, 1 Th. 2. 7.
- NURTURE, education, instruction, Ep. 6. 4.
- NUTS, various fruits of them, Ge. 43. 11; Ca. 6. 11.
- NYMPHAS, nim'fas [bridegroom], a Christian in Laodicea, noted for the piety of his household, Col. 4. 15.

O.

OAK, a tree slow in its growth, and firm and durable in its wood, and which abounded in Canaan, Ge. 35. 4, 8; Jos. 24. 26; Ju. 6. 11; 2 Sa. 18. 9; Eze. 27. 6.

OARS, instruments to row boats with, Is. 33. 21; Eze. 27. 6, 29.

OATHS, or solemn vows by appeal to God, to be strictly performed, Nu. 30. 2; Ps. 15. 4; Mat. 5. 33;—false ones condemned, Le. 6. 3; 19. 12; Je. 7. 9; Eze. 17. 15; Zec. 5. 4; 8. 17; Mal. 3. 5.

—, *light ones*, not to be taken, Ex. 20. 7; Le. 19. 12; Zec. 5. 3; Mat. 5. 34; 23. 16; Ja. 5. 12.

—, taken by lifting up the hand to God, Ge. 14. 22;—putting the hand under the thigh, 24. 2; 47. 29;—by the name of God, De. 6. 13.

—, *examples of God*, to Abraham, Ge. 22. 16; He. 6. 13;—against Amalek, Ex. 17. 16;—against Moses, De. 4. 21;—against the house of Eli, 1 Sa. 3. 14;—to David, 2 Sa. 3. 9; Ps. 89. 35; 110. 4;—against the Israelites, Nu. 14. 28–35; De. 1. 34; Ps. 95. 11;—against the Assyrians, Is. 14. 24;—for the restoration of Israel, 54. 9; 62. 8;—against the Jews going to Egypt, Je. 44. 26.

—imposed on Abraham's servant, Ge. 24. 3;—on Joseph by Jacob, 47. 31; 50. 5;—on the Israelites by Joseph, 50. 25.

—required in the case of a pledge, Ex. 22. 11;—of a wife suspected of adultery, Nu. 5. 21;—of the spies of Rahab, Jos. 2. 12;—mentioned in the prayer of Solomon, 1 Ki. 8. 31;—in favour of Joash by the high priest, 2 Ki. 11. 4;—of the priests and Levites by Ezra, Ezr. 10. 5;—by Nehemiah, Ne. 5. 12;—of the people, 10. 29;—of Jesus by the high priest, Mat. 26. 63.

OATHS *taken voluntarily* by Isaac and Abimelech, Ge. 21. 31;—by Jacob to Laban, 31. 53;—by Moses, Jos. 14. 9;—by David and Jonathan, 1 Sa. 20. 42;—by Saul to the witch of Endor, 28. 10;—by David, Ps. 132. 2;—(or rather appeals) by Paul, Ro. 1. 9; 2 Co. 1. 18, 23; 11. 31; Ga. 1. 20; 1 Th. 2. 5, 10.

—, *rash ones*, by Esau to Jacob, Ge. 25. 33;—by the Israelites to the Gibeonites, Jos. 9. 19;—by Jephthah, Ju. 11. 30;—(or adjuration) by the high-priest to Jesus, Mat. 26. 63;—by the Israelites in Mizpeh, Ju. 21. 1;—by Saul, 1 Sa. 14. 24, 39, 44;—by Herod to the daughter of Herodias, Mat. 14. 7, 9.

OBADIAH, ob-a-dī'ah [servant of the Lord], the prophet who wrote that book which bears his name, and who is supposed to be the same with the governor of Ahab's house, who concealed and fed 100 prophets whom Jezebel sought to destroy, 1 Ki. 18. 3, 4;—meets Elijah, 7.

— a valiant man who came to join David's army in the wilderness, 1 Ch. 12. 9;—another whom Jehoshaphat sent into the cities of Judah to instruct the people, 2 Ch. 17. 7;—another, one of the principal men in the days of Nehemiah, Ne. 10. 5.

OBED, ō'bed [a servant], the son of Boaz and Ruth, was the father of Jesse, and grandfather of David, Ru. 4. 17;—also the name of one of David's valiant men, 1 Ch. 11. 47.

OBED-EDOM, ō'bed-ē'dom [a servant of Edom], receives the ark, and his prosperity in consequence of it, 2 Sa. 6. 10; 1 Ch. 13. 14.

OBEDIENCE to the revealed will of God, is expressly commanded, De. 13. 4; 27. 10; 30. 2, 8; Je. 7. 23; 26. 13; Mat. 7. 21;—it ought to be *universal*, 2 Co. 7. 1; Ja. 2. 10, 11;—*sincere*, Ps. 51. 6; 1 Ti. 1. 5;—*cheerful*, 1 Co. 9. 17; 2 Co. 9. 7;—the fruit of love, 5. 14; 1 Jn. 5. 3;—*diligent*, He. 6. 11, 12; 2 Pe. 1. 5;—*uniform*, Ps. 106. 3; 119. 44, 117; Ac. 2. 42;—*undeviating*, De. 5. 32, 33; 28. 14;—*persevering*, Ro. 2. 7; Ga. 6. 9;—from respect to the *authority* of God, and with an eye to his *glory*, 1 Co. 10. 31;—to be performed in dependence on the assistance of the Holy Spirit, Ps. 71. 16; 1

Pe. 1. 2;—and with reliance on the blood of Christ, for its acceptance with God, Ep. 1. 6. Exemplified by Noah, Ge. 6. 22;—Abraham, 12. 1-4; 22. 3, 12;—Caleb and Joshua, Nu. 32. 12;—Asa, 1 Ki. 15. 11;—Joseph, Mat. 1. 24;—wise men, 2. 12;—Paul, Ac. 26. 19.

OBEDIENCE, *advantages* of it *adorns* and *commends* the gospel, Mat. 5. 16;—is an *evidence* of a gracious state, 7. 21; Ja. 1. 22-25;—rejoices the hearts of God's people, Ac. 11. 23; 3 Jn. 3;—silences gainsayers, Tit. 2. 8; 1 Pe. 2. 15;—is accompanied with present peace, Ps. 25. 12, 13; 119. 165;—is glorifying to God, Jn. 15. 8; Phil. 1. 11;—is encouraged by many promises, Ex. 19. 5; 23. 22; Le. 26. 3-12; De. 26. 16-19; 30. 16; 32. 46. 47; Is. 1. 19; Je. 7. 23; Job 36. 11; Pr. 8. 32; Lu. 11. 28;—leads to eternal glory, Ro. 2. 7; 6. 22; Re. 22. 14.

—, better than sacrifice, 1 Sa. 15. 22; Ps. 50. 8; 51. 16; Pr. 15. 8; Is. 1. 11, &c.; Je. 7. 21; Ho. 6. 6; Am. 5. 22; Mi. 6. 6; Mat. 9. 13; 12. 7.

—, of Christ as Mediator, was cheerful and voluntary, Ps. 40. 6-8; He. 10. 5-7;—absolutely perfect, 1 Pe. 2. 22; He. 7. 26;—in the room and stead of his people, Ro. 5. 19; Phil. 2. 8; He. 5. 8, 9;—well pleasing and acceptable to God, Mat. 12. 18; Jn. 8. 29; 2 Pe. 1. 17.

OBEISANCE, honour and reverence to a superior, Ge. 37. 7, 9; 43. 28; Ex. 18. 7; 2 Sa. 1. 2; 14. 4.

OBLATION, an offering or sacrifice, Le. 2. 4; 3. 1; 7. 14, &c. See OFFERING and SACRIFICE.

OBSCURE, dark, or little known, Pr. 20. 20; Is. 29. 18; 58. 10; 59. 9.

OBSCURITY, darkness, calamity, Is. 29. 18; 58. 10; 59. 9.

OBSERVATION, a mark or notice, Lu. 17. 20.

OBSERVE, to mark with attention, De. 37. 11; De. 11. 32;—to put in practice, Ex. 12. 17; 31. 16; Mat. 23. 20.

OBSTINACY, or stubbornness, reprov'd, De. 21. 18; 30. 17; 1 Sa. 15. 23; Ps. 58. 4; Pr. 29. 1; Is. 30. 9; 42. 18; 43. 8; Je. 5. 21; Eze. 12. 2; Mat. 13. 15; Ac. 3. 23; 7. 51.

OCCASION, a season or ground, Ge. 43. 18; Ro. 7. 8; Ga. 5. 13; 1 Ti. 5. 14.

OCCUPATION, trade or employment, Ge. 46. 33; Ac. 18. 3; 19. 25.

OCCUPY, to employ or use, Ex. 38. 24; Eze. 27. 9; Lu. 19. 13.

OCCURRENT, taking place, 1. Ki. 5. 4.

ODD, not even, Nu. 3. 48.

ODIOUS, hateful, 1 Ch. 19. 6; Pr. 30. 23.

ODOUR, fragrant or sweet smell, Le. 26. 31; Jn. 12. 3.

OFFENCES, or grounds of causing others to stumble and offend, to be avoided, Mat. 5. 29; 18. 7, &c.;—not to be given to Christian brethren, 1 Co. 8. 9; 9. 19, &c.; 10. 32;—how to behave when they arise, Ps. 25. 9; Mat. 18. 15.

OFFERINGS, OBLATIONS, and SACRIFICES, in the Jewish worship, were of three kinds; those which were *bloody*, and which consisted of slain animals, Le. 1. 2, 14; 3. 2, 7;—those which consisted of *fruits* and *meats*, 2, 11; 23. 10;—and those which consisted of *drink*, or *wine*, Ex. 29. 40; Nu. 15. 4, 7.

— by *fire* were the *burnt-offering*, Le. 1. 3, &c.;—the *meat-offering*, 2. 1, &c.;—*peace-offering*, 3. 1, &c.;—the *sin-offering*, 4. 2, &c.;—the *trespass-offerings*, 5. 15, &c.;—and the *consecration offering* for the priests, 8. 22, &c.

—, besides those which were prescribed and obligatory, there were *free will* offerings sometimes made, Le. 22. 21; Nu. 15. 3; De. 16. 10; 23. 23; Ezr. 1. 4; 3. 5; 7. 16.

—, those called *thank-offerings* were of the same kind with the *peace-offerings*, and were intended to return thanks to God for favours obtained, 2 Ch. 29. 31; 33. 16; Am. 5. 22.

—, to be according to ability, 1 Ch. 29. 13, &c.; Ezr. 2. 69; Mar. 12. 43; 2 Co. 8. 12; 1 Ti. 6. 17;—for the tabernacle, Ex. 35. 4, &c.;—for its dedication Nu. 7. 1;—of David for the temple, 1 Ch. 29. 2, &c.;—of the primitive Christians, Ac. 4. 34.

— OF SACRIFICES to be without blemish, Le. 22. 21.

— OF THE WICKED an abomination, Pr. 15. 8; 21. 27; 28. 9; Is. 1. 18; 61. 8; 66. 3.

OFFICERS, or servants intrusted with authority over others; as those of Pharaoh, Ge. 40. 2;—of David, 1 Ch. 26. 29; 27. 25;—of Solomon, 1 Ki. 4. 7; 2 Ch. 8. 10.

OFFSCOURING, the refuse or basest of all things, La. 3. 45; 1 Co. 4. 13.

OFFSPRING, children or posterity, Job 5. 25; 21. 8; 27. 14; Is. 44. 3; 48. 19; Re. 22. 16.

OFT, and OFTEN, frequent observance of the Lord's Supper, 1 Co. 11. 25, 26.

OG [a cake, bread baked in the ashes], a mighty giant, king of Bashan, conquered, Nu. 21. 33; De. 3. 1.

OHEL, ô'hel [a tabernacle, tent, light], one of the posterity of David, 1 Ch. 3. 20.

OIL, for burning in the sanctuary, Ex. 27. 20; Le. 24. 1;—the secret for consecrating, Ex. 30. 23; 27. 29;—of the widow not failing, 1 Ki. 17. 14;—multiplied, 2 Ki. 4. 4;—used as a medicine, Lu. 10. 34;—applied to the sick, Ja. 5. 14.

OINTMENT, oil perfumed, used to anoint the head, &c.; Ps. 133. 2; Ec. 9. 8; Mat. 26. 7;—used as a medicine, Ec. 10. 1; Is. 1. 6.

OLD AGE, to be respected, Le. 19. 32; 1 Ti. 5. 1;—what renders it valuable and venerable, Pr. 16. 31; 20. 29;—the infirmities of it, Ec. 12. 1, &c.;—the duty required of it, Tit. 2. 2.

— of the antediluvians, Ge. 5. 1, &c.;—of Abraham, 25. 7;—of Isaac, 35. 29;—of Jacob, 47. 28;—of Joseph, 50. 26;—of Moses, De. 34. 7;—of Caleb, Jos. 14. 10.

OLIVE-TREE, an evergreen which produces an oblong fruit, from which an oil is expressed, De. 24. 20; 28. 40;—its leaves and branches an emblem of peace, Ge. 8. 11;—saints compared to, Ps. 52. 8;—the church, Ro. 11. 17, 24;—two in the vision of Zechariah, Zec. 4. 3.

OLIVET, MOUNT OF, situated on the east side of Jerusalem, from which it was separated by the brook Kidron;—David went up it when he fled from Absalom, 2 Sa. 15. 30;—Jesus thence foretells the destruction of Jerusalem, &c., Mat. 24. 1, &c.;—ascends to heaven from it, Ac. 1. 12.

OLYMPAS, o-lim'pas [heavenly], a saint at Rome saluted by Paul, Ro. 16. 15.

OLYMPIC GAMES, were celebrated by the ancient Greeks in honour of Jupiter Olympus, every fifth year, for the five successive days, in the plains of Elis, near the city of Olympia and Mount Olympus, in the Morea of Greece. They were attended by immense multitudes, of all ranks, and consisted in feats of valour and agility; such as the foot and chariot race, wrestling, boxing, leaping, and throwing the discus or quoit; and the victor in any of them had awarded him, by the judges, a chaplet of wild olive. Similar to them were the *Isthmian Games*, celebrated in the Isthmus of Corinth; and those instituted by Herod in some parts of Judea. Though none of these is directly mentioned in Scripture, yet there are several obvious and beautiful allusions to them, 1 Co. 9. 24-27; Phi. 12-14; 1 Ti. 6. 12; 2 Ti. 2. 5; 4. 7, 8; He. 12. 1-3.

OMEGA. *See* ALPHA.

OMER. *See* HOMER.

OMITTED, neglected, left undone, Mat. 23. 23.

OMNIPOTENCE of God, his power to do all things, Ge. 17. 1; 18. 14; Job 23. 13; 42. 2; Ps. 135. 6; Je. 32. 17; Da. 4. 35; Mat. 19. 26; Lu. 1. 37; Re. 19. 6.

OMNIPRESENCE of God, his being present everywhere, 1 Ki. 8. 27; Ps. 139. 7, &c.; Pr. 15. 3; Je. 23. 23.

OMNISCIENCE of God, his seeing and knowing all things, Job 26. 6; 28. 24; 34. 21; Ps. 33. 13; 94. 9; 139. 1, &c.; Je. 32. 19; Mat. 10. 29; Ac. 15. 18. *See* God.

OMRI, om'ri [a sheaf of corn, bitterness, rebellion], king of Israel, succeeds Zimri, 1 Ki. 16. 21;—builds Samaria, 24;—dies, 28.

ON. *See* HELIOPOLIS.

ONAN, ō'nan [pain, force, iniquity], son of Judah, his sin and punishment, Ge. 38. 4-10.

ONESIMUS, o-nēs'i-mus [profitable, useful], a slave of Philemon, who had fled from him, and come to Rome, where he was converted;—was sent back, recommended to his master, by Paul, Phile. 10;—sent by Paul to Colosse, Col. 4. 9.

ONESIPHORUS, o-ne-sif'o-rus [bringing profit], one of the primitive Christians, not ashamed of Paul's chains, 2 Ti. 1. 16;—his household saluted, 4. 19.

ONIONS, much used in Egypt, Nu. 11. 5.

ONO, ō'no [grief, strength, iniquity of him], a city of Dan, situated about four miles north east of Lydia, 1 Ch. 8. 12.

ONYCHA, o-ny'kah, an odoriferous spice, Ex. 30. 34.

ONYX, a precious gem, half-transparent, with variously-coloured belts and veins, Ex. 28. 20; Job 28. 16; Eze. 28. 13.

OPEN, to unlock, Ac. 16. 26;—to explain, Lu. 24. 32;—to receive an answer to our prayers, Mat. 7. 7;—to receive Christ into the heart, Re. 3. 20.

OPERATION, work, Ps. 28. 5; Is. 5. 12; 1 Co. 12. 6; Col. 2. 12.

OPHEL, ō'fel [a tower, darkness, a little white cloud], a part of Mount Zion, rising higher than the rest, and near to the south of the temple, 2 Ch. 27. 3; 33. 14; Ne. 3. 26; 11. 21.

OPHIR ō'fir [abounding with ashes], the son of Joktan, and descendant of Shem, Ge. 10. 29;—also the name of a country possessed by his posterity, which abounded in gold and precious stones, 1 Ki. 9. 28; 10. 11; 22. 48; 1 Ch. 29. 4; 2 Ch. 8. 18; Job. 22. 24; Is. 13. 12.

OPHRAH, off'rah [dust, lead, a fawn], a city situated near the west of Jordan, and fourteen miles north of Jericho, Ju. 6. 11.

OPINION, a sentiment, a notion, 1 Ki. 18. 21; Job 32. 6, 10, 17.

OPPORTUNITY to do good not to be neglected, Is. 55. 6; Mat. 5. 25; Jn. 9. 4; 12. 35; Ga. 6. 10.

OPPOSERS, or adversaries, of the truth, how to behave to them, Lu. 9. 54; 2 Th. 3. 14; 2 Ti. 2. 24.

OPPRESSION, severity, or unjust and harsh treatment, forbidden, Ex. 22. 21; Ps. 12. 5; Pr. 22. 16, 22; Je. 22. 17; Eze. 22. 29; Mi. 2. 2; Zec. 7. 10; Mal. 3. 5.

OPPRESSIONS that are in the world, Ec. 3. 16; 4. 1; 5. 8; 7. 7.

ORACLE, a divine revelation, such as is the whole inspired volume, 2 Sa. 16. 23; Ac. 7. 38; Ro. 3. 2; 1 Pe. 4. 11;—the

- Holy of Holies, from which God often revealed his will to the Jews, 1 Ki. 6. 16; 8. 6; 2 Ch. 4. 20; Ps. 28. 2.
- ORATION, a public discourse or speech, Ac. 12. 21.
- ORATOR, an eloquent public speaker, Is. 3. 3; Ac. 24. 1.
- ORCHARD, a garden of fruit-trees, Ca. 4. 13; Ec. 2. 5.
- ORDAIN, to command, 1 Co. 9. 14;—to appoint, Ro. 7. 10;—to give rules and directions, 1 Co. 11. 2; He. 9. 6.
- ORDAINED, determined for eternal life, Ac. 13. 48.
- ORDER, to regulate, Ex. 27. 21; Ju. 13. 12; 1 Ki. 20. 14; Ps. 110. 4; Col. 2. 5; He. 7. 11.
- ORDINANCES of God, are his fixed arrangements of natural events, Job 38. 33; Ps. 119. 91; Je. 31. 35, 36;—his commandments in general, Ex. 18. 20; Le. 18. 4;—his directions respecting his worship, Mal. 3. 7, 14; He. 9. 1, 10;—the offices of civil magistracy, Ro. 13. 2.
- ORDINATION, or the regular appointment of Christian ministers, Mar. 3. 14; Ac. 1. 22; 6. 3; 1 Ti. 4. 14; 5. 22; 2 Ti. 2. 2; Tit. 1. 5;—not to be given to those who are not duly qualified to receive it, Ac. 6. 3; 1 Ti. 3. 10; 5. 22.
- OREB, ʾō-reb [a crow, pleasant, mingling together], a prince of Media, was slain by the army of Gideon in a signal victory, Ju. 7. 25; Ps. 83. 11; Is. 10. 26.
- ORGAN, a musical instrument, early invented, though probably very different from that now in use, Ge. 4. 21; Job 21. 12; 30. 31; Ps. 150. 4.
- ORION, o-rī'on, a southern constellation, or group of stars, Job 9. 9; 38. 31; Am. 5. 8.
- ORNAMENTS, such as jewels, rings, bracelets, &c.—given by Abraham's servant to Rebekah, Ge. 24. 22;—ear-rings, 35. 4; Ex. 52. 2;—of Solomon's bride, Ca. 1. 10;—various, used by the Israelitish women, Is. 3. 18, &c.;—Christian wives cautioned against excess in, 1 Pe. 3. 3-5.
- ORPHANS, those who are early deprived of their parents, the charge concerning them, Ex. 22. 22; De. 10. 18; 24. 17; 27. 19; Job 22. 9; 31. 17; Pr. 23. 10; Is. 1. 17, 23; Ja. 1. 27;—are under the protection of God, Ps. 10. 14, 18; 68. 5; 146. 9; Pr. 23. 11.
- OSEAS, o-zē'as, or OSEE, ʾō-zee, the same as Hosea the prophet.
- OSPREY and OSSIFRAGE, birds of the falcon or hawk kind, unclean, Le. 11. 13; De. 14. 12.
- OSTRICH, the tallest of all fowls, 7 or 8 feet high; with long legs and a high neck; has only two toes on a foot, both turned forward; short wings with which it cannot fly, but serve for sails in flight; outruns the swiftest horse; lays her eggs in the sand, and leaves them to be hatched in the sun; makes a doleful and hideous noise; and is much sought for its beautiful and valuable feathers;—described, Job 39. 13-18; La. 4. 3.
- OTHERWISE, in a different manner, Mat. 6. 1; Ro. 11. 6; Phil. 3. 15.
- OTHNIEL, oth-nī-el [the time of God], the son of Kenaz, by his valour obtained for his wife Achsah, the daughter of Caleb, Ju. 1. 11;—delivers Israel from the king of Mesopotamia, Ju. 3. 9.
- OUCHES, sockets for fastening the precious stones in the high priest's ephod, Ex. 28. 11, 13, 14; 39. 6, 13.
- OUTCAST, an exile, one driven from home and country, Ps. 147. 2; Is. 11. 12; 16. 3, 4; 27. 13; Je. 49. 36.
- OUTGOINGS, outmost or farthest borders, Jos. 17. 9, 18; 18. 19; 19. 14, 22; Ps. 65. 8.
- OUTLANDISH, of another country or nation, Ne. 13. 26.
- OUTRAGEOUS, violent, furious, Pr. 27. 4.
- OUTWARD, external, apparent, Mat. 23. 27; Ro. 2. 28; 1 Pe. 3. 3.
- OVEN, a place for baking of bread, Le. 2. 4; 26. 26;—persons inflamed with lust, compared to, Ho. 7. 4, 6, 7;—the day of judgment, Mal. 4. 1.
- OVERCHARGE, to fill or burden too much, Lu. 21. 34; 2 Co. 2. 5.
- OVERCOME, to subdue, or vanquish, Ge. 49. 19; Lu. 11. 22; Ro. 3. 4.
- OVERFLOW, to be full to deluge, De. 11. 4; Ps. 69. 2, 15; Is. 8. 8; 10. 22.
- OVERLAY, to cover, Ex. 25. 11; 26. 32;—to smother, 1 Ki. 3. 19.
- OVERPASS, to omit, Je. 5. 28.

OVERPLUS, what is left more than sufficient, Le. 25. 27.

OVERSEER, one who overlooks or takes charge of a business, Ge. 39. 4; 41. 34; 2 Ch. 2. 18;—a pastor or bishop, Ac. 20. 28.

OVERSHADOW, to cover with a shadow, Mat. 17. 5; Mar. 9. 7; Ac. 5. 15;—to operate by almighty and creating agency, Lu. 1. 35.

OVERSIGHT, superintendence, or charge of, Nu. 3. 32; 4. 16; 1 Pe. 5. 2;—error or mistake, Ge. 43. 12.

OVERTAKE, to catch anything by pursuit, Ge. 44. 4; Ho. 2. 7; 1 Th. 5. 4.

OVERTHROW, to overturn, defeat, or ruin, Ge. 19. 25; Ex. 14. 27; De. 12. 3; Ac. 5. 39; 2 Ti. 2. 18.

OVERWHELM, to swallow up, Ps. 78. 53; 124. 4;—to cover with gloom and sorrow, 55. 5; 61. 2; 77. 3.

OWE, to be in debt to another. Mat. 18. 24, 28; Lu. 7. 41; 16. 5;—to be guarded against, Ro. 13. 8.

OWL, a bird of the hawk kind; his beak is hooked; his head and claws are somewhat like those of a cat; his legs are hairy to the very claws; his eyes are large, black, and sparkling; lives chiefly in desert solitudes, and ruinous houses; and he hides himself by day, and flies by night, and which has a mournful and fearful hoot, or scream, Le. 11. 16, 17; De. 14. 15, 16; Job 30. 29; Ps. 102. 6; Is. 13. 21; Mi. 1. 8.

OX, that gores, the law concerning it, Ex. 21. 28, 35;—of an enemy to be restored, 23. 4; De. 22. 1;—that treads the corn not to be muzzled, De. 25. 4;—quoted by Paul, 1 Co. 9. 9.

OZEM, ô'zem [fasting, eagerness], the sixth son of Jesse, and brother of David, 1 Ch. 2. 15.

OZIAS, o-zî'as [strength from the Lord], the son of Joram, and father of Joatham, Mat. 1. 8, 9.

P.

PAARAI, pâ'a-râ [a gaping, an opening],

the Arbite, one of David's mighty men, 2 Sa. 23. 35.

PACE, a geometrical measure of 5 feet;—a step, reckoned at 2½ feet, 2 Sa. 6. 13.

PACIFY, to appease, reconcile, or quiet one who is angry, Pr. 16. 14; Es. 7. 10; Ec. 10. 4; Eze. 16. 63.

PADAN-ARAM, pâ'dan-â'ram, the country in Mesopotamia, from which Rebekah, Isaac's wife, was brought, Ge. 24. 10; 25. 20;—to it Jacob fled from Esau, 28. 6. 7; 31. 18; 35. 9, 26.

PADDLE, an iron instrument for digging holes in the earth, De. 23. 13.

PAGIEL, pâ'gi-el [God hath met, the requiring pardon of God], a head of the tribe of Asher, Nu. 1. 13; 7. 72.

PAINFUL, full of pain, Ps. 73. 16.

PAINTING of the face, the practice of harlots, and proud and shameless women, 2 Ki. 9. 30; Je. 4. 30; Eze. 23. 40.

PAIR, two joined, Lu. 2. 24; Re. 6. 5.

PALACE, a magnificent house, fit for kings, 1 Ki. 16. 18; 21. 1; 2 Ch. 9. 11;—the temple at Jerusalem, 1 Ch. 29. 1, 19;—the church, Ps. 45. 15.

PALENESS, want of colour, Je. 30. 6.

PALESTINA, pal-es-ti'na [strewn or covered with ashes, to bring ruin], a name given to the Holy Land, from the *Palestines*, or *Philistines*, who possessed a great part of it, Ex. 15. 14; Is. 14. 29, 31.

PALM-TREE, grows very tall and upright, and is an evergreen, producing fruit called *dates*, Ex. 15. 27; Le. 23. 40; De. 34. 3; Ju. 1. 16;—its branches a symbol of joy and victory, Jn. 12. 13; Re. 7. 9.

PALSY, a well known disease, which unfits the whole, or part of the body for action, and sometimes deprives it of feeling; cases of, cured, Mat. 4. 24; 8. 6; 9. 2; Lu. 5. 18; Ac. 8. 7; 9. 33.

PALTIEL, pâl-ti'el [deliverance, banishment of God], a prince of the tribe of Issachar, Nu. 34. 26.

PAMPHYLLIA, pâm-fil'i-a [a nation made up of every tribe], a province of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by Cilicia, on the west by Lyria, on the north by Pisidia, and on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, which washes its coasts,

Ac. 27. 5;—in Perga, one of its principal cities, Paul and Barnabas preached the gospel, 13. 13; 14. 24;—in this province John Mark deserted them, 15. 36-38. It was conquered by the Saracens, and now it is subject to the Turks. In it a number of Greek Christians still remain.

PANIC FEAR, or sudden consternation and terror, threatened, Ex. 15. 16; Le. 26. 8, 36; De. 2. 25; 32. 30; Jos. 23. 10.

————, of the inhabitants of Canaan before Jacob, Ge. 35. 5;—before Joshua, Jos. 2. 9; 5. 1;—of the Philistines before Jonathan, 2 Sa. 14. 15;—before David, 1 Ch. 14. 15, &c.;—of the Assyrians at the siege of Samaria, 2 Ki. 7. 6.

PANT, to gasp for breath, Ps. 38. 10; 42. 1; 119. 131; Is. 21. 4; Am. 2. 7.

PAPER-REEDS, a kind of bulrushes which grow by the banks of the Nile, in Egypt, of the skins or films of which paper was long made, Is. 19. 7; 2 Jn. 12. *See* Books.

PAPHOS, *pā' fos*, a famous city of Cyprus, situated on the western coast of the island, where Paul preached, and converted Sergius Paulus, the Roman proconsul, Ac. 13. 6, 12;—here Elymas the sorcerer was struck blind, 8. 11. Once 365 churches were in it, in its glory; but now only 4 or 5 remain, in a miserable village.

PARABLE, a similitude, or allegorical fable, founded on something real or apparent in the nature of history, designed to convey and illustrate some important truth;—Jotham's of the trees making a king, Ju. 9. 7;—of the poor man's ewe lamb by Nathan, 2 Sa. 12. 1;—of two brothers striving together, 14. 1;—of the prisoner that made his escape, 1 Ki. 20. 39;—of the thistle and the cedar, 2 Ki. 14. 9;—of the vineyard yielding wild grapes, Is. 5. 1.

PARABLES of JESUS, of the unclean spirit, Mat. 12. 43; Lu. 11. 24;—of the sower, Mat. 13. 3; Mar. 4. 3; Lu. 8. 5;—of the tares, Mat. 13. 24;—of the grain of mustard seed, 13. 31; Mar. 4. 30; Lu. 13. 18;—of the leaven, Mat. 13. 33; Lu. 13. 20;—of the hidden treasure, Mat. 13. 44;—of the pearl of great price, 45;—of the seed opening insensibly, Mar. 4. 26;—of the net cast into the sea, Mat. 13. 47;

—of the unmerciful servant, 18. 23;—of the labourers in the vineyard, 20. 1;—of the two sons sent into the vineyard, 21. 28;—of the wicked husbandmen, 33; Mar. 12. 1; Lu. 20. 9;—of the servant returning from the field, 17. 7;—of the ten pounds, 19. 11;—of the invitation to the marriage feast, Mat. 22. 1; Lu. 14. 16;—of the man without the wedding garment, Mat. 22. 11;—of the ten virgins, 25. 1;—of the talents, 14;—of the good shepherd, Jn. 10. 1;—of the barren fig-tree, Lu. 13. 6;—of the prodigal son, 15. 11;—of the foolish rich man, Lu. 12. 13;—of the good Samaritan, 10. 30;—of the rich man and Lazarus, 16. 19;—of the unjust steward, 1;—of the lost sheep, 15. 4; Mat. 18. 12;—of the lost piece of money, Lu. 15. 8;—of the importunate widow, 18. 1;—of the Pharisee and publican, 18. 10;—of the nobleman who went to receive a kingdom, 19. 11;—of the creditor who had two debtors, 7. 41.

PARADISE, the earthly, in which Adam was put, Ge. 2. 8.

————, the heavenly, promised to the penitent thief, Lu. 23. 43;—Paul caught up to, 2 Co. 12. 4;—the tree of life in it, Re. 2. 7.

PARAMOUR, a whorish lover or mistress; the heathen so called, whose idolatries the Jews followed, Eze. 23. 20.

PARAN, *pā' ran* [fairness, praise, springs], a desert of Arabia Petrea, lying to the southward of Palestine, and to the north-east of the eastern gulf of the Red Sea, here Ishmael dwelt, Ge. 21. 21;—here the cloud rested in the march of the Israelites, Nu. 10. 12;—here they pitched their camp, 12. 16;—from it the spies were sent to view the Land of Promise, 13. 3;—to it David went after the death of Samuel, 1 Sa. 25. 1.

PARCEL, a small lot, a quantity, Ge. 33. 19; Ru. 4. 3; 1 Ch. 11. 13.

PARCHED, scorched, or dried, Is. 35. 7; Je. 17. 6.

PARCHMENT, sheep-skin, &c., dressed for writing on, before the invention of paper made of rags, 2 Ti. 4. 13.

PARDON of sins. *See* FORGIVENESS.

———— of injuries. *See* FORGIVENESS, REVENGE.

PARENTS to be honoured, Ex. 20. 12; De. 5. 16; Ep. 6. 2;—law against cursing them, Ex. 21. 17; Le. 20. 9; Pr. 20. 20;—or smiting them, Ex. 21. 15.

—, *their duty*, to educate their children religiously, Gen. 18. 19; De. 4. 9; 6. 6, 7; 11. 19; 32. 46; Ps. 78. 5; Pr. 22. 6; Joel 1. 3; Ep. 6. 4;—not to spare necessary correction, 1 Sa. 3. 13; Pr. 13. 24; 19. 18; 22. 15; 23. 13, 14; 29. 15, 17; —not to discourage them too much, Ep. 6. 4; Col. 3. 21;—to provide for their children, 2 Co. 12. 14; 1 Ti. 5. 8;—partiality to children to be avoided, Ge. 37. 3. 4; Mat 22. 16; 1 Ti. 5. 21;—their joy or sorrow from their children's education, Pr. 10. 1; 15. 20; 17. 21, 25; 19. 13; 29. 15, 17.

—, *examples*, of Abraham, Ge. 18. 19;—of David, 1 Ch. 28. 9;—of Job, Job 1. 5;—Lemuel, Pr. 31. 1;—of the parents of Timothy, 2 Ti. 1. 5; 3. 15.

PARLOUR, a lower room for reception and entertainment of visitants, Ju. 3. 20, 23; 1 Sa. 9. 22.

PARMASHTA, pār-māsh'ta [the breaking of a foundation], one of Haman's sons, Es. 9. 9.

PARMENAS, par'me-nas [abiding], one of the seven deacons of the church in Jerusalem, Ac. 6. 5, 6.

PARRICIDE, or the murder of a father, punishable with death, Ex. 21. 15;—committed by the sons of Sennacherib, 2 Ki. 19. 37.

PARTAKER, an associate, a sharer, Ps. 50. 18; 1 Co. 9. 10, 23; 1 Pe. 5. 1.

PARTHIANS, par'thi-ans [fleers for fear, banished men], the inhabitants of Parthia, in the northwest of Persia, Ac. 2. 9. Parthia is bounded on the east by Asia, on the west by Media, on the north by Hyrcania, and on the south by Carmania and extends about 600 miles in length. The country is hilly, the air is pure, and is a sandy desert. It possesses very few Christians.

PARTIAL, inclined only one part. Mal. 2. 9; Ja. 2. 4.

PARTIALITY, unfair and unjust treatment of others, to be avoided, Mat. 22. 16; Ja. 2. 1, 9; Jude 16.

PARTICULAR, individual, 1 Co. 12. 27; Ep. 5. 33.

PARTITION, a wall that divides two apartments, 1 Ki. 6. 21; Ep. 2. 14.

PARTNER, a sharer, Lu. 5. 7, 10; Pr. 29. 24; 2 Co. 8. 23; Phile. 17.

PARTRIDGE, a bird which frequents the mountains, 1 Sa. 26. 20; Je. 17. 11.

PARUAH, pār-ū'ah [fresh, flourishing], one of the tribe of Issachar, 1 Ki. 4. 16.

PARVAIM, par-vā'im, a place famous for fine gold, probably in Arabia Felix, or in the East Indies, 2 Ch. 3. 6.

PASHUR, pāsh'ur [extending the hole, whiteness, or freedom], to be punished for smiting Jeremiah, Je. 20. 1.

PASSAGES, roads, Ju. 12. 6; 1 Sa. 14. 4; Je. 22. 20; 51. 32.

PASSION, natural affection or infirmity, Ac. 14. 15; Ja. 5. 17;—suffering and death of Christ, Ac. 1. 3.

PASSOVER, one of the most solemn of the Jewish festivals, so called because the destroying angel *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, while he slew all the first-born of the Egyptians;—instituted, Ex. 12. 3. 43; 13. 5;—rules concerning it, Le. 23. 4; Nu. 9. 1; De. 16. 1;—offerings on it, Nu. 28. 16;—observed by Hezekiah 2 Ch. 30. 1;—by Josiah, 35. 1;—after the captivity, Ezr. 6. 19;—Christ compared to it, 1 Co. 5. 7.

PASTORAL LIFE, the origin of it, Ge. 4. 20. *See* SHEPHERD.

PASTORS, shepherds, or ministers of the gospel, whose business it is to feed the sheep of Christ, Je. 3. 15; 10. 21; 23. 1, 2; Ep. 4. 11. *See* MINISTERS.

PASTURE, a place for feeding flocks and herds of cattle, Ge. 47. 4; 1 Ch. 4. 39, 40, 41;—spiritual nourishment, Ps. 23. 2; Jn. 10. 9.

PATARA, pāt'a-rah [white limed, bringing death], a seaport town of Lycia, in Asia Minor, with a large harbour on the east side of the river Xanthus, and about 40 miles west of Myra;—here Paul visited, Ac. 21. 1;—it is filled up by sand.

PATE, the crown of the head, Ps. 7. 16.

PATHROS, pā'thros [a morsel of dough, a persuasion of decay], a city and canton of Egypt, mentioned by several of the prophets, Is. 11. 11; Je. 44. 1, 15; Eze. 29. 14; 30. 14;—its place is not found.

PATHRUSIM, pāth-rū'sim [the same meaning as Pathros], a grandson of Ham the patriarch, Ge. 10. 14.

PATIENCE, or calmness of mind in bearing evils persisting in duty, and in waiting for promised good, recommended, Job 2. 10; Ps. 37. 1, 7; Pr. 3. 11; 24. 10; Ec. 7. 8; Mi. 7. 7, 9; Lu. 21. 19; Ro. 12. 12; 1 Th. 5. 14; He. 10. 36; 12. 1, &c.; Ja. 1. 3; 5. 7; 1 Pe. 2. 19; 2 Pe. 1. 6.

—, *motives* to cultivate it, are, the command of God, 1 Ti. 6. 11; He. 12. 1; 2 Pe. 1. 6;—his patience with us, Ex. 34. 6; Ro. 2. 4; 9. 22; 1 Pe. 3. 20;—our present state renders it necessary, He. 10. 36;—the evils which flow from the want of it, and the advantages which attend it, Ec. 7. 8; Ps. 37. 7-11;—our trials are less than we deserve, Ezr. 9. 13; La. 3. 39;—they are intended for our benefit, Ro. 8. 28; 2 Co. 4. 17;—they will soon terminate in triumph, Ro. 8. 18; Ja. 5. 7, 8;—the example of good men, and especially of Christ. *See* next article.

—, *examples*, of Moses, Nu. 12. 3;—of Job, Job 1. 20;—of David, Ps. 40. 1;—of Simeon, Lu. 2. 25;—of Paul, 2 Ti. 3. 10;—of the Thessalonians, 1 Th. 1. 3;—of the religious in former times, He. 10. 34;—of Christ, Is. 53. 7; 1 Pe. 2. 23;—the impatience of the apostles, Lu. 9. 54.

—, of God, his long suffering or forbearance, Nu. 14. 18; Ps. 86. 15;—he is called the God of patience, Ro. 15. 5;—it is exercised towards his chosen people, Is. 30. 18; Ro. 3. 25; 1 Ti. 1. 16; 2 Pe. 3. 9;—and towards his enemies, Ec. 8. 11; Ro. 2. 4;—it is manifested by giving warnings of his judgments, Am. 1. 1; Jon. 1. 2; 1 Pe. 3. 20; 2 Pe. 2. 5;—by delaying to execute them, Ps. 50. 21; 2 Pe. 3. 9.

—, *examples* of, towards the antediluvians, Ge. 6. 3;—the inhabitants of Sodom, 18. 20, 21;—Pharaoh, Ex. 5. 2; 7. 4;—the Israelites in the wilderness, Ac. 13. 18;—the Amorites and Canaanites, Ge. 15. 16;—Le. 18. 28;—the Gentile world, Ac. 17. 30;—fruitless professors, Lu. 13. 7.

PATMOS, pat'mos [deadly, bringing death], an island of that part of the Mediterranean called the Egean Sea, situated about

45 miles westward of Miletus. It is about 25 or 30 miles in circumference, and is of barren soil;—to it the apostle John was banished, and here he had the prophetic visions recorded in the Apocalypse, Re. 1. 9. It has a safe and large harbour; and contains now about 3000 inhabitants, of whom there are 200 Greek monks.

PATRIARCH, the head or prince of a family, applied chiefly to those who lived before the time of Moses, Ac. 2. 29; 7. 8, 9; He. 7. 4.

PATRIMONY, the goods or inheritance left by a father to his child, De. 18. 8.

PATROBAS, pāt'rō-bas, or pat-rō'bas [paternal, or who pursues the steps of his father], a disciple noticed by Paul, Ro. 16. 14.

PATTERN, an example or model, Ex. 25. 9, 40; Nu. 8. 4; Tit. 2. 7; He. 8. 5; 9. 23.

PATTERNS, Christ and the prophets and apostles are to be ours, Mat. 11. 29; Jn. 13. 15; 1 Co. 4. 16; 11. 1; Phil. 2. 5; 3. 17; 1 Th. 1. 6; He. 6. 12; 12. 2; 1 Pe. 2. 21; 1 Jn. 2. 6. *See* EXAMPLE.

PAU, pā'ū [howling, sighing, appearing], a city in the land of Edom, Ge. 36. 39;—also called Pail, 1 Ch. 1. 50.

PAUL [entry into a flock, rest, little], the great apostle of the Gentiles, was of the tribe of Benjamin, Ro. 11. 1;—was a Pharisee of the strictest order, Ac. 23. 6;—educated by Gamaliel, 22. 3;—a persecutor of Stephen, 8. 1;—of the church in general, 9. 1;—struck blind on his way to Damascus, 9. 22. 6; 26. 13;—baptized, 9. 18;—escapes in a persecution at Damascus, 23; 2 Co. 11. 33;—leaves Jerusalem with Barnabas, and goes to Antioch, Ac. 12. 25;—appointed with Barnabas to preach to the Gentiles, 13. 1;—goes to Cyprus, 4;—strikes Elymas blind, and converts the governor, 8;—comes to Antioch in Pisidia, 14;—at Iconium, 51;—at Lystra, where he cures a lame man, 14. 8;—stoned there, 19;—at Derbe, 20;—returns to Antioch, 26;—sent to Jerusalem with Barnabas about the question of circumcision. 15. 2;—circumcises Timothy at Lystra, 16. 1;—sails from Troas to Macedonia, 11;—at Philippi converts Lydia, 16. 14;—imprisoned, 23;—released by a miracle, 26;

at Thessalonica, 17. 1;—at Berea, 10;—at Athens, 15;—at Corinth, 18. 1;—at Ephesus, 19;—returns to Antioch, 22;—his third progress, 23;—passes through Galatia, *ib.*;—to Ephesus, 19. 1;—miracles wrought by him there, 19. 11;—goes to Macedonia, 20. 1;—in Greece, 2;—at Troas, 6;—raises Eutychus to life there, 9;—at Miletus addresses the elders of the church of Ephesus, 18;—at Cesarea, 21. 8;—at Jerusalem, 17;—apprehended, 33;—addresses the people, 22. 1, &c.;—bound, 25;—pleads before the Sanhedrim, 23. 1;—sent to Cesarea, 23-33;—pleads before Felix, 24. 1, &c.;—preaches before Drusilla, 24;—pleads before Festus, and appeals to Cesar, 25. 8, 10;—before Agrippa, 26. 1, &c.;—sails for Rome, 27. 1;—shipwrecked at Melita, 28. 1;—cures many persons there, 7;—arrives at Rome, 16;—addresses the Jews there, 17;—continues there two years, 31.

PAUL, his character of the heathen world, Ro. 1. 19, &c.;—of the Jews, 2. 17;—exhorts to moral duties, 12. 1, &c.;—to candour, 14. 1; 15. 1;—his preaching not rhetorical, 1 Co. 2. 3;—his condescension to all persons, 9. 19; 10. 33;—disclaims dominion over the faith of Christians, 2 Co. 1. 24;—his zeal and disinterestedness, 4. 1; 6. 4; 7. 2; 11. 7; 12. 13;—exhorts to a liberal contribution to the poor Christians at Jerusalem, 8. 7;—complains of his opposers at Corinth, 10. 2; 11. 13;—his revelations, 12. 1, &c.; Ga. 2. 2;—his sufferings, 2 Co. 11. 23; Phil. 1. 13;—threatens his opposers, 2 Co. 13. 2; an apostle appointed by Christ himself, Ga. 1. 1, 12; his history, 1. 16, &c.;—opposes Peter, 2. 11;—desires to die, Phil. 1. 20; his advantages as a Jew, 3. 4;—rejoices in his sufferings, Col. 1. 24;—at Philippi and Thessalonica, 1 Th. 2. 2;—proposes his example to Christians, 1 Co. 11. 1; Phil. 3. 17; 2 Th. 3. 7;—commends himself, 2 Co. 11. 5; 12. 11; 1 Th. 2. 5;—calls himself the chief of sinners, 1 Ti. 1. 15;—his near view of death, 2 Ti. 4. 6;—leaves his cloak and parchments at Troas, 13;—sends Tychicus to Ephesus, 4. 12;—deserted at his first hearing before Nero, 16;—his epistles commended by Peter, 2 Pe. 3. 15.

PAVILION, a tent chiefly one for a king, prince, or general, 1 Ki. 20. 12, 16; Je.

43. 10;—God makes darkness his, 2 Sa. 22. 12; Ps. 18. 11;—hides his people in his, 27. 5; 31. 20.

PAW, the foot of a horse or lion, Le. 11. 27; 1 Sa. 17. 37; Job 39. 21.

PEACE, God the author of temporal peace, Le. 26. 6; 1 Ch. 22. 9; Ps. 147. 14; Is. 45. 7;—God in Christ the author of spiritual peace, Ro. 15. 33; 16. 20; Phil. 4. 9; 1 Th. 5. 23; 2 Th. 3. 16; Is. 9. 6;—Christ gives peace, Lu. 24. 36; Jn. 14. 27; 20. 19, 21; 2 Th. 3. 16;—imparted through Christ's atonement, Is. 53. 5; Ro. 5. 1; Ep. 2. 14, 15; Col. 1. 20;—who may look for peace, Le. 26. 3-6; Ps. 119. 165; 29. 11; 55. 18; Pr. 16. 7; Is. 26. 12;—promised *to the church*, Is. 54. 13; 66. 12;—*to saints*, Ps. 72. 3, 7; Is. 55. 12;—*to the meek*, Ps. 37. 11;—*to the obedient*, Ps. 119. 165; Is. 48. 18; Je. 6. 16; Ro. 2. 10;—*to the repentant*, Is. 57. 18, 19; Mat. 11. 28, 29;—to be cultivated, Ps. 34. 14; 133. 1; Pr. 3. 30; 15. 17; 17. 1, 14, 17; 20. 3; 25. 8; Zec. 8. 19; Mar. 9. 50; Ro. 12. 18; 14. 19; 2 Co. 13. 11; 1 Th. 5. 13; He. 12. 14; 2 Ti. 2. 22; 1 Pe. 3. 11;—by what means, Pr. 15. 1; 25. 9, 15; Col. 3. 13; 1 Th. 4. 11.

PEACE-MAKERS, their blessedness, Mat. 5. 9; Ja. 3. 18.

PEACE-OFFERINGS, rules concerning them, Le. 3. 1, &c.; 7. 11;—the priest's portion of them, 28.

PEACOCK, a large and well known fowl, with a fine crest of feathers, and a tail peculiarly beautiful;—imported by Solomon, 1 Ki. 10. 22; 2 Ch. 9. 21;—described, Job 39. 13.

PEARL, a hard, white, shining gem, found in some shell-fishes, Job 28. 18; Mat. 7. 6; 13. 45;—the gates of the New Jerusalem, each of one, Re. 21. 21.

PECULIAR TREASURE AND PEOPLE, the church is to God, Ex. 19. 5; De. 14. 2; Ps. 135. 4; Tit. 2. 14.

PEDAHZUR, ped-äh'zur, or ped'ah-zur [a strong redeemer, stone of redemption], a head of the tribe of Manasseh, Nu. 1. 10.

PEDAIAH, ped-ä'yah [the Lord's redeeming], grandfather of Jehoiakim, 1 Ki. 23. 36;—also the name of others, 1 Ch. 3. 19.

PEDIGREE, genealogy, or descent by parentage, Nu. 1. 18.

PEELED, stripped of the bark, clothes, or skin, Is. 18. 2, 7; Eze. 29. 18.

PEEP, to speak softly, and as it were out of the belly; or the art of *ventriloquism* practised by witches and wizards, Is. 8. 19; 29. 4.

PEKAH, pē'kah [opening of the Lord], the son of Remaliah, commanded the army of Pekahiah, king of Israel, and after conspiring to slay him, succeeded him, 2 Ki. 15. 25;—confederate with Rezin, king of Syria, against Judah, Is. 7. 1;—cut off 120,000 of Judah, and took 200,000 prisoners, 2 Ch. 28. 6-8;—slain, 2 Ki. 15. 30.

PEKAHIAH, pēk-a-hī'ah [the Lord opening], king of Israel, succeeds his father, Menahem, 2 Ki. 15. 22;—slain, 25.

PELATIAH, pēl-a-ti'ah [deliverance, or banishment of the Lord], son of Benaiah, a prince who lived in the time of Zedekiah, king of Judah, Eze. 11. 1, 13;—another of this name, son of Hananiah, 1 Ch. 3. 21.

PELEG, pē'leg [division], the son of Eber, in whose days men were *divided* by the confusion of language, Ge. 10. 25; 11. 16.

PELETHITES, pē'leth-ites [judges, destroyers], valiant soldiers, who were the guards of David, 2 Sa. 8. 18.

PELICAN, a large fowl, with a long crooked beak, the fore part of the head towards the throat naked, with a bag or pouch under the bill, and which haunts deserts, Le. 11. 18; De. 14. 17; Ps. 102. 6.

PENIEL, pe-nī'el [seeing God, the face of God], or **PENUEL**, a place on the east of Jordan, near the brook Jabbok, so named by Jacob, because he here saw *the face of God*, Ge. 32. 24-30;—here the Gadites built a city, the tower of which Gideon cast down, Ju. 8. 8, 9, 17;—It was rebuilt by Jeroboam, 1 Ki. 12. 25;—even its ruins are not found.

PENINNAH, pe-nin'nah [a precious stone, our face], one of the wives of Elkanah, the father of Samuel, 1 Sa. 1. 2.

PENNY, a Roman coin, current among the Jews in the time of Christ, equal to seven-pence three farthings of English money, Mat. 20. 2, 9, 13; Mar. 6. 37; 12. 15; Re. 6. 6.

PENS, used in writing by the ancients, were not quills, but made of small and strong reeds, Ju. 5. 14; Ps. 45. 1; 3 Jn. 13;—those for gravings in stone, &c., were of iron, Job 19. 24; Je. 17. 1.

PENTECOST, a stated festival of the Jews, thus named because it was kept on the *fiftieth* day after the second day of the Passover;—the Israelites called it *the feast of weeks*, because it was kept seven weeks after the passover, Ex. 34. 22;—directions how it ought to be observed, Le. 23. 15; De. 16. 9;—the descent of the Spirit upon it, Ac. 2. 1, &c.

PENURY, poverty, Pr. 14. 23; Lu. 21. 4.

PEOPLE of God, the church of Israel, Ju. 20. 2; 2 Sa. 14. 13; Ps. 47. 9;—professing and genuine Christians, He. 4. 9; 1 Pe. 2. 10.

—, their duty to God's ministers, Mat. 10. 14; Lu. 10. 16; 1 Co. 4. 1; 9. 14; Ga. 6. 6; 1 Th. 4. 8; 5. 12; 1 Ti. 5. 17; He. 13. 7, 17.

PEOR, pē'or [gaping, opening], a mountain on the east of Jordan, near to the mountains of Nebo and Pisgah; Balak brought Balaam to the top of, Nu. 23. 28;—the idolatry of the Israelites, in worshipping Baal-peor, called *the matter* and *the iniquity* of, 25. 3, 18; 31. 16; Jos. 22. 17.

PERADVENTURE, perhaps, may be, Ge. 18. 24, 28, 29, 32; 24. 5, 39; Ex. 13. 17; 32. 30; Jos. 9. 7; Ro. 5. 7; 2 Ti. 2. 25.

PERCEIVE, to know, or discover, De. 29. 4; 1 Jn. 3. 16.

PERDITION, destruction, final ruin, Phil. 1. 28; 1 Ti. 6. 9; He. 10. 39;—Judas, called the son of, Jn. 17. 12;—and also Antichrist, 2 Th. 2. 3.

PERFECT, God is absolutely and infinitely, Mat. 5. 48;—the *law*, or word, of the Lord is completely, Ps. 19. 7;—his *work* is, and his *way*, De. 32. 4; 2 Sa. 22. 31;—faithful and eminent saints are now comparatively, as Noah and Job, Ge. 6. 9; Job 1. 1, 8; 2. 3;—believers in Christ shall all in due time be completely, Ep. 4. 13; Col. 1. 28; 4. 12; He. 12. 23;—prayer to God to make his people, Jn. 17. 23; Col. 4. 12; 1 Th. 3. 10; He. 13. 21; 1 Pe. 5. 10.

PERFECTION, none can find out God to,

- Job 11. 7;—in obedience and holiness, not attainable by man, Job 9. 20; 15. 14; Pr. 20. 9; Ro. 3. 10; 1 Jn. 1. 8;—to be aimed at, De. 18. 13; 1 Ki. 8. 61; Mat. 5. 48; Lu. 6. 36; 2 Co. 13. 9, 11; Ep. 5. 1; He. 13. 21;—blessings resulting from, Ps. 37. 37; Pr. 2. 21;—will be attained by saints, Jn. 17. 23; Ep. 4. 13; Col. 1. 28.
- PERFORM, to fulfil, or execute, Ge. 26. 3; Mat. 5. 33; Ro. 4. 21; 2 Co. 8. 11.
- PERFUME, what gives a sweet odour, or agreeable smell, Ex. 30. 35; Pr. 7. 17; 27. 9; Is. 57. 9.
- PERGA, per'gah [very earthy], a city of Pamphylia, on the river Caystrus, about 40 miles north from the Mediterranean shore;—here Paul and Barnabas preached, Ac. 13. 14; 14. 25. It was greatly reduced by the Saracens; and is now of little importance.
- PERGAMOS, per'ga-mos [height, elevation], a city of Asia Minor, on the river Caicus, about 40 miles northwest from Thyatira, and 64 from the north of Smyrna;—the message of Christ to the church there, Re. 2. 12. Its population amounts to 15,000, of whom there are 1500 Greeks, 300 Armenian Christians, 100 Jews, and the chief body are Turks.
- PERILOUS TIMES, in the last days, 2 Ti. 3. 1.
- PERILS, or eminent dangers, endured by Paul, 2 Co. 11. 26.
- PERISH, to lose natural life, Nu. 17. 12; Jon. 1. 6; Mar. 4. 38;—to be subjected to eternal punishment, Jn. 3. 15; 1 Co. 1. 18; 2 Co. 2. 15; 2 Pe. 2. 12.
- PERIZZITES, pēr'iz-zites, a tribe of the ancient Canaanites, Ge. 13. 7; 15. 20;—delivered into the hands of Judah, Jn. 1. 4;—Solomon made them to pay tribute, 2 Ch. 8. 7.
- PERJURY, swearing falsely, forbidden, Ex. 20. 16; Le. 6. 3; 19. 12; De. 5. 20; Zec. 5. 4; 8. 17; 1 Ti. 1. 10;—of Zedekiah against Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Ch. 36. 13.
- PERMIT, to allow, or suffer, 1 Co. 16. 7; He. 6. 3; Ac. 26. 1; 1 Co. 14. 34.
- PERNICIOUS, destructive, very hurtful, 2 Pe. 2. 2.
- PERPETUAL, everlasting, or endless, Ps. 9. 6; Je. 50. 5;—to the end of time, Ge. 9. 12; Ex. 31. 16;—the continuance of the legal dispensation, Ex. 29. 9; 30. 8.
- PERPLEXED, greatly vexed, or disturbed, Es. 3. 15; Is. 22. 5; Joel 1. 18; Lu. 9. 7; 2 Co. 4. 8.
- PERSECUTION, or oppression and exposure to suffering and death, for Christ's sake, foretold to be the lot of the apostles and primitive Christians, Mat. 10. 18; Jn. 15. 18–21;—saints may expect persecution, Mat. 10. 17; 2 Ti. 3. 12; Ga. 4. 29; Ac. 14. 22;—ought not to fear it, Mat. 10. 26, 28; Lu. 12. 4; 1 Pe. 3. 14; Re. 2. 10; Is. 51. 7; how to behave under it, Mat. 5. 44; 10. 22; Ro. 12. 14; 1 Co. 4. 12; 2 Co. 12. 10; 1 Pe. 4. 19;—the reward of it, Mat. 5. 10; 16. 25; Mar. 8. 35; Lu. 9. 24; 1 Pe. 4. 14; Ja. 1. 2; Re. 6. 9; 7. 13. Exemplified, *David*, Ps. 31. 15; 119. 157, 161;—*Jeremiah*, Je. 18. 18–20; 32. 2; 38. 9;—*three Hebrews*, Da. 3. 13–21;—*Daniel*, Da. 6. 5;—*man born blind* Jn. 9. 28, 34;—*Peter*, Ac. 4. 3;—*church at Jerusalem*, Ac. 8. 1;—*Paul*, Ac. 9. 23; 16. 22.
- PERSEVERANCE, or steadfast continuance in duty enjoined, Mat. 10. 22; 24. 13; Lu. 9. 62; Ac. 13. 43; 1 Co. 15. 58; 16. 13; Col. 1. 23; 2 Th. 3. 13; 1 Ti. 6. 14; He. 3. 6, 14; 10. 38; 2 Pe. 3. 17; Re. 2. 10, 25.
- OF THE SAINTS, or their continuance in a state of grace, till they are brought to glory, appears from the *electing purpose* of God, Ro. 8. 29; Ep. 1. 3; 2. Th. 2. 13;—the immutability of his *love, wisdom, and faithfulness*, in the scheme of grace, Je. 31. 3; Ep. 3. 10; 1 Th. 5. 24;—their being *given* to Christ, and *purchased* by him, Jn. 17. 6, 9; Ac. 20. 28; Tit. 2. 14;—their *union* to Christ, Ep. 1. 23; Jn. 17. 21, 23;—his *intercession* for them, 24; Ro. 8. 34;—the *work* of the Holy Spirit, in renewing them, and dwelling in them, Jn. 3. 5, 6, 8; Tit. 3. 5; Ga. 4. 6; Ro. 8. 9, 11;—and from many express *declarations and promises*, Job 17. 9; Ps. 94. 14; 125. 1, 2; Pr. 4. 18; Is. 54. 7–10; Je. 32. 38–40; Jn. 3. 14, 15; 5. 24; 10. 27, 28; Ro. 8. 29, 30; Phil. 1. 6; He. 13. 5.
- PERSIA, per'shi-a [breaking, dividing, a horse hoof], an ancient kingdom of Asia, bounded on the north by Media, on the west by Susiana, on the east by Car-

mania, and on the south by the Persian Gulf. In the height of its glory, it was 2800 miles long, and 2000 broad. It is generally mountainous. From the south of the Caspian Sea to Hindostan, a continued chain of deserts extends; and in the southern provinces, the plains, as well as the mountains, are sterile and bare. The northern districts on the contrary, are remarkable for their beauty and fertility. The rivers of Persia are few and small; and, instead of falling into the sea, most of them flow into lakes in the interior. The established religion is the Mahometan; but there are still some who adhere to the ancient worship of *fire*;—2 Ch. 36. 20; Es. 1. 3, 14, 18; Eze. 27. 10; 38. 5;—predictions respecting, Da. 8. 20; 10. 13, 20; 11. 2.

PERSIANS, the inhabitants of Persia, foretold to conquer Babylon, Is. 21. 2.

PERSONS of men not regarded by God, or not valued on account of their rank or wealth, De. 10. 17; 2 Ch. 19. 7; Job 34. 19; Ac. 10. 34; Ro. 2. 11; Ga. 2. 6; Ep. 6. 9; Col. 3. 25; 1 Pe. 1. 17.

—, when not to be regarded by men, Le. 19. 15; De. 1. 17; 16. 19; Pr. 24. 23. Mat. 22. 16; Ja. 2. 1; Jude 16.

PERSUADE, to advise or excite to the performance of something, 2 Ch. 32. 11; 1 Ki. 22. 20-22; Ac. 13. 43; 14. 19;—to believe and be assured, Ro. 4. 21; 8. 38; 14. 14; 2 Ti. 1. 12; He. 11. 13.

PERVERSENESS, spiteful and obstinate crossness, and adherence to what is wrong, Pr. 11. 3; Is. 59. 3; Eze. 9. 9.

PERVERT, to put out of order, to corrupt, De. 16. 19; 1 Sa. 8. 3; 24. 17; Ac. 13. 10; Ga. 1. 7.

PESTILENCE, a contagious and fatal distemper, or kind of plague, threatened for disobedience, Le. 26. 25; Nu. 14. 12; De. 28. 21;—three days of, sent on Israel, for the sin of David, by which 70,000 perished, 2 Sa. 24. 13, 15;—foretold by Christ, Mat. 24. 7.

PETER, pe'ter [a rock or stone], the son of Jonas, and brother of Andrew, Jn. 1. 40;—his name originally was *Simon*, 41. —Jesus called him *Cephas*, or *Peter*, which is of the same import, 42;—attends Jesus, Mat. 4. 18; Lu. 5. 11; Jn. 1.

41;—rebukes him, Mat. 16. 22; Mar. 8. 32;—is sharply rebuked by Christ, Mat. 16. 23;—acknowledges him to be the Messiah, 16; Jn. 6. 69;—protests that he will not deny him, Mat. 26. 35; draws his sword in defence of Christ, and cuts off Malchus' ear, Jn. 18. 10;—denies him, Mat. 26. 69; Mar. 14. 69; Lu. 22. 54; Jn. 18. 15, &c., 25;—sees him after his resurrection, Lu. 24. 34; 1 Co. 15. 5;—three times avows his love to Christ, Jn. 21. 15-17;—addresses the disciples about a successor of Judas, Ac. 1. 15;—his speech to the Jews on the day of Pentecost, 2. 14;—cures a lame man at the gate of the temple, 3. 1;—imprisoned together with John, 4. 3;—many cures performed by him, 5. 15;—imprisoned, and released by an angel, 18, 19;—speaks boldly before the magistrates, 29;—communicates the Holy Spirit to the Samaritans, 8. 17;—confounds Simon Magus, 20;—cures Eneas of the palsy, 9. 33;—raises Dorcas to life, 36;—converts Cornelius, 24;—defends himself about preaching to the Gentiles, 11. 2;—imprisoned by Herod, and delivered by an angel, 12. 3, &c.;—opposed by Paul, Ga. 2. 11;—expects to die soon, 2 Pe. 1. 14;—his testimony to the transfiguration of Jesus, 18;—commends Paul's epistles, 3. 15.

PETHAHIAH, pëth-a-hi'ah [the Lord opening, the gate of the Lord], a head of the division of the priesthood, 1 Ch. 24. 16.

PETHOR, pé'thor [a table], a city of Mesopotamia about the east bank of the Euphrates, and the native place of Balaam, Nu. 22. 5; De. 23. 4.

PETHUEL, pë-thû'el [a persuasion of God, the enlarging of God], the father of Joel the prophet, Joel 1. 1.

PHALTI, fal'ti [deliverance, flight], the son of Laish, married Michal, after Saul had taken her from David, 1 Sa. 25. 44;—from him David afterwards took her, 2 Sa. 3. 15.

PHANUEL, fa-nû'el [face, or vision of God], the father of the prophetess Anna, Lu. 2. 36.

PHARAOH, fä'ro [disperser, spoiler], the name of a race of kings who successively sat on the throne of Egypt;—I. men-

tioned in Scripture, takes Sarah from Abraham, Ge. 12. 15;—restores her, 20.

PHARAOH II. his prophetic dream, Ge. 41. 1, &c.;—exalts Joseph, 39-45;—his kind reception of Jacob and his sons, 47. 1-10.

— III. oppressed and persecuted the Israelites, Ex. 1. 8-11;—commanded their male children to be drowned, 22;—his daughter saves Moses, and adopts him for her son, 2. 5-10.

— IV., Moses sent to him, Ex. 3. 10;—his obduracy foretold, 19;—God's message to him, 4. 22, 23;—refuses to let Israel go, 5. 1, 2;—hardens his heart, 7. 14;—drowned in the Red Sea, 14. 23.

— V., known to us, gave protection to Hadađ, son of the king of Edom, who was cotemporary with David, 1 Ki. 11. 15-22.

— VI., gave his daughter in marriage to Solomon, 1 Ki. 3. 1;—took Gezer, and gave it for a present to his daughter, 9. 16.

— VII., mentioned, is he with whom Hezekiah made a league, 2 Ki. 18. 19-21.

PHARAOH-HOPHRA, fā'ro hof'rah, grandson of the former, entered into alliance with Zedekiah, king of Judah, against the king of Babylon, Je. 46. 2, 16;—predictions against him, Is. 19. 1, &c.; 20. 4; Eze. 29. 1; 30. 20-26; 31. 2; 32. 2.

PHARAOH-NECHO, fā'ro nē'ko, carries Jehoahaz captive to Egypt, 2 Ki. 23. 33;—foretold not to return, Je. 22. 10;—his defeat foretold, Eze. 17. 17.

PHARISEES, fār'i-sees [a division, or set apart, separatists], a much celebrated religious sect among the Jews, who were generally men of influence, Mat. 23. 2;—they laid claim to superior sanctity, Lu. 18. 9-12;—for a pretence made long prayers, Mat. 23. 14; Mar. 12. 40;—paid tithes of what was not required, Mat. 23. 23; Lu. 11. 42;—fasted often, Lu. 18. 12;—made broad their phylacteries, Mat. 23. 5;—added the traditions of the fathers to the written law, Mar. 7. 3, 8, 13;—but they were proud, arrogant, and avaricious; and therefore their hypocrisy was often exposed and severely censured by Christ, Mat. 5. 20; 15. 3, &c.; 16. 6,

12; 23. 1, 23, 33; Mar. 8. 15; Lu. 11. 38, 42; 12. 1; 16. 14; 18. 9.

PHARPAR, fār'par [diminished, a bull of a bull], a river in Syria. See ABANA.

PHEBE, fē'be [shining, pure], a deaconess of the church at Cenchrea, near Corinth, Ro. 16. 1, 2.

PHENICE, fe-ni'se [red, purple, palm], a seaport town on the western shore of the island of Crete, Ac. 27. 12;—many converts made there, 11. 19.

PHENICIA, fe-nish'i-a, or PHENICE, a province of Syria, bounded on the west by the Mediterranean, on the east by Syria, on the south by the mountain Anti-Libanus, and on the north by the island of Aratus;—those scattered by the persecution, which followed the death of Stephen, came, Ac. 11. 19;—Paul and Barnabas passed through, 15. 3;—Paul went in a ship bound for, 21. 2;—Tyre and Sidon were principal cities of. See these articles. It is well watered, and peculiarly fertile.

PHICHOL, fi'kol [perfection of the mouth], a general of the army of Abimelech, king of Gerer, Ge. 21. 22.

PHILADELPHIA, fil-a-dēl'fi-a [the love of the brother, or of brotherhood], a city of the province of Lydia, in Asia Minor, about 26 miles east of Sardis, and about 70 north-east of Smyrna;—Christ's message to the church there, Re. 3. 7. It still contains about 2000 Greek Christians, containing 5 churches.

PHILEMON, fi-lē'mon [affectionate, kiss-er], a rich and pious citizen of Colosse, to whom Paul addressed the epistle which bears his name, Phile. 1.

PHILETUS, fi-lē'tus [beloved, amiable], an errorist who asserted the resurrection was past, 2 Ti. 2. 17, 18.

PHILIP, fil'lip [warlike, lover of horses], the apostle, attends Jesus, Jn. 1. 43;—Jesus questions him about the loaves, 6. 5;—he desires to see the Father, 14. 8.

PHILIP, the deacon, preaches to the Samaritans, Ac. 8. 5;—to the eunuch of the queen of Ethiopia, 26;—carried to Azotus, and goes thence to Cesarea, 40;—receives Paul and his companions, 21. 8.

—, the son of Herod the Great, and of Mariamne, the daughter of Simon the high-priest;—his wife, Herodias, was

taken from him by his brother, Mat. 14. 3; Mar. 6. 17.

PHILIPPI, fil-lip'pī [warlike men, lovers of horses], one of the chief cities of Macedonia, lying on the borders of Thrace, and on the banks of the river Strymon, about 70 miles north-east from Thessalonica; it was repaired and named by Philip the father of Alexander the Great;—Paul and Silas preached here, by the river, Ac. 16. 12, 13;—here Lydia was converted, and she and her family baptized, 14, 15;—here they cast out a spirit of divination, 16–18;—here they were beaten and imprisoned, 22, 23;—here the jailer was converted, and he and his family baptized, 25–34;—here a church was formed, to which Paul wrote the epistle to the Philippians, Phil. 1. 1;—it is governed by the Turks; but many Christians remain.

PHILISTIA, fil-lis'ti-a [strewed, or covered with ashes or dust], a part of the south-west of Palestine, so called because possessed by the Philistines, Ps. 60. 8; 87. 4; 108. 9;—it is inhabited by the Turks and Arabs.

PHILISTINES, the inhabitants of Philistia, conquered by Shamgar, Ju. 3. 31;—oppress the Israelites, 16. 7; 13. 1;—take the ark, 1 Sa. 4. 1, &c.;—put it in the temple of Dagon, 5. 1;—suffer in consequence of it, 3, 8, 10;—send it back, 6. 10;—defeated after a sacrifice, by Samuel, 7. 9;—suffer no smith in Israel, 13. 19;—defeated by Saul, 14. 20, 31;—by David, 2 Sa. 5. 17, 22;—distress Jehoram, 2 Ch. 21. 16;—their destruction foretold, Je. 47. 1; Eze. 25. 15; Am. 1. 6; Zep. 2. 4; Zec. 9. 5.

PHILOLOGUS, fil-lol'o-gus [a lover of learning, a lover of the word], noticed by Paul, Ro. 16. 15.

PHILOSOPHY [love of wisdom], *heathen*, the folly of it, 1 Co. 1. 19; 2. 6; Col. 2. 8.

PHINEHAS fin'ne-as [bold countenance, trust or protection], the son of Eleazar, kills Zimri and Cozbi, Nu. 25. 6; Ps. 106. 30.

——, the son of Eli, his guilt and death, 1 Sa. 1. 3; 2. 12, 22, 34; 3. 13; 4. 11.

PHLEGON, flē'gon [zealous, burning], one to whom Paul sent his salutation, Ro. 16. 14.

PHRYGIA, fridj'ī-a, a country of Asia Minor, having the Mediterranean and Hellespont on the north-west, Galatia on the east, and Lydia on the south;—the gospel was early preached here, and a church formed, Ac. 16. 6; 18. 23;—Christians have been almost extirpated from it by the Turks.

PHUT, or PUT, a country of Africa, peopled by the third son of Ham Ge. 10. 6;—its inhabitants leagued with, if not subject to, the Egyptians, about Hezekiah's reign, Na. 3. 9.

PHYGELLUS, fy-jē'l'us [little, fugitive], and HERMOGENES, forsook Paul in his distress, 2 Ti. 1. 15.

PHYLACTERIES, were strips, or rolls of parchment, on which were written certain words, or passages of the law; and which the Jews wore, bound on their foreheads, wrists, or the hem of their garments; from a false interpretation of Ex. 13. 9, 16; Nu. 15. 38, 39;—the Pharisees made theirs broad, Mat. 23. 5. See **FRONTLETS**.

PHYSICIANS, embalmers of dead bodies, Ge. 50. 2;—doctors of medicine, 2 Ch. 16. 12; Mat. 9. 12; Mar. 5. 26;—healers of sorrow and spiritual distress, Je. 8. 22; Job 13. 4.

PICTURES, for worship, and images of the Canaanites, to be destroyed, Nu. 33. 52.

PIERCE, to bore through, greatly pain, Nu. 24. 8; 2 Ki. 18. 21; Ps. 22. 16; Lu. 2. 35.

PIERCED, prophecies that Christ should be, Ps. 32. 16; Zec. 12. 10.

PIETY, duty to God, and to parents, required, 1 Ti. 5. 4.

PIGEONS, *young*, or doves, a burnt-offering, Le. 1. 14;—offered by those who could not afford a lamb, for a trespass-offering, 5. 6, 7;—offered by women, after childbirth, who could not give a lamb, 12. 8; Lu. 2. 24.

PIHAHIROTH, pī-ha-hi'roth [the mouth or pass of Hiroth, opening of liberty], the pass through which the Hebrews marched to the west shore of the Red Sea, Ex. 14. 2.

PILATE. **PONTIUS**, pī'lat, pon'shī-us [who is armed with a dart], the Roman gov-

ernor of Judea, questions Jesus, Mat 27. 11; Mar. 15. 1; Lu. 23. 1; Jn. 18. 33;—is warned by his wife not to condemn Christ, Mat 27. 19;—attempts to release him, 23;—attests Christ's innocence, 24; yet delivers him to be crucified, 26.

PILE of wood for burning dead corpses in, allusions to, Is. 30. 33; Eze. 24. 9.

PILGRIMAGE, the journey of a pilgrim, human life compared to, Ge. 47. 9; Ex. 6. 4; Ps. 119. 54.

PILGRIMS, those who travel on a religious account, good men compared to, He. 11. 13; 1 Pe. 2. 11.

PILLAR, the cloud in the wilderness, which resembled one, Ex. 13. 21;—erected for a monument or memorial by Jacob at Bethel, Ge. 28. 18;—at the grave of Rachel, 35. 20;—by Joshua, 24. 26;—by Absalom, 2 Sa. 18. 18;—two for support and ornament in the temple of Solomon, 1 Ki. 7. 15; 2 Ch. 3. 17.

PILLOW, a cushion to sleep on, Ge. 28. 11; 1 Sa. 19. 13; Mar. 4. 38.

PILOT, one who steers a ship, Eze. 27. 8, 28.

PINE-TREE, is somewhat akin to the fir, but more solid and durable, Is. 41. 19; 60. 13.

PINNACLE of the temple, one of its wings, turrets, or battlements, Mat 4. 5; Lu. 4. 9.

PIPE, a musical instrument, a tube, 1 Sa. 10. 5; 1 Ki. 1. 40; Zec. 4. 2, 12; 1 Co. 14. 7.

PIRATHONITE, *pir'-a-thon-ite* [his breathing, making bare], an inhabitant of Pirathon, Ju. 12. 13, 15.

PISGAH, *piz'gah* [a hill, height, fortress], the highest top of that chain of mountains called Abarim, and so close by Nebo that it forms a part of it;—Moses, therefore, is sometimes said to view Canaan from Nebo, and sometimes from Pisgah, De. 3. 27; 34. 1;—Balak brought Balaam to the top of, Nu. 23. 14.

PISIDIA, *pi-sid'-i-a* [a pitch tree, blacked with pitch], a province of Asia Minor, having Lycaonia on the north, Pamphylia on the south;—here Paul and Barnabas planted a Christian church, Ac. 13. 14; 14. 24. A few Greek Catholics are still present.

PISON, *pi'son* [the changing greatness of

the mouth, enlarging], one of the four great rivers which watered the garden of Eden, now supposed to be Phasis, a famous river of Colchis, Ge. 2. 11, 12.

PIT, a hole in the ground, in which eastern monarchs often kept their prisoners, Is. 24. 22; 51. 14;—the grave, Job 17. 16; Ps. 28. 1; 30. 3;—deep distress, 40. 2; '88. 6;—hell, Re. 9. 2; 20. 1.

PITCH, a kind of rosin, drawn from the pine-tree;—with it the ark of Noah was covered to secure it from the entrance of water, Ge. 6. 14;—and the little ark in which Moses was put, Ex. 2. 3.

PITCHER, a vessel for carrying liquids, Ge. 24. 14; Ju. 7. 16; Mar. 14. 13.

PITHOM and **RAMESES**, two cities in Egypt. their situation unknown, built of brick made by the Hebrews, Ge. 47. 11; Ex. 1. 11.

PITIFUL, tender, La. 4. 10; Ja. 5. 11; 1 Pe. 3. 8.

PITY, tender feeling for pain and misery, manifested by God to his people, Ps. 103. 13; Ja. 5. 11;—required of us to the poor and afflicted, Job 6. 14; Ps. 41. 1, 2; Pr. 28. 8.

PLAGUE, a contagious disease, the pestilence, inflicted on Pharaoh, on account of Sarah, Ge. 12. 17;—on the Israelites in the wilderness, Nu. 14. 37; 16. 46; 25. 9;—for David's numbering the people, 2 Sa. 24. 15.

PLAGUES OF EGYPT. See EGYPT.

PLAIN, smooth, flat, Ge. 11. 2; 13. 10; Ps. 27. 11; Pr. 15. 19;—distinctly, Mar. 7. 35.

PLANETS, these stars (known to the ancients before the invention of telescopes), which change their places in the heavens, and appear brighter and larger than the fixed stars, were *Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn*, 2 Ki. 23. 5. More recently the number was set down at *eleven*, namely, *Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel*; and 18 secondary planets, namely, the Earth has one, namely, our Moon; Jupiter has 4, Saturn has 7, and Herschel has 6. Recent discoveries have still farther increased the number. All these planets move round the sun; and the secondaries, or Moons, move also round, each in its planet. See STARS.

- PLANTATION**, a place planted, Eze. 17. 7.
- PLANTS** created, Ge. 1. 11;—children compared to, Ps. 128. 3; 144. 12.
- PLATTER**, a large vessel for boiling of meat, or for bringing it to the table, Mat. 23. 25; Lu. 11. 39.
- PLEASANT**, delightful, Ge. 2. 9; 3. 6; Ps. 16. 6; Is. 2. 16; Mal. 3. 4.
- PLEASANTNESS**, delightfulness, Pr. 3. 17.
- PLEASURE**, enjoyment, its vanity, Ec. 2. 1-12.
- PLEDGES**, pawns which a lender takes from a borrower to secure the return, or payment, of what is lent;—laws concerning them, De. 24. 6-17.
- PLEIADES**, that cluster of little stars, vulgarly called *the seven stars*, though their number is vastly greater, Job 9. 9; 38. 31.
- PLENTEOUS**, copious, fruitful, Ge. 41. 34; Ps. 86. 5; Mat. 9. 37.
- PLENTY**, abundance, our duty to be thankful for it, Ex. 23. 16; De. 16. 10; Ps. 103. 1, 5.
- PLOTTETH**, or formeth devises to lurt, the wicked, Ps. 37. 12.
- PLOWING**, or tilling the ground, not to be done with an ox and ass together, De. 22. 10;—Elijah found Elisha engaged in, 1 Ki. 19. 19;—the sluggard will not engage in, Pr. 20. 4.
- PLOW-SHARES**, promises that swords shall be beat into, or war cease, Is. 2. 4; Mi. 4. 3; Joel 3. 10.
- PLUMB-LINE**, the line on which the plummet, or leaden weight, of masons and carpenters hangs, for discovering the exactness of their work;—an emblem of the rejection of Israel, Am. 7. 7.
- PLUMMET**, a leaden weight, 2 Ki. 21. 13; Is. 28. 17; Zec. 4. 10.
- PLUNGE**, to put suddenly under water, Job 9. 31.
- POETS**, composers of poems or songs, heathen ones alluded to, Ac. 17. 28;—the book of Job, the Psalms, the Song of Solomon, the Lamentations of Jeremiah, a great part of the prophetic writings, and many passages in the historical books of the Hebrew Scriptures, are poetical compositions.
- POISON** of serpents, De. 32. 24; Ps. 58. 4; —of dragons, De. 32. 33;—of asps, Job 20. 16; Ro. 3. 13.
- POLICY**, art of government, prudence, Da. 8. 25.
- POLL**, the head, Nu. 1. 2, 18, 20, 22; 3. 47; —to clip short the hair of the head, Eze. 44. 20; Mi. 1. 16.
- POLLUTE**, to defile ceremonially, Ex. 20. 25; 2 Ki. 23. 16;—to defile morally, Eze. 20. 13, 31; 23. 30; 36. 18.
- POLLUX**, pol'lux. *See* CASTOR.
- POLYGAMY**, having more wives than one disapproved, Ge. 2. 24; Mat. 19. 4; Mar. 10. 6; Ro. 7. 3; 1 Co. 7. 2. *See* MARRIAGE.
- POLYTHEISM**, having more Gods than one, expressly condemned, Ex. 20. 3; Is. 43. 10; 44. 8; Ho. 13. 4.
- POMEGRANATES**, the fruit of a tree of the apple kind; brought by the spies from Eshcol, Nu. 13. 23;—abounded in Canaan, De. 8. 8;—representations of, placed at the bottom of the high priest's robe or ephod, Ex. 28. 33, 34; 39. 24, 25.
- POMMEL**, a round ball, or knob, 2 Ch. 4. 12.
- POMP**, noisy or gaudy appearance, Is. 5. 14; 14. 11; Eze. 7. 24; 30. 18; Ac. 25. 23.
- POND**, or **POOL**, containing standing water, Ex. 7. 19; 2 Sa. 2. 13; 4. 12; Is. 35. 7; 41. 18; Jn. 5. 2; 9. 7.
- PONDER**, to weigh in the mind, to muse or consider, Pr. 4. 26; 5. 21; 21. 2; Lu. 2. 19.
- PONTUS**, pon'tus [the sea], a province of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by the Euxine Sea, on the south by Cappadocia, on the east by Colchis, and on the west by Paphlagonia and Galata;—Peter mentions it in his first epistle, 1 Pe. 1. 1. The population at this time is about 30,000 or 40,000; and, though chiefly Mahometans, a great number are Christians.
- POOR**, those who have little of this world's goods, through the providence of God, 1 Sa. 2. 7; Ps. 75. 7;—promises to them who are, Job 5. 15; 36. 15; Ps. 9. 18; 68. 10; 69. 33; 72. 2, 4, 12, 13; 102. 17; 109. 31; 113. 7; 140. 12; Is. 14. 30; Ja. 2. 5;—duties of the rich to them, Le. 25. 35; De. 15. 7; Ps. 41. 1; 112. 9; Pr. 3. 9, 10, 27; 11. 24, 25; 14. 21, 31; 19. 17; 22. 9; 28. 27; Is. 58. 6-12; Eze. 18. 7, 9;

Mar. 10. 21; 1 Ti. 6. 17-19; He. 13. 16;—character and danger of those who neglect and despise them, De. 15. 9; 24. 15; Pr. 11. 26; 17. 5; 21. 13; 28. 27; Matt. 25. 41-46; Ja. 2. 15, 16; 1 Jn. 3. 17;—their advantages, Ps. 37. 16; Pr. 28. 6; Ec. 5. 12;—on a level with the rich, Pr. 22. 2; Mat. 11. 5; Lu. 7. 22; Ja. 1. 9; 2. 5;—their condition sometimes preferable to that of the rich, Pr. 15. 16; 16. 8; 19. 1; 28. 6; Mat. 19. 23; Lu. 6. 20;—the inconvenience and danger of poverty, Pr. 14. 20; 18. 23; 19. 4, 7; 30. 9; Ec. 9. 15;—through vice and idleness, Pr. 6. 11; 10. 4; 13. 4; 19. 15; 20. 13; 23. 21; 28. 19. Examples of caring for the poor, Ru. 2. 14; Job 29. 12-16; Je. 39. 10; Ac. 9. 36, 39; 11. 29, 30; 2 Co. 8. 1-5.

POOR IN SPIRIT, or the humble, their blessedness, Is. 66. 2; Mat. 5. 3.

POPLAR-TREE, is somewhat similar to the willow, Ge. 30. 37; Ho. 4. 13.

POPULOUS, full of people, De. 26. 5; Na. 3. 8.

PORATHA, por'a-tha [fruitful], one of the sons of Haman, slain along with his nine brothers, Es. 9. 8.

PORCH, a roofed entrance to a lodging, Ju. 3. 23; 1 Ch. 28. 11; 2 Ch. 29. 7; Mat. 26. 71.

PORCIUS, por'shus [a festival calf], Porcius Festus, a Roman governor of Judea, Ac. 24. 27.

PORTERS, those who keep, and shut or open the gates of a city or house, 2 Sa. 18. 26; 2 Ki. 7. 10;—David appointed 4000 in the temple, 1 Ch. 23. 5;—they were divided and arranged under principal directors, 26. 1-13; 2 Ch. 8. 14.

PORTION, the share of goods which is allotted to one, Ge. 14. 24; 31. 14; Lu. 15. 12;—God is his people's, Ps. 16. 5; 119. 57; 142. 5; La. 3. 24;—the final state of man, Ps. 11. 6; Mat. 25. 46.

POSSESS, to hold, or enjoy, Ge. 22. 17; Nu. 13. 30; Lu. 12. 18.

POSSESSION, having in one's power, Ge. 17. 8; Ps. 2. 8; Mat. 19. 22.

POSSIBLE, all things so with God, Ge. 18. 14; Job 42. 2; Je. 32. 17; Mat. 19. 26; Lu. 1. 37; 18. 27.

POST, a pillar, Ex. 12. 7; Ju. 16. 3;—a

swift messenger, 2 Ch. 30. 6; Es. 3. 13; 8. 14; Job. 9. 25.

POSTERITY, offspring, children, descendants, Nu. 9. 10; 1 Ki. 16. 3; 21. 21; Ps. 49. 13; 109. 13.

POT, *boiling*, an emblem of Jerusalem, Eze. 24. 1, &c.

POTENTATE, a mighty sovereign and ruler, 1 Ti. 6. 15.

POTIPHAR, pot'i-far [a bull, a fat bull], a principal officer of Pharaoh's, to whom Joseph was sold, Ge. 37. 36; 39. 1;—advances Joseph, 4;—is deceived by his wife, and casts Joseph into prison, 20.

POTIPHERA, pot-i-fe'rah [scattering abroad fatness, the making bare of fatness], a priest of On in Egypt, and the father-in-law of Joseph, Ge. 41. 45.

POTSHERDS, pieces of broken earthen vessels, men compared to, Is. 45. 9.

POTTAGE, broth, flesh cut in small pieces and boiled with rice, flour, parsley, &c., Ge. 25. 29; 2 Ki. 4. 38-40.

POTTER, one who makes earthen vessels, a type of the sovereign power of God, Je. 18. 2; Ro. 9. 21;—the breaking of his vessels, an emblem of the destruction of Jerusalem, Je. 19. 1, 11;—field of, purchased with the price of Christ's blood, Mat. 27. 10.

POURTRAY, to paint or draw a picture. Eze. 4. 1; 8. 10; 23. 14.

POWER, no security against evils, Job 1. 1, &c.; 12. 17; 34. 24; Ps. 33. 16; 44. 6; Lu. 1. 51.

— OF GOD, described as *sovereign*, Job 9. 12; Da. 4. 35; Ro. 9. 21;—*great*, Ps. 66. 3; 79. 11; Is. 40. 26; Na. 1. 3;—*irresistible*, De. 32. 39; 2 Ch. 20. 6; Job 11. 10; Da. 4. 35;—*glorious*, Ex. 15. 6; Is. 63. 12;—*unsearchable*, Job 5. 9; 9. 10;—*incomprehensible*, Job 26. 14; 37. 23; Ec. 3. 11;—a motive to obedience, Ps. 76. 7; Is. 26. 4; Mat. 10. 28; 1 Pe. 5. 6.

—, *all given to Christ*, Mat. 11. 27; 28. 18; Jn. 3. 35; Ep. 1. 20; 1 Pe. 3. 22; Re. 1. 1.

PRAISE OF GOD, exhortation to it, &c., Ps. 22. 23; 67. 3; 69. 34; 119. 164; Is. 38. 19; Ac. 2. 47; 16. 25;—ought to be offered not only with the voice, but with the understanding and heart, Ps. 47. 7; 111. 1; 138. 1; 1 Co. 14. 15; Ep. 5. 19; Col. 3. 16;—should be frequent, Ps. 34. 1; 35.

28; 119. 164; 145. 2; He. 13. 15;—should be expressed by *singing*, Ps. 13. 6; 18. 49; 21. 13; 30. 4; 33. 3; 89. 1; 104. 33; 147. 1; Is. 12. 5; 42. 10; 44. 23; 48. 20; 49. 13; Mat. 26. 30; Ac. 16. 25; Ep. 5. 19; Col. 3. 16; Ja. 5. 13.

PRAISE OF GOD, the subjects of are, God's goodness, love, and mercy, Ps. 28. 7; 57. 9, 10; 63. 3; 89. 1; 106. 1; Is. 12. 2, 4, 5;—His majesty and glory, Ps. 96. 1, 6; 138. 5; Is. 24. 14; Eze. 3. 12;—his holiness, Ex. 15. 11; Is. 6. 3;—His wisdom, Da. 2. 20; Ro. 16. 27; Jude 25;—His justice and righteousness, Ps. 7. 17; 98; 101. 1; 145. 7;—the gift of his Son, Christ Jesus, Lu. 1. 63, 69, 70; 2. 10, 11, 13, 14, 28–32; 2 Co. 9. 15; redemption, with all its blessings through him, Is. 44. 23; Ps. 103. 1–5; 1 Co. 15. 57; 2 Co. 2. 14; Ep. 1. 3–6; 1 Pe. 1. 3, 4; Re. 1. 5, 6; 5. 12, 13; 7. 9, 10;—the obedience and faith of the saints, Ro. 6. 17; 2 Co. 8. 16; Ep. 1. 15, 16; Phil. 1. 3; Col. 1. 3, 4; 1 Th. 2. 13; 3. 9; 2 Th. 1. 3;—all his wonderful works of creation, providence and grace, Ps. 9. 1; 26. 7; 75. 1; 104. 24; 111. 1, 2; 139. 14; 150. 1, 2; Re. 15. 1, &c., &c.

PRAISE OF MEN, no proper principle of action, Mat. 6. 1; Ga. 5. 26; Phil. 2. 3.

PRANCING of horses, their springing and bounding, Ju. 5. 22; Na. 3. 2.

PRATING, talking excessively and carelessly, Pr. 10. 8; 3 Jn. 10.

PRAYER to GOD, the obligation and use of it, 2 Ch. 7. 14; Ps. 105. 4; Is. 63. 15, &c.; Mat. 7. 7; Lu. 18. 1; Phil. 4. 6; Col. 4. 2; 1 Ti. 2. 1; 1 Pe. 1. 17.

—, its *posture*,—*standing*, 1 Ki. 8. 22; Mat. 6. 5; Mar. 11. 25; Lu. 18. 11;—*kneeling*, 1 Ki. 8. 54; Ac. 9. 40; 20. 36; 21. 5.

—, *different kinds of*,—*mental* or *ejaculatory*, without the utterance of the voice, Ex. 14. 15; 1 Sa. 1. 13;—*secret*, or alone in the closet, Da. 6. 10; Mat. 6. 6; 14. 23; Lu. 6. 12; Ac. 10. 9;—*family* or with our household, Jos. 24. 15; 2 Sa. 6. 20;—*social* and *public*, Lu. 1. 10; Ac. 1. 14; 2. 42; 12. 12; 16. 13, 16; 21. 5.

—, *a due preparation for it*, Job. 11. 13; Ps. 66. 18; 145. 18; Pr. 15. 8, 29; 28. 9; Is. 1. 15; 29. 13; 59. 2; Mar. 7. 6; 11. 25; Jn. 9. 31; 1 Ti. 2. 8; Ja. 1. 6; 4. 3;—to be presented in faith, Mat. 21. 22; Mar. 11. 24; He. 11. 6;—with the whole

heart, Je. 29. 13; La. 3. 41; Ps. 119. 58, 145; He. 10. 22;—with desire to be answered, Ps. 27. 7; 102. 2; 108. 6; 143. 1;—in the name of Christ, Jn. 14. 13, 14; 15. 16; 16. 23; Ep. 5. 20; He. 13. 15; 1 Pe. 2. 5;—with dependence on the assistance of the Holy Spirit, Ro. 8. 15, 26;—with the spirit and understanding, Jn. 4. 22–24; 1 Co. 14. 15;—with trust in God, Ps. 56. 9; 86. 7; 1 Jn. 5. 14;—with importunity, Ge. 32. 26; Lu. 11. 8, 9; 18. 1–7;—with fervour, Ps. 59. 17; Lu. 6. 12; 11. 8; 18. 1; Ro. 12. 12; Ep. 6. 18;—frequently, Ps. 55. 17; 86. 3; 119. 164; Da. 6. 10; Lu. 2. 37; 18. 1; 21. 36; Ac. 10. 2; 1 Th. 3. 10; 5. 17; 1 Ti. 5. 5; 2 Ti. 1. 3; 1 Pe. 4. 7;—without ostentation, Mat. 6. 6; Lu. 18. 11;—without vain repetitions, Ec. 5. 2; Mat. 6. 7;—for all conditions of men, Ep. 6. 18; 1 Ti. 2. 1.

PRAYER, its prevalence when properly made, Ps. 34. 15; 145. 18; Is. 30. 19; Je. 29. 12; Mat. 7. 7; Jn. 15. 7; Ja. 1. 5; 5. 14; 1 Pe. 3. 12; 1 Jn. 3. 22; 5. 14.

—, *examples of answers to it*, of Abraham's servant, Ge. 24. 12;—of Jacob, 32. 9;—of Moses, Ex. 32. 11, 31; Nu. 14. 13; De. 3. 23;—of Gideon, Ju. 6. 17, 37;—of Manoah, 13. 8;—of Samson, Ju. 16. 28;—of Hannah for a child, 1 Sa. 1. 10;—of David, 2 Sa. 7. 18; 1 Ch. 29. 10; Ps. 5. 1, &c. &c.;—of Solomon at the dedication of the temple, 1 Ki. 8. 22; 2 Ch. 6. 12;—of Hezekiah, 2 Ki. 19. 15; 20. 2;—of Manasseh in his distress, 2 Ch. 33. 12;—of Daniel, Da. 9. 3;—of Jonah, Jon. 2. 1, &c.;—of Habakkuk, Hab. 3. 1, &c.;—of Asa, 2 Ch. 14. 11;—of Jehoshaphat, 20. 6;—of Ezra, 9. 6;—of the Levites, Ne. 9. 5;—of Esther, Es. 4. 16;—of Amos, Am. 7. 2, 5;—of Zacharias for a son, Lu. 1. 13;—of blind man, Lu. 18. 38, 41–43;—of thief on the cross, Lu. 23. 42, 43;—of Cornelius, Ac. 10. 1;—of Paul and Silas, Ac. 16. 25, 26.

— **FOR OTHERS**, of Abraham for Abimelech, Ge. 20. 17;—Isaac for his wife, 25. 21;—Moses for the people, Ex. 32. 11; 33. 12; Nu. 11. 2;—for Miriam, 12. 13;—of Samuel for the people, 1 Sa. 12. 23;—of the Christians for Peter, Ac. 12. 5;—of Jesus for his executioners, Lu. 23. 34;—of Stephen for his persecutors, Ac. 7. 60;—of Paul for the Jews, Ro. 9; 10. 1;—of the church for

him, 15. 30;—for Christians, 2 Co. 1. 11; Ep. 1. 16; 6. 18; Col. 4. 3; 1 Th. 5. 25; 2 Th. 3. 1; He. 13. 18;—for enemies, Mat. 5. 44; Lu. 23. 34.

PRAYER, proper to precede great undertakings;—of Elisha, before he raised the dead child, 2 Ki. 4. 33;—of Jesus before the appointment of the twelve apostles, Lu. 6. 12;—of the apostles before the appointment of a successor to Judas Iscariot, Ac. 1. 24.

—, *forms of patterns of it*, of Moses for the people, Nu. 6. 22;—on the removal of the ark, 10. 35;—of the elders of a city clearing themselves of a murder, De. 21. 8;—on offering the first fruits, 23. 3, 5, 13;—by Jesus for all Christians, Mat. 6. 9; Lu. 11. 2; Jn. 17. 1, &c.

PREACHING the gospel of Christ, a divine institution, Mat. 28. 19; Mar. 16. 15;—though accounted foolishness by many, yet is the wisdom and power of God, 1 Co. 1. 18–21;—honoured in the conversion of 3000 on the day of Pentecost, Ac. 2. 41;—other 2000 added to their number, 4. 4;—the Ethiopian eunuch, 8. 35;—Cornelius and his friends, 10. 34–44;—Lydia, 16. 14;—the jailor at Philippi, 31–34;—and by it all the Christian Churches were planted and watered, 1 Co. 3. 6.

— of the gospel of Christ ought to be *plain* and easily understood, 1 Co. 14. 19;—*scriptural* in sentiment and style, 2. 4, 13; Tit. 2. 1;—*full*, keeping nothing back, Ac. 20. 27;—*bold* and undaunted, 9. 27, 29; 14. 3;—*solemn* and free from all theatrical airs and levity, 2 Co. 4. 5; 1 Ti. 3. 8;—*earnest* and warm, 1 Co. 2. 4; Col. 1. 28;—*affectionate* and winning, 1 Th. 2. 7, 8;—and with a *desire* to bring men to Christ, 2 Co. 5. 20.

—, (called *prophesying*) more useful than the display of spiritual gifts, 1 Co. 14. 1, &c.

PRECEPTS, injunctions, or commands, Ne. 9. 14; Is. 28. 10; 29. 13;—the whole word of God, Ps. 119. 4, 15, 27, 40, 45, &c.

—, or rules of virtue and prudence in general, Pr. from chap. 10 to 24.

PRECIOUS, or highly valuable as Christ is to believers, 1 Pe. 2. 4, 7;—his blood or sacrifice, 1. 19;—the promises, 2 Pe. 1. 4.

PREDESTINATE, to fix or decree beforehand, as God has done all things from eternity, Ep. 1. 11.

PREDESTINATION, or God's pre-ordination, or fore-appointment of certain objects to a particular end:—thus he is frequently mentioned as disposing of the good things of this world according to his will and pleasure, in such terms as imply his predestination of those matters; as De. 8. 18; 1 Ch. 29. 12; 2 Ch. 1. 11; Job 1. 21; 9. 12; Ps. 75. 7; Da. 4. 17, &c.

—, the establishment of Israel in Canaan and the destruction of several wicked states and kingdoms, and predestinated, Ge. 12. 7; 13. 15; Ex. 7. 4; 9. 16; De. 2. 30; Jos. 11. 20; Is. 44. 28; 46. 9.

—, particular persons have been predestinated to advance God's glory, and to serve his purposes in different manners:—Pharaoh, Ex. 9. 16;—the Canaanites, Jos. 11. 20;—Cyrus, Is. 44. 28;—Jeremiah, Je. 1. 5;—Paul, Ac. 9. 15; Ga. 1. 15, 16.

—, God frequently produces good from men's evil intentions, and this is represented as his predestination, Ge. 50. 20; 45. 5, 7; Job 5. 12; Ps. 33. 10; 127. 1; Pr. 16. 9, 33; 19. 21; Ac. 2. 23; 4. 26–28.

—, the means of our redemption, and the propagation of the gospel, were predestinated, Ge. 3. 15; 12. 3; 49. 10; Ps. 40. 7–10; Mat. 16. 18; Lu. 18. 33; Jn. 7. 30; 8. 20; 13. 21; Ac. 16. 7; Ro. 9. 9; Ep. 5. 1, 11.

—, some persons have been predestinated to grace and glory, Lu. 10. 20; 12. 32; Ac. 13. 48; Ro. 8. 28, 29; 9. 29; Ep. 1. 4, 5; 2 Ti. 1. 9; 1 Pe. 2. 9. See **ELECTION**.

—, dooms no man to eternal damnation, except as the merited punishment of his unbelief, rejection of Christ, and the obstinate continuance in sin, Ps. 9. 17; Mat. 25. 41–43; Jn. 3. 36; Ro. 2. 6, 8, 9; Ga. 6. 7, 8; Re. 21. 8; 22. 15.

PRE-EMINENCE, superiority, precedence, highest in honour, power, &c., as Christ is, Col. 1. 18;—man has not, above beasts,

in the respect of liability to death, Ec. 3. 19;—Diotrephes proudly sought, 3 Jn. 9.

PREFER, to regard more, Ps. 137. 6; Da. 6. 3; Jn. 1. 15, 30.

PREJUDICE, prepossession, or a judgment or opinion formed before examination;—effects of it, 1 Sa. 10. 27; Mat. 13. 55; Lu. 19. 14; Jn. 1. 46; 7. 48, 52; 9. 16; Ac. 2. 13; 17. 18; 21. 28; 22. 22.

PREMEDITATE, to think of, and study a matter beforehand, Mar. 13. 11.

PREPARE, to make ready, or qualified, Ex. 15. 2; Mat. 11. 10; Lu. 3. 4.

PRESBYTERY, an ecclesiastical court of elders, or presbyters, for ordaining church officers, and governing the church, 1 Ti. 4. 14.

PRESCIENCE of GOD, his perfect and eternal foreknowledge of all things, Ac. 15. 18; 17. 26; He. 4. 13.

PRESCRIBING, ordering, or commanding, Ezr. 7. 22; Is. 10. 1.

PRESENCE, being present, Ge. 3. 8; Lu. 13. 26; Ac. 3. 19; 1 Co. 1. 29.

PRESENT, ready, Ps. 46. 1; Lu. 5. 17; Ro. 7. 18; 1 Co. 3. 22.

PRESENTS, or gifts of Abimelech to Abraham, Ge. 20. 14;—of Abraham's servant to Rebekah, 24. 22, 53;—of Jacob to Esau, 32. 13;—of Jacob and his sons to Joseph, 43. 11;—of Joseph to his brethren, 45. 22;—of David's father to Saul, 1 Sa. 16. 20;—to the captain of the host, 17. 18;—of Jonathan to David, 18. 4;—of the queen of Sheba to Solomon, 1 Ki. 10. 10;—of the king of Syria to Elisha, 2 Ki. 5. 5;—of the wise men, Mat. 2. 11.

—, advantages resulting from Pr. 17. 8; 18. 16; 21. 14;—danger or judges accepting of, 29. 4; Ec. 7. 7.

PRESERVATION, or being daily kept in life, and from hurt, is from God, Ps. 3. 5; 4. 8; 121. 8; La. 3. 22; Mat. 6. 11; Ac. 17. 28.

PRESIDENTS, chief rulers under the king, Da. 6. 2, 3, 4, 6.

PRESUME, venture, De. 18. 20; Es. 7. 5.

PRESUMPTION, or *self-confidence* and *obstinacy* manifested, Job 15. 25, 26; Pr. 12. 15; Ho. 12. 8; Lu. 18. 11; Ro. 1. 32; Re.

3. 17;—reproved or punished, Ps. 19. 13; Pr. 27. 1; Lu. 12. 18; Ja. 4. 13; Re. 18. 7.

PRESUMPTION, *sins of*, peculiarly heinous, Nu. 15. 30; De. 17. 12; Ps. 19. 13; 59. 5; Mat. 18. 17; Lu. 12. 47; Ja. 4. 17. Exemplified, builders of Babel, Ge. 11. 4;—Israelites, Nu. 14. 44;—Korah, &c., Nu. 16. 3, 7;—men of Bethshemesh, 1 Sa. 9. 19;—Uzzah, 2 Sa. 6. 6;—Jero-boam, 1 Ki. 13. 4;—Benhadad, 1 Ki. 20. 10;—Uzziah, 2 Ch. 26. 16;—sons of Sceva, Ac. 19. 13, 14.

PRESUMPTUOUS, haughty, irreverent, Ps. 19. 13; 2 Pe. 2. 10.

PREVAIL, to overcome, Ge. 7. 20; Job 18. 9; Mat. 16. 18.

PREVARICATION. See LYING.

PREVENT, to anticipate, or to go before, Ps. 79. 8; 88. 13; 119. 148; Mat. 17. 25; 1 Th. 4. 15.

PREVENTION, of evil advised, Pr. 14. 16; 22. 3; Mat. 10. 23.

PREY, to plunder, Je. 39. 16;—what is taken by spoil or plunder, Ge. 49. 9, 27; Nu. 14. 3; 23. 24; 31. 12.

PRICE, value, Le. 25. 16; Mat. 13. 46; 1 Pe. 3. 4.

PRICK, to pierce, Nu. 33. 55; Ps. 73. 21; Ac. 2. 37; 9. 5.

PRIDE, or *conceit*, hateful to God, Pr. 6. 16, 17; 16. 5; Am. 6. 8;—hinders in seeking God, Ps. 10. 4; Ho. 7. 10;—reproved, Ps. 101. 5; 131. 1; 138. 6; Pr. 3. 7; 6. 17; 8. 13; 16. 18; 17. 19; 21. 4; 26. 12; 29. 23; Ec. 7. 16; Is. 5. 21; Je. 9. 23; Lu. 1. 51; 18. 9; Ro. 12. 16; 1 Co. 4. 7; 8. 2; 2 Co. 10. 18; Ga. 6. 3; Phil. 2. 3; Ja. 4. 6.

—, or *ambition to exalt one's self*, Ps. 131. 1; Pr. 17. 19; 18. 2; 25. 6; Je. 45. 5; Mar. 9. 34; 10. 42; Lu. 11. 43; 14. 9; Ro. 12. 16; 1 Th. 2. 6;—motives to guard against it, Ps. 10. 4; 12. 3; 18. 27; Pr. 6. 17; 13. 10; 15. 25; 16. 5; 28. 25; Is. 14. 13, &c.;—the marks of it, Ps. 13. 4; Pr. 17. 19; 30. 12; Mat. 23. 5; Lu. 11. 43; Jn. 7. 18.

—, *examples of it*, punished in the case of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, Nu. 16. 1;—of Haman, Es. 3. 1, &c.;—of Nebuchadnezzar, Da. 4. 30;—of Simon Magus, Ac. 8. 9, 10;—of Herod Agrippa, 12. 22.

PRIESTS, those who offered sacrifice to God, instructed the people, and inter-

ceded for them; the first mentioned is Melchizedec, Ge. 14. 18;—prior to the time of Moses, no distinct class of men were appointed to this office, but every father of a family seems to have acted a priest of his household; as Abel, Ge. 4. 4;—Noah, 8. 20;—Abraham, 22. 13;—Isaac, 26. 25;—Jacob, 33. 20; 35. 7.

PRIESTS, from the giving of the law by Moses, were appointed to be of the family of Aaron, Ex. 28. 1, &c.;—their consecration, 29. 1, &c.;—their offerings at that time, Le. 6. 19;—their garments, Ex. 28. 40; 39. 27, &c.;—forbidden to drink wine during their ministration, Le. 10. 8;—their portion of the sacrifices, Nu. 8. 9; De. 18. 3;—the heave-offering out of it, Nu. 18. 25;—their mourning, Le. 21. 1;—their marriages, 13;—to be without blemish, 17;—when they must abstain from holy things, 22. 1;—their genealogies, 1 Ch. 9. 10;—distributed into orders by David, 24. 1. &c.;—and Levites, their cities, 6. 54;—who of them returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel, Ne. 12. 1;—their offices in the temple, 44;—ordinances for them in future time, Eze. 44. 17;—priesthood, of Christ foretold and executed, Ps. 110. 4; Je. 33. 17; Zec. 6. 12; He. 4. 14; 5. 1; 7. 11; 8. 1, &c.

PRIEST, *High*, or chief of all the priests, was Aaron himself, and after him the eldest son of the eldest branch of his family, Ex. 28. 1; Nu. 20. 28;—he was to be clothed with peculiar garments, Ex. 28. 2-14;—to wear a breast-plate, with twelve precious stones, bearing the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, 15-29;—to him pertained the *Urim* and the *Thummim*, 30;—his long robe had golden bells and pomegranates fixed to its hem, 33-35;—his head was crowned with a mitre, on which was a plate of gold with this inscription, **HOLINESS TO THE LORD**, 36-38;—was to be consecrated by being anointed with the holy oil, and by sacrifice, 29. 1-37;—not to uncover his head, or rend his clothes, Le. 21. 10;—to marry only a virgin of his own people, 13, 14;—he alone entered into the Holy of Holies, 16. 1, &c.;—was supreme judge of all controversies in the Jewish church, Mat. 26. 3; Lu. 22. 54.

PRIEST, *High*, *Christ our great*, He. 4. 14;—this was foretold of him, Ps. 110. 4;—he was called of God, as was Aaron, He. 5. 4, 5;—was anointed with the Holy Ghost above measure, Ac. 4. 27; 10. 38;—voluntarily offered himself, in soul and body, a sacrifice for men, Is. 53. 5, 10; Mat. 20. 28; Jn. 10. 11; Ep. 5. 2; Tit. 2. 14; He. 9. 26; 10. 5, 6;—as his sacrifice was infinitely perfect, he needed to offer it only once, He. 10. 10-14;—he has entered into the most holy place to present it to God, 9. 12;—he intercedes for his people, Ro. 8. 34; He. 7. 25; 1 Jn. 2. 1.

PRINCE, the son of a king, or one possessed of high rule and authority;—Christ is the prince of peace, Is. 9. 6;—the prince of life, Ac. 3. 15;—prince of the kings of the earth, Re. 1. 5; the devil is called the prince of this world, Jn. 12. 31;—the prince of the power of the air, or those evil spirits who inhabit the ærial regions, Ep. 2. 2;—the Roman emperor, Da. 9. 26;—the chief of a family or tribe, Nu. 17. 6.

PRINCESS, the daughter of a king, or a prince's consort;—Solomon had 700 as wives, 1 Ki. 11. 3;—*figuratively*, the city of Jerusalem, La. 1. 1.

PRINCIPAL, the chief, Ex. 30. 23; Nu. 5. 7; Is. 16. 8; Ac. 25. 23.

PRINCIPALITY, royal state, or the attire of the head marking the same, Je. 13. 18;—chief rulers, Tit. 3. 1;—government, by good angels, Ep. 1. 21; 3. 10;—wicked spirits, 6. 12; Col. 2. 15.

PRINCIPLE, a point of belief, He. 5. 12; 6. 1.

PRINT, a deep mark, made by cutting or wounding, Le. 19. 28; Jn. 20. 25;—graven or written, Job 19. 23.

PRISCILLA, pris-sil'lah [ancient], or PRISCA, 2 Ti. 4. 19, the wife of Aquila, who, along with her husband, entertained Paul, and with whom he wrought as a tent-maker, Ac. 18. 2, 26; Ro. 16. 3; 1 Co. 16. 19.

PRISON, a place of confinement, Mat. 4. 12; Lu. 23. 19;—a low and afflicted condition, Ps. 142. 7; Ec. 4. 14; Is. 42. 7;—the grave, 53. 8;—hell, 1 Pe. 3. 19.

PRISONERS, those confined in prison, our duty towards them, Mat. 25. 36; He. 13. 3;—of hope, all who hear the gospel, Zec. 9. 12.

PRIVATE, or *secret things*, will be revealed and come to judgment, Job 31. 4; 34. 21, &c.; Ps. 139. 11, &c.; Pr. 5. 21; Ec. 12. 14; Je. 32. 19; Ro. 2. 16; He. 4. 13.

PRIVY, private, secret, De. 23. 1; 1 Ki. 2. 44; Ac. 5. 2.

PRIZE, or reward, in a race, 1 Co. 9. 24;—eternal bliss, Phi. 3. 14.

PROCEED, to go on, or go out, Ex. 25. 35; Jos. 6. 10; Job 40. 5; Mat. 15. 19.

—, in course, Ge. 4. 3; Ex. 2. 23; Ju. 11. 4; 2 Ch. 21. 19.

— OF TIME, after some time, Ge. 4. 3; 38. 12; Ex. 2. 23.

PROCHORUS, prok'o-rus [he that presides over the choir], one of the first seven deacons of the Christians church, Ac. 6. 5.

PROCLAMATION, a public notice, given by authority, Ex. 32. 5; 1 Ki. 15. 22; 22. 36; Da. 5. 29.

PROCRASTINATION, putting off from day to day, deferring till a future time;—condemned by Christ, Lu. 9. 59-62;—its danger, Ge. 19. 16, Mat. 5. 25; Lu. 13. 25;—motives for avoiding, Ec. 12. 1; Pr. 27. 1; Is. 55. 6; 2 Co. 6. 2;—Felix, an example, Ac. 24. 25. See DELAYS.

PROCURE, to obtain, Pr. 11. 17;—to bring upon one's self, Je. 2. 17; 4. 18; 26. 19.

PROFANE, not holy, but allowed for common use, Eze. 42. 20; 44. 23;—*person*, one who despises or abuses sacred things, Le. 21. 7; He. 12. 16;—to use holy things, as if they were base or common; Le. 18. 21; 21. 12; Eze. 23. 39; Mat. 12. 5; Ac. 24. 6.

PROFESS, to declare openly and plainly, De. 26. 3; Mat. 7. 23; Tit. 1. 16.

PROFESSION, an open and avowed declaration of our belief, 1 Ti. 6. 12; He. 3. 1;—to be held fast, 4. 14; 10. 23.

PROFIT, to gain advantage, improve, Is. 30. 5; Ro. 3. 1; He. 12. 10.

PROFITABLE, or beneficial, we cannot be to God, Job 22. 2;—godliness is to us, 1 Ti. 4. 8;—all Scripture is, 2 Ti. 3. 16.

PROFOUND, deep, Ho. 5. 2.

PROGENITORS, forefathers, Ge. 49. 26.

PROGNOSTICATORS, persons who pretended to foretell the various events of every month of the year, Is. 47. 13.

PROLONG, to lengthen, or make long, De. 4. 26, 40; 32. 47; Job 6. 11; Ps. 61. 6; Is. 53. 10.

PROMISES of God, are the gracious declarations of his Word, in which he engages to bestow blessings on his people; they are great and precious, 2 Pe. 1. 4;—they are made through Christ, 2 Co. 1. 20;—their accomplishment is certain, Nu. 23. 19; De. 7. 9; 1 Sa. 15. 29; Ps. 89. 3, 34; 105. 8; Lu. 1. 45; He. 10. 23; Ja. 1. 17.

— to Noah, Ge. 8. 21; 9. 9, &c.;—to Abraham, 12. 7; 13. 14; 15. 1; 17. 1, &c.; 15. 18, 10; 22. 15;—to Hagar, 16. 10; 21. 17;—to Isaac, 26. 2;—to Jacob, 28. 13; 31. 3; 32. 12; 35. 11; 46. 3;—to David, 2 Sa. 7. 5, 12;—to Solomon, 2 Ch. 1. 7; 7. 12.

— applicable to all his people;—of temporal blessings, in general, Ps. 34. 9, 10; Mat. 6. 33; Phi. 4. 10;—particularly, of food and raiment, Ps. 37. 3. 111. 5; Mat. 6. 25, 26, 30-32;—of safety and protection, De. 33. 12; Ps. 91. 1-4; 112. 7; 121. 3; Is. 33. 16; 43. 2;—or peace Le. 26. 6; Ps. 29. 11; 119. 165; Is. 32. 18;—of direction, Ps. 37. 23; 73. 24; Pr. 3. 6; Is. 42. 16;—of success and prosperity, Ps. 1. 3; 128. 2; Is. 65. 21-23;—a blessing on a good man's children and household, Ps. 102. 28; 112. 2; Pr. 3. 33; 13. 22; 14. 11, 26;—on all he hath, Ex. 23. 25; De. 26. 11; 28. 3-8.

— relating to trouble and affliction. See AFFLICTION.

— of deliverance from famine and want, Job 5. 20; Ps. 33. 18, 19; 37. 19; Is. 41. 17;—from war and enemies, De. 20. 4; Job 5. 20; Ps. 37. 40; Pr. 3. 25, 26; 16. 7; Is. 41. 11, 12; Je. 32. 17, 18;—from oppression and injustice, Ps. 12. 5; 72. 4, 14; 109. 31; Is. 54. 14;—from slander and reproach, Job 5. 21; Ps. 31. 20; 37. 6; Is. 51. 7, 8; Mat. 5. 11, 12; 1 Pe. 4. 14.

— to the stranger, De. 10. 18; Ps. 146. 9; Eze. 11. 16;—to the poor and helpless, Ps. 9. 18; 69. 33; 72. 12, 13; 102. 17; 107. 41; 113. 7; Ja. 2. 5;—the widow and fatherless, Ex. 22. 22, 23; De. 10. 18; Ps. 10. 14, 18; 68. 5; 146. 9; Pr. 15. 25; 23. 10, 11; Je. 49. 11; Ho. 14. 3;—to the prisoner and captive, De. 30. 4; Ps. 68. 6; 146. 7; Is. 49. 25.

PROMISES of God, of *spiritual blessings*, in general, Ps. 25. 10; 34. 10; 84. 11; Ro. 8. 30; Ep. 1. 3; 2 Pe. 1. 3;—particularly, of pardon of sin, Ex. 34. 7; Ps. 65. 3; 103. 12; 130. 4, 8; Is. 43. 25; 44. 22; Je. 31. 34; Mi. 7. 18, 19;—of the most heinous sins, Is. 1. 18; 1 Co. 6. 9-11: 1 Jn. 1. 7;—of all sins, Ps. 103. 3; Je. 33. 8; Eze. 33. 16; 36. 25;—justification, Nu. 23. 21; Is. 45. 25; 53. 11; Ac. 13. 39; Ro. 3. 24; 5. 1, 9; 8. 33, 34;—reconciliation, Is. 27. 5; Ro. 5. 9, 10; 2 Co. 5. 18, 19; Ep. 2. 13-17; Col. 1. 21;—adoption, Is. 63. 16; Ro. 8. 14, 15; 9. 26; 2 Co. 6. 18; Ga. 3. 26; 4. 4, 5; Ep. 1. 5; 1 Jn. 3. 1, 2;—access to God through Christ, with acceptance, Ep. 1. 6; 2. 18; 3. 12; 1 Pe. 2. 4, 5; He. 10. 19, 20;—hearing of prayer, Job 22. 27; Ps. 34. 6, 15, 17; 50. 15; 91. 15; 145. 19; Is. 30. 19; 58. 9; 65. 24; Je. 29. 12; Zec. 13. 9; Mat. 7. 7, 8, 11; 21. 22; Jn. 14. 13; 15. 7; 16. 23, 24; 1 Jn. 3. 22; 5. 14;—sanctification, Is. 1. 18; Ez. 36. 25-27; 1 Co. 6. 11; 1 Th. 5. 23; Tit. 2. 14;—knowledge and wisdom, Pr. 2. 6; Is. 2. 3; 29. 18, 24; 52. 6; Ja. 1. 5;—teaching and guidance, Ps. 25. 8, 12; 32. 8; 73. 24; Is. 49. 10; 58. 11;—support under temptation and deliverance from it, Is. 40. 29; 41. 10; Ro. 16. 20; 1 Co. 10. 13; 2 Co. 12. 9; He. 2. 18; 2. Pe. 2. 6;—fruitfulness, and increase in grace, Ps. 1. 3; 92. 12, 14; Je. 31. 12; Ho. 14. 5; Mal. 4. 2; Jn. 15. 2, 5;—that God will never forsake them, Ps. 37. 28; 94. 14; Is. 42. 16; 49. 14, 15; 54. 9, 10; Je. 32. 40; La. 3. 31, 32; He. 13. 5;—that they shall be preserved to eternal life, Jn. 10. 28, 29; Ro. 8. 38, 39; 1 Co. 1. 8; Phil. 1. 9; 1 Th. 5. 23, 24.

PROMISE of an *interest in God*, as the covenant God of his people, 2 Sa. 23. 5; Is. 55. 3; Je. 31. 31-34; as their God, Ge. 17. 7; Ps. 48. 14; Is. 41. 10; Je. 30. 22; 2 Co. 6. 16; He. 8. 10;—their portion, Ps. 16. 5; 73. 26; La. 3. 24;—his presence with them, Ex. 33. 14; Ps. 140. 13; Is. 41. 10; Eze. 34. 30; Jn. 14. 23;—his love to them, De. 7. 13; Ps. 42. 8; Is. 43. 4; Je. 31. 3; Ho. 14. 4; Zep. 3. 17;—his mercy to them, Ps. 103. 13, 17; Is. 30. 18;—Ho. 11. 8;—his help to them, De. 33. 27, 29; Ps. 115. 9; Pr. 30. 5; Is. 41. 10, 13, 14; Ho. 13. 9; He. 13. 6;—his care for them, De. 32. 11, 12; Ps. 33. 18; Is. 46. 3, 4; 63. 9; Zec. 2. 8; 1 Pe. 5. 7.

PROMISES of God, of the *influences of the*
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Holy Spirit, Pr. 1. 23⁵; Is. 32. 15; 59. 21; Eze. 36. 27; Lu. 11. 13; Jn. 4. 10, 14; 7. 38, 39; 14. 16, 17; Ga. 3. 14; 1 Co. 2. 12;—his teaching, Lu. 12. 12; Jn. 16. 13; 1 Co. 2. 10; 1 Jn. 2. 27;—his help in prayer, Zec. 12. 10; Ro. 8. 15, 26, 27; Ga. 4. 6;—his witnessing with the spirits of his people, Ro. 8. 16; 2 Co. 1. 22; 5. 5;—his sealing them to redemption, 2 Co. 1. 22; Ep. 1. 13; 4. 30;—his comforting them, Jn. 14. 16; 15. 26; 16. 7; Ro. 14. 17.

PROMISES of God, of support in death, Ps. 23. 4; 37. 37; 73. 26; Pr. 14. 32; Is. 25. 8; Ho. 13. 14; Ro. 8. 38, 39; 1 Co. 15. 55-57; 2 Ti. 1. 12;—of happiness to the soul immediately after death, Lu. 16. 25; 23. 43; Phil. 1. 21, 23; 2 Co. 5. 8; He. 12. 23; Re. 14. 13;—of a glorious resurrection, Job 19. 26, 27; Is. 26. 19; Da. 12. 2; Lu. 20. 35, 36; Jn. 5. 28, 29; 6. 39, 40, 54; 11. 25; Ro. 8. 11; 1 Co. 15. 21, 22, 42, 52, 53, 54; 2 Co. 5. 1-4; Phil. 3. 21; 1 Th. 4. 14;—of everlasting happiness in heaven, Da. 12. 3; Mat. 13. 43; 25. 34, 46; Jn. 14. 2, 3; Ro. 2. 7; 8. 17, 18, 30; 2 Co. 4. 17, 18; Col. 3. 4; 1 Th. 4. 17; 2 Pe. 1. 11; Ro. 2. 10; 7. 15-17; 21. 22, 23.

PROMOTION, advancement or preferment, Ps. 75. 6; Pr. 3. 35;—sometimes unexpected, 1 Sa. 2. 7; Ps. 75. 6; Da. 2. 21;—of Joseph, Ge. 39. 1. &c.; 41. 39.—of Moses, Ex. 3. 1, 10;—of David, 2 Sa. 2. 4; 5. 1;—of Mephibosheth, 2 Sa. 9. 1, &c.;—of Jehu, king of Israel, 2 Ki. 9. 2.

PRONOUNCE, to declare or speak plainly, Le. 5. 4; 13. 3; Ju. 12. 6; Ne. 6. 12; Je. 11. 17.

PROOF, trial, evidence. 2 Co. 2. 9; 8. 24; 13. 3; Phil. 2. 22; 2 Ti. 4. 5.

PROPER, fit, 1 Ch. 29. 3; Ac. 1. 19; 1 Co. 7. 7; He. 11. 23.

PROPHECY, the foretelling of such future events as were beyond the reach of human sagacity, and which therefore none but God could reveal;—holy men of God thus spake and wrote, as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, Nu. 11. 25; 24. 2; 2 Sa. 23. 2; 2 Ch. 20. 14; Ne. 9. 30; Is. 48. 16; Eze. 2. 2; 3. 12; Mi. 3. 8; Zec. 7. 12; Ac. 1. 16; 11. 28; 21. 11; 28. 25; 1 Ti. 4. 1; 2 Pe. 1. 21;—not always understood by the prophets themselves, 1 Pe. 1. 10-12.

PROPHECIES relating to Christ: general ones declaring the coming of a Messiah, Ge. 3. 15; De. 18. 15; Ps. 89. 20; Is. 2. 2; 9. 6; 28. 16; 32. 1; 35. 4; 42. 6; 49. 1; 55. 4; Eze. 34. 24; Da. 2. 44; Mi. 4. 1; Hag. 2. 7; Zec. 3. 8;—his excellency and dignity and the design of his mission, Ge. 12. 3; 49. 10; Nu. 24. 19; De. 18. 18; Ps. 21. 1; Is. 59. 20; Je. 33. 16;—his divinity, Ps. 2. 7, 11; 45. 7; 72. 8; 110. 1; Is. 9. 6; 25. 9; 40. 10; Je. 23. 6; Mi. 5. 2; Mal. 3. 1;—the nation, tribe, and family, he was to descend from, Ge. 12. 3; 18. 18; 21. 12; 22. 18; 26. 4; 28. 14; 49. 8; Ps. 18. 50; 89. 4, 29, 36; 132. 11; Is. 11. 1; Je. 23. 5; 33. 15;—the time when he was to appear, Ge. 49. 10; Nu. 24. 17; Da. 9. 24; Hag. 2. 7; Mal. 3. 1;—the place of his birth, Nu. 24. 17, 19; Mi. 5. 2;—that a messenger should go before him, Is. 40. 3; Mal. 3. 1; 4. 5;—that he was to be born of a virgin, Ge. 3. 15; Is. 7. 14; Je. 31. 22;—that he was to be worshipped by the wise men, Ps. 72. 10, 15; Is. 60. 3, 6;—that there should be a massacre at Bethlehem, Je. 31. 15;—that he should be carried into Egypt, Ho. 11. 1;—that he was to be distinguished by peculiar grace and wisdom, and by the descent of the Holy Spirit upon him, Is. 11. 2; 42. 1; 61. 1;—that he should be a prophet, De. 18. 15;—that he should preach the word of the Lord, Ps. 2. 7; Is. 2. 3; 61. 1; Mi. 4. 2;—that he should work miracles, Is. 35. 5;—that he should cast the buyers and sellers out of the temple, Ps. 69. 9;—that he should be a priest and offer sacrifice, 110. 4;—that he should be hated and persecuted, 22. 6; 35. 7, 12; 109. 2; Is. 49. 7; 53. 3;—that he should be rejected by the chiefs of the Jews, Ps. 118. 22;—that the Jews and Gentiles should conspire to destroy him, Ps. 2. 1; 22. 12; 41. 5;—that he should ride triumphantly into Jerusalem, 8. 2; Zec. 9. 9;—that he should be sold for thirty pieces of silver, 11. 12;—that he should be betrayed by one of his own familiar friends, Ps. 41. 9; 55. 12;—that his disciples should forsake him, Zec. 13. 7;—that he should be accused by false witnesses, Ps. 27. 12; 35. 11; 109. 2;—that he should not plead upon his trial, 38. 13; Is. 53. 7;—that he should be insulted, buffeted, and spit upon, Ps. 35. 15, 21; Is. 50. 6;—that he should be scourged, Is. 50. 6; Mi. 5. 1;—that he

should be crucified, Ps. 22. 14, 17;—that they should offer him gall and vinegar to drink, 15; 69. 21;—that they should part his garments, and cast lots upon his vesture, 22. 18;—that he should be mocked by his enemies, 16; 109. 25;—that his side should be pierced, Zec. 12. 10; also his hands and his feet, Ps. 22. 16; Zec. 13. 6;—that he should be patient under his sufferings, Is. 53. 7;—that he should pray for his enemies, Ps. 109. 4;—that a bone of him should not be broken, 34. 20;—that he should die with malefactors, Is. 53. 9, 12;—that he should be cut off in the midst of his days, Ps. 89. 45; 102. 24;—that there should be an earthquake at his death, Zec. 14. 4;—and a remarkable darkness, Am. 5. 20; 8. 9; Zec. 14. 6;—that he should be buried with the rich, Is. 53. 9;—that he should rise again from the dead, Ps. 16. 10; 30. 3; 41. 10; 118. 17; Ho. 6. 2;—that he should ascend into heaven, and sit on the right hand of God, Ps. 16. 11; 24. 7; 68. 18; 110. 1; 118. 19;—that after his ascension he should send the Holy Ghost, Ps. 68. 18; Joel 2. 28, 29; that his betrayer should die suddenly and miserably, 55. 15, 23; 109. 17;—that the potter's field should be bought with the purchase money, Zec. 11. 13. Compare these with the article on CHRIST.

PROPHECIES other prophecies accomplished: concerning Abraham's posterity in Egypt, Ge. 15. 13;—concerning Isaac, 18. 10; 21. 1;—of Joseph's advancement, 37. 5; 42. 6;—of the builder of Jericho, Jos. 6. 26; 1 Ki. 16. 34;—of the death of Eli's sons, 1 Sa. 2. 34; 4. 11;—of the death of Saul, 28. 19; 31. 2;—of the birth of Josiah, 1 Ki. 13. 2; 2 Ki. 23. 15;—of the death of a prophet, 1 Ki. 13. 22, 30; of the destruction of the house of Jeroboam, 14. 10; 15. 29;—of the death of his son, 14. 12, 17;—of the destruction of the house of Baasha, 16. 3, 11;—of the great drought in the reign of Ahab, 17. 1; 18. 41;—of the invasion of the king of Syria, 20. 22, 26;—of the revenge of the death of Naboth, 21. 19; 22. 38;—of the destruction of the house of Ahab, 21. 21; 2 Ki. 10. 11;—of the death of Jezebel, 1 Ki. 21. 23; 2 Ki. 9. 36;—of the production of water to supply an army, 3. 17, 20;—of plenty in a siege of Samaria, 7. 1, 18;—of

the death of the lord who did not believe the prophet, 7. 2, 20;—of the reign of the sons of Jehu to the fourth generation, 10. 30; 15. 12;—of the destruction of the king of Assyria, 19. 7, 35, 37;—of the Babylonish captivity, 20. 17; 24. 13; Je. 27. 1-7; 29. 11-14;—the total desolation of Nineveh, Na. 1. 1-10; 3. 7; Zep. 2. 13; and of Babylon, Je. 50. 35-40; 51. 24-26, 37, 64.

PROPHECIES SPOKEN BY CHRIST, respecting his sufferings and the manner of his death, Mat. 16. 21; 17. 22, 23; 20. 18, 19; Mar. 8. 31; 9. 31; 10. 32, 39; Lu. 9. 22; 18. 31-33;—the time he should remain in the grave, Mat. 12. 40;—his resurrection on the third day, 16. 21; Mar. 8. 31; 9. 31; Lu. 9. 22; 18. 33; Jn. 2. 19, 21;—the place where his disciples were to prepare the passover, Mat. 21. 1-3; Mar. 11. 2; Lu. 19. 30, 31;—that Judas would betray him, Mat. 26. 21, 23, 25; Lu. 22. 3, 4; Jn. 13. 21-26;—that Peter would deny him, Mat. 26. 34; Mar. 14. 30; Lu. 22. 34; Jn. 13. 38;—that his other disciples would forsake him, Mat. 26. 31; Mar. 14. 27; Jn. 16. 32;—that he should ascend into heaven, Jn. 6. 62; 16. 28; 20. 17;—the sending of the Holy Ghost as the *Comforter* to his apostles, 14. 16, 26; 15. 26;—that they should be endowed with the gift of tongues, Mar. 16. 17;—the persecutions to which they should be subjected, Mat. 23. 34-36; 24. 9; Mar. 13. 9; Jn. 16. 1-4;—the sufferings and death of Peter, 21. 18, 19;—the destruction of the city and temple of Jerusalem, Mat. 24. 1, 2; Mar. 13. 1, 2; Lu. 19. 41-44; 21. 6;—the signs by which this should be preceded, Mat. 24. 3-7; Mar. 13. 5-8; Lu. 21. 8-11;—the rejection of the Jews, and the preaching of his gospel in all nations, Mat. 8. 11, 12; 24. 14; Lu. 13. 28, 29.

PROPHET, one who, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, foretells future events, 1 Sa. 3. 20; 1 Ki. 18. 22; 19. 16; Je. 1. 5;—one qualified by the extraordinary gifts of the Holy Spirit to teach and explain divine truths, 1 Co. 12. 10; 14. 1, 3, 5, 22, 24, 3;—one under the influence of an evil spirit, and who imitated the true prophets, 1 Sa. 18. 10; 1 Ki. 22. 22; a heathen poet, Tit. 1. 12.

PROPHETESSES, female prophets, Miriam, Ex. 15. 20; Deborah, Ju. 4. 4;—Huldah,

2. Ki. 22. 14;—Noadiah, Ne. 6. 14;—Anna, Lu. 2. 36;—the daughters of Philip, Ac. 21. 9.

PROPHETS, a succession of them from Moses till Malachi;—promised, De. 18. 15; their duty, 1 Sa. 12. 23; Is. 58. 1; 62. 6; Je. 1. 3, 17; 23. 28; Eze. 2. 6; 3. 9, 11, 17; 34. 2;—to be respected, Je. 25. 4; 26. 4; sometimes despised, Je. 23. 33, 34, 35;—a blessing to the people, Is. 30. 20; Je. 3. 15; Am. 8. 11;—a presumptuous one to be put to death, De. 18. 20;—false ones described and complained of, Is. 56. 10; Je. 6. 13; 23. 1; Eze. 22. 25, 34; 2; Mi. 3. 11; Mal. 1. 6;—the danger of following them, De. 13. 1-3; judgments denounced against them, 5; Je. 14. 15; 23. 21, 25; 28. 15; 29. 31; Eze. 13. 3; 14. 9;—one from Judah meets Jeroboam at Bethel, 1 Ki. 13. 1;—is killed by a lion, 23;—lying ones complained of, Je. 14. 13; 23. 9;—such to be destroyed, 25. 34;—reproved, Eze. 13. 1;—foretold to arise in the Christian church, Mat. 7. 15; 24. 11, 24; Ac. 20. 29; 1 Ti. 4. 1; 2 Pe. 2. 1; 3. 3.

PROPITIATION, that which atones for and covers our guilt, as the mercy seat covered the tables of the law, Ro. 3. 25; 1 Jn. 2. 2; 4. 10. See **ATONEMENT**.

PROPORTION, an equal part, 1 Ki. 7. 36;—symmetry, or agreement of one part with another, Job 41. 12;—analogy of faith, or harmony of its different parts, Ro. 12. 6.

PROSELYTE, a stranger made a convert to the Jewish religion, Ac. 2. 10; 6. 5; 13. 43;—*of the gate*, was one permitted to dwell in the land of Israel; and who, without submitting to circumcision, or any other ceremony of the law, worshipped the true God, according to the moral law, and the rules imposed on the children of Noah;—*of justice*, was one who received circumcision, and the whole law of Moses, and enjoyed all the privileges of a native Hebrew.

PROSEUCHE (the original Greek), prayer, or rather an *oratory*, or place for prayer, commonly surrounded with the shade of trees; Christ continued in one all night engaged in prayer, Lu. 6. 12;—Paul and his attendants spent the Sabbath in one, near to Philippi, Ac. 16. 13.

PROSPECT, view, or side, from which

the adjacent ground was seen, Eze. 40. 44, 46; 43. 4.

PROSPERITY, or **ADVERSITY**, of a worldly kind, no evidence of virtue or vice, or of the favour or displeasure of God, Job 12. 6; 20. 4; 21. 7, 18; Ps. 17. 10; 73. 3, 13; 92. 7; Ec. 8. 14; 9. 2; Je. 12. 1; Hab. 1. 16; Mal. 3. 14; Mat. 5. 45; Lu. 13. 1; 16. 19; Jn. 9. 2; Ac. 28. 4;—advantages and evils of, will be adjusted hereafter, Ps. 37. 1; Ec. 5. 8; 6. 12; Je. 5. 29; Lu. 16. 25; Ro. 8. 18.

—, a dangerous state, De. 6. 10; Pr. 1. 32; 30. 8; Lu. 6. 24; 12. 16; Ja. 5. 1-6.

— of the wicked not to be envied, Job 12. 6; 20. 5; 21. 7, 18; Ps. 37. 1; 73. 1, 18; 92. 7; Ec. 8. 12; Je. 12. 1, &c.; Lu. 16. 19.

— or **CALAMITY** of nations, causes thereof: of the Amorites, Ge. 15. 16;—of Sodom, 18. 20; of the Israelites, Le. 26. 3; De. 7. 12; 28. 15; Jn. 2. 20; 1 Ki. 8. 33; 11. 14, 23; 2 Ki. 17. 7; Ps. 78. 33; 107. 11, 34; Pr. 14. 34; 28. 2; Is. 47. 8; 50. 1; Je. 4. 18; 7. 17; 9. 13; 12. 4; 15. 1; 16. 10. 17, 19; 22. 3; 44. 3, &c.; Eze. 5. 5; 14. 13; Ho. 4. 1; Am. 4. 6; Mat. 23. 37.

PROSTITUTE, to profane, or to give up to whoredom, Le. 19. 29.

PROTECTION, a defence or cover from evil, De. 32. 38;—God's protection of his people described, De. 32. 10-14; Ps. 91; 121. 3-8; Is. 63. 9. *See* PROVIDENCE.

PROTEST, to give a solemn declaration of one's opinion, or resolution, Ge. 43. 3; 1 Sa. 8. 9; Zec. 3. 6; 1 Co. 15. 31.

PROVE, to try or examine one's self, 2 Co. 13. 5; 1 Th. 5. 21;—to manifest by argument or evidence, Ac. 9. 22; Ro. 3. 10;—to try by some mercy or affliction, that men may know themselves, and be known by others, Ex. 16. 4; De. 8. 2.

PROVENDER, dry food for cattle; such as hay or corn, Ge. 24. 25, 32; 42. 27; 43. 24; Ju. 19. 19, 21; Is. 30. 24.

PROVERB, a short and pithy moral sentence, maxim, comparison, or enigma, expressed in a style that is poetical and figurative, Pr. 1. 1, &c.;—a by-word, De. 28. 37; 1 Sa. 10. 12; Ps. 69. 11;—a kind of parable, Jn. 16. 25, 29.

PROVIDE, to procure beforehand, to pre-

pare, or to supply, Ge. 22. 8; 30. 30; Job 38. 41; Mat. 10. 9; Ro. 12. 17; 1 Ti. 5. 8.

PROVIDENCE, prudent foresight and care in managing affairs, Ac. 24. 2.

— of God, is his continual superintendence and care over creation; asserted, Ex. 21. 13; Ne. 9. 6; Job 1. 12; 2. 6; 5. 6; 23. 14; Ps. 65. 9; 75. 6; 105. 14; 113. 7; 127. 1; 147. 6; Pr. 16. 9, 33; 19. 21; 20. 24; 21. 30; Ec. 9. 1, 11; Je. 10. 23; Mat. 6. 26; 10. 29; Jn. 3. 27;—it is *universal*, extending to all creatures, from the highest to the lowest; and to all events, from the greatest to the most minute, Ps. 135. 6; Je. 31. 35; Da. 4. 34, 35; Mat. 10. 29, 30; Ac. 17. 25-28;—directing all events, Jos. 7. 14; 1 Sa. 6. 7-12; Pr. 16. 33; Is. 44. 7; Ac. 1. 26;—over-ruling wicked designs for good, Ge. 45. 5-7; 50. 20; Phil. 1. 12;—upsetting evil designs Ex. 15. 9-11; 2 Sa. 17. 14, 15; Ps. 33. 10;—*unerringly wise*, Ps. 104. 24; Is. 28. 29;—sometimes *dark* and mysterious, Ps. 18. 11; 77. 19; Ro. 11. 33;—always *just*, De. 32. 4; Ps. 97. 2; Ho. 14. 9;—perfectly *holy*, Ps. 145. 17;—executed with almighty *power*, Job 9. 12; Da. 4. 35;—commonly connected with the use of second causes or *means*, 1 Ki. 22. 28, 34; Ac. 27. 31, 34;—cannot be *defeated*, 1 Ki. 22. 30-34; Pr. 21. 30; Is. 8. 9, 10; Je. 9. 23.

PROVINCE, a country, or part of a kingdom, 1 Ki. 20. 14, 15; Ezr. 4. 15; 6. 2; Es. 1. 1;—a country subject to the Roman empire, Ac. 23. 34; 25. 1.

PROVISION, or food, Ge. 42. 25; 45. 21;—that for Solomon's household for one day, 1 Ki. 4. 22, 23;—God's promise to bless Zion's, Ps. 132. 15;—not to be made for the gratification of sinful inclinations, Ro. 13. 14.

PROVOCATION, the cause of making one angry, as sin does God, 1 Ki. 15. 30; 21. 22; 2 Ki. 23. 26; Ne. 9. 18; Ps. 95. 8.

PROVOKE, to enrage or rouse to anger, Ex. 23. 21; Nu. 14. 11; De. 31. 20; 1 Co. 10. 22; Ep. 6. 4;—to stir up, or to excite, Ro. 11. 11, 14; He. 10. 24.

PRUDENCE, wisdom applied to practice, recommended, Pr. 8. 12; 12. 16, 23; 13. 16; 14. 8; 15. 5; 19. 11; 22. 3; 27. 11, 12; Mat. 10. 16; Ep. 1. 8; Ja. 3. 13. Examples of, *Joseph* Ge. 41. 39;—*David*, 1 Sa. 16. 18;—*counsellors*, 1 Ki. 12. 2;—*Nehemiah*,

Ne. 2. 12-16; 4. 13-18;—*Gamaliel*, Ac. 5. 34-39.

PRUNE, to cut off superfluous branches from trees and vines, to promote their fruitfulness, Le. 25. 3, 4; Is. 5, 6.

PSALMIST, one who composed psalms, 2 Sa. 23. 1.

PSALMS, exhorting to virtue, Ps. 1. 4. 11. 19. 24. 32. 37. 41. 49. 81. 84. 95. 119. 125;—expressive of the character and faults of the righteous and the wicked, Ps. 7. 10. 12. 14. 15. 36. 52. 53. 58. 73. 82. 101. 112. 125. 128. 131. 133;—of prayer in general, Ps. 4. 5. 26. 28. 71. 86. 110. 123. 132. 141. 144;—of supplication in distress, Ps. 13. 17. 22. 25. 31. 35. 38. 40. 43. 54. 55. 59. 60. 64. 69. 70. 74. 80. 83. 88. 94. 120. 123. 137. 140. 142. 143;—of confession and repentance, Ps. 6. 39. 41. 42. 51. 74. 77. 79. 85. 102;—expressing trust in God, Ps. 3. 12. 16. 23. 27. 44. 46. 56. 57. 61. 62. 71. 77. 91. 121. 127. 130. 138;—celebrating the perfections of God, Ps. 8. 19. 29. 33. 50. 65. 68. 76. 93. 96. 97. 99. 104. 107. 113. 114. 135. 136. 139. 147;—of praise and thanksgiving, Ps. 9. 18. 20. 23. 30. 34. 40. 47. 48. 63. 66. 67. 75. 76. 87. 92. 98. 100. 103. 108. 111. 115. 116. 117. 118. 122. 124. 126. 129. 134. 145. 146. 148. 149. 150;—historical, Ps. 78. 89. 105. 106. 135. 136;—prophetical of Christ, Ps. 2. 21. 22. 45. 72. 109. 110.

PSALTERY, a kind of harp, or dulcimer, much used among the Hebrews, in the praise of God, Ps. 33. 2; 57. 8; 71. 22; 81. 2; 92. 3; 108. 2; 144. 9; 150. 3.

PTOLEMAIS, *tol-e-mā'is*, a seaport town of Canaan, on the shore of the Mediterranean, about 27 miles south of Tyre, Ac. 21. 7;—its former name was *Accho*, Ju. 1. 31. See *Accho*.

PUBLIC, common, known, Mat. 1. 19.

— WORSHIP, decency to be observed in it, Co. 11. 18; 14. 40. See *WORSHIP*.

PUBLICANS, tax gatherers, or officers appointed to lift the revenue exacted from the Jews by the Roman emperor. Among the Romans there were two sorts of them. One class consisted of those who farmed from the emperor the taxes of a whole province, or part of a country, at a stipulated sum; and they were generally men of influence. *Zaccheus* is supposed to have been of this class, Lu. 19. 2. The other class consisted of underlings, who

lifted the taxes; and who are generally so oppressive in their exactions, and wicked in their practice, that they were abhorred by the Jews as the very refuse of mankind, Mat. 9. 11; 18. 17; Mar. 2. 16; Lu. 5. 30;—some good, Mat. 21. 31; Lu. 18. 13; 19. 2, 7.

PUBLISH, to make known, De. 32. 3; Ps. 26. 7; Mar. 1. 45.

PUBLIUS, *pub'li-us* [common], the governor of Melita, Paul cures his father, Ac. 28. 8.

PUDENS, *pū'dens* [shamefaced], a disciple of the cross noticed by Paul, 2 Ti. 4. 21.

PUFF at a person, to hiss and make mouths at him, Ps. 10. 5; 12. 5;—*up*, to fill with self-conceit, 1 Co. 4. 6, 18, 19; 5. 2; 8. 1; 13. 4; Col. 2. 18.

PUL pull [bean, or destruction], king of Assyria, invades the kingdom of Israel, 2 Ki. 15. 19;—conquers the half tribe of Manasseh, 1 Ch. 5. 26.

PULPIT, an elevated place for a public speaker, Ne. 8. 4.

PULSE, coarse grain; such as pease, or beans, 2 Sa. 17. 28; Da. 1. 12, 16.

PUNISHMENT of the wicked in general, Job 15. 20; 18. 5; 20. 4; 27. 13;—due to them in this life, Ps. 11. 6; Pr. 11. 19, 21; 21. 15; 22. 8;—Is. 57. 21; Ro. 2. 8;—abandonment to their own lusts, Ps. 81. 12; Is. 63. 17;—subjection to terror, Ps. 53. 5; Pr. 23. 1;—exposure to shame, Ps. 53. 5; Pr. 3. 35;—the ruin of their family, and name, Ps. 34. 16; 37. 28; 104. 35; Pr. 2. 22; 12. 7; 14. 11; 24. 20;—without hope, Job 8. 13; Ps. 112. 10; Pr. 10. 28; 11. 7;—often sudden and unexpected, Ps. 35. 8; 64. 7. Pr. 29. 1; Job 21. 13; 34. 20; 1 Th. 5. 3;—eternal, Is. 66. 24; Dan. 12. 2; Mat. 18. 8; 25. 41, 46; Mar. 3. 29; 9. 43; Lu. 3. 17; 2 Th. 1. 9; Jude 7;—in proportion to guilt, Mat. 11. 22, &c.; 23. 14; Lu. 12. 47; Ro. 2. 6, 9; 2 Co. 5. 10;—examples, in Cain, Ge. 4. 11;—Er, the son of Judah, 38. 7;—of the family of Eli, 1 Sa. 2. 31;—of Eli and his sons, 4. 11. 18;—of Gehazi, 2 Ki. 5. 27;—of Senacherib, 19. 35, 37;—of Judas Iscariot, Ac. 1. 18;—of Ananias and Sapphira, 5. 1;—of king Herod, 12. 23;—of Elymas, 13. 11. See *WICKED*.

PUNISHMENTS, of a civil kind among the Jews,—*retaliation*, or returning

- stripe for stripe, eye for eye, &c., Ex. 21. 23-25; De. 19. 21;—*fining* in a sum of money, Ex. 21. 18, 19, 22, 32;—*scouring*, not above forty stripes at once, De. 25. 3; 2 Co. 11. 24;—*imprisonment*, Le. 24. 12; Nu. 15. 34;—*plucking off the hair*. Is. 50. 6; Ne. 13. 25;—*killing with the sword*, Ju. 8. 21; 1 Ki. 2. 25; Ac. 12. 2;—*hanging* De. 21. 22, 23; Jos. 8. 29; 10. 26;—*stoning to death*, Jos. 7. 25; 1 Ki. 12. 18; 21. 13; Ac. 7. 58;—*throwing off persons* from the top of a rock, or precipice, 2 Ch. 25. 12; Lu. 4. 29;—*beheading*, Ju. 9. 5; 2 Ki. 10. 7; Mat. 14. 10;—*sawing asunder*, He. 11. 37;—*tearing to pieces alive*, 2 Sa. 12. 31;—*crucifixion*, which they borrowed from the Romans, Mat. 27. 35, 38;—*burning with fire*, Le. 20. 14; 21. 9.
- PUNON, pū'non [a precious stone, be- holding], an encampment of the Israel- ites in the wilderness, Nu. 33. 42.
- PUR, or PURIM, a festival among the Jews, in the memory of the lots cast by Haman, Es. 9. 20.
- PURCHASES, the manner of making them, by Abraham, Ge. 23. 3;—by Boaz, Ru. 4. 7;—by Jeremiah, Je. 32. 7, 44.
- PURGE, to clean, Ps. 51. 7; Is. 1. 25; Mat. 3. 12; He. 9. 14.
- PURIFICATIONS, were of various kinds. Among the Hebrews, some for deliver- ance from *ceremonial* uncleanness, Le. 8. 15; 12. 4, 6; Nu. 31. 23;—others from *moral* transgressions, Nu. 19. 9, 17.
- PURITY OF HEART, or perfection of charac- ter required, Ro. 6. 19; Ep. 1. 4; Phil. 2. 15; 2 Pe. 3. 14;—respecting the works of the flesh, Ga. 5. 16; Ep. 5. 3; Col. 3. 5; 1 Pe. 2. 11.
- PURLOIN, to take what belongs to another in a secret and thievish manner, Tit. 2. 10.
- PURPLE, a beautiful red colour tintured with blue, dyed with the blood of a shellfish, found in plenty on the north- west coast of Canaan;—cloth and skins of this dye were used for the curtains of the tabernacle, Ex. 25. 4; 26. 1, &c.; —Daniel was clothed with scarlet or, Da. 5. 7;—Mordecai, Es. 8. 15;—Christ in mock majesty, Mar. 15. 17.
- PURPOSE, intention, Ru. 2. 16; Mat. 26. 8; Ep. 3. 11; 6. 22.
- PURSES, a kind of girdles, Mat. 10. 9; Mar. 6. 8.
- PURSUE, to chase, Ex. 15. 9; De. 19. 6; Ps. 34. 14; Na. 1. 8.
- PURTENANCE, what pertains or belongs to any thing, Ex. 12. 9.
- PUT. See PHUT.
- PUTEOLI, a city in Italy, about 8 miles north-west from Naples, and about 100 south of Rome, Ac. 28. 13. The present city is called Puzzuoli, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants.
- PUTIEL, pū'ti-el [the fatness of God], the father-in-law of Eleazar, Ex. 6. 25.
- PUTREFYING, rotting, Is. 1. 6.
- PYGARG, a species of gazelle or antelope, about the size of the deer, De. 14. 5.

Q.

- QUADRUPEDS, four-footed animals, created, Ge. 1. 24.
- QUAILS, a species of birds of less size than the partridge, which otherwise it much resembles, sent to the Israelites, Ex. 16. 13; Ps. 78. 27; 105. 40;—in anger, Nu. 11. 31.
- QUAKE, to shake as with terror; Mount Sinai did, Ex. 19. 18;—the ground on which stood the army of the Philistines did, 1 Sa. 14. 15;—the earth did at the death of Christ, Mat. 27. 51.
- QUANTITY, measure, size, Is. 22. 24.
- QUARRELS, contests or grounds of strife, Le. 26. 25; 2 Ki. 5. 7; Mar. 6. 19;—to be avoided, Pr. 3. 30; 17. 14; 20. 3; 25. 8;—to be forgiven, Col. 3. 13;—whence they arise, Ja. 4. 1.
- QUARRIES, mines out of which stones are cut or digged, Ju. 3. 19, 26.
- QUARTER, a part of a city or country, Ge. 19. 4; Jos. 18. 14; Is. 47. 15; 56. 11; Mar. 1. 45.
- QUARTUS [the fourth], a disciple men- tioned by Paul, Ro. 16. 23.
- QUATERNION, a company of four, Ac. 12. 4.
- QUEEN, the wife or consort of a king, Ne. 2. 6; Es. 1. 9;—a sovereign princess, or ruler of a kingdom, 1 Ki. 10. 1, 4, 10; Ac.

8. 27;—the church of Christ, Ps. 45. 9;—the antichristian church, Re. 18. 7;—the moon, Je. 44. 17, 25.

QUENCH, to put out fire, Nu. 11. 2; Ps. 118. 12;—to allay thirst, Ps. 104. 11;—to resist and suppress the calls and influences of the Spirit, 1 Th. 5. 19.

QUESTIONS, to instruct by questions and answers in catechising, enforced, Ge. 18. 19; De. 4. 9; 6. 6-9; 11. 19; Ps. 78. 5; Ep. 6. 4.

———— are of various kinds; religious and sincere, De. 6. 20; Ac. 9. 6;—blasphemous, Jn. 8. 48;—curious, Lu. 13. 13;—foolish and unlearned, 2 Ti. 2. 23; Tit. 3. 9;—hard or difficult, 1 Ki. 10. 1;—captious and ensnaring, Mar. 12. 14;—leading or pointing to the answer to be given, Nu. 23. 19;—hypocritical, Mat. 2. 7;—accusatory, Ne. 2. 19;—affirmative, Nu. 12. 2;—negative, Nu. 23. 8.

QUICK, the living, Nu. 16. 30; Ac. 10. 42; 2 Ti. 4. 1; 1 Pe. 4. 5;—very tender and sensible, Le. 13. 10, 24;—very ready, Is. 11. 3.

QUICKEN, to give natural life to the dead, Ro. 4. 17; 8. 11;—to give spiritual life, Ep. 2. 1, 5; Col. 2. 13;—to enliven with fresh vigour and activity, Ps. 80. 18; 119. 25, 37; 40. &c.

QUICKLY, speedily, Ge. 18. 6; Ex. 3. 28; Mat. 5. 25; 28. 7; Lu. 14. 21; Ac. 12. 7; 22. 18; Re. 2. 5; 3. 11; 22. 12, 20.

QUICK-SANDS, or SYRTES, sand-banks on the north of Africa, fatal to ships, Ac. 27. 17.

QUIET, calm, still, Ju. 16. 2; Ps. 35. 20; Ac. 19. 36; 1 Th. 4. 11; 1 Ti. 2. 2; 1 Pe. 3. 4.

QUIETNESS, mildness of temper, Ju. 5. 28; Job 20. 20; Pr. 17. 1; Is. 30. 15; 32. 17; Ac. 24. 2; 2 Th. 3. 12.

QUIT, free, Ex. 21. 19, 28; Jos. 2. 20;—to behave, 1 Sa. 4. 9.

QUITE, completely, Ge. 31. 15; Ex. 23. 24; Nu. 17. 10; Job 6. 13.

QUIVER, a case for holding arrows, Ge. 27. 3; Job 39. 23; Ps. 127. 5; Is. 22. 6; 49. 2.

QUIVERED, quaked or trembled, Hab. 3. 16.

R.

RAAMAH, rā'a-mah [greatness, thunder, bruising], the fourth son of Cush, who is supposed to have peopled Arabia Felix, Ge. 10. 7;—his descendants brought to Tyre precious stones, gold and spices, Eze. 27. 22.

RABBAH, rāb'bah, or RABBATH [a chiding, great, fighting against], the capital city of the Ammonites, stood near the source of the river Arnon, De. 3. 11;—Joab besieged it, and took it, 2 Sa. 11. 1;—predictions against, Je. 49. 2, 3; Eze. 25. 5; Am. 1. 14;—its destruction was fulfilled by the Saracens.

RABBATH-MOAB, the capital of the Moabites, commonly called Ar, Nu. 21. 28; Is. 15. 1.

RABBI, rab'bī, a title of dignity among the Hebrews, signifying *master* or *doctor of the law*; it was much coveted by the Scribes and Pharisees, Mat. 23. 7;—Christ dissuades his disciples from affecting it, 8;—the disciples frequently applied it to Christ, Ju. 1. 38, 49; 3. 2, 26; 6. 25.

RABBONI, rab-bō'nī, the same as Rabbi, Jn. 20. 16.

RABSARIS, rab'sa-ris [master, set over eunuchs], chief of the eunuchs of Senacherib, 1 Ki. 18. 17.

RABSHAKEH, rāb'sha-keh [cup-bearer, or chamberlain of the prince], his blasphemous message, 2 Ki. 18. 19.

RACA, rā'kah, a Syriac term of reproach and contempt, signifying *empty*, *vain*, *beggarly*, *foolish*; danger of thus calling a brother, Mat. 5. 22.

RACE, a running match; not always to the swift, Ec. 9. 11;—the Christian course compared to, 1 Co. 9. 24;—to be run with patience, He. 12. 1.

RACHEL, rū'chel [a sheep], is met by Jacob, Ge. 29. 9-12;—married to him, 28;—frets on account of her barrenness, 30. 1;—bears Joseph, 23;—bears Benjamin, and dies, 35. 18; represented as mourning for her children, Je. 31. 15.

RAFTERS, roof timber, Ca. 1. 17.

RAGE, violent anger or fury, 2 Ki. 5. 12; 2 Ch. 16. 10; Pr. 6. 34; Da. 3. 13.

RAGGED rocks, uneven, consisting of parts almost disunited, Is. 2. 21.

RAGS, worn-out clothes or tatters; slothfulness brings men to, Pr. 23. 21;—our righteousness compared to filthy, Is. 64. 6.

RAGUEL, ra-gū'el [the shepherd of God, the friend of God], the father-in-law of Moses, Nu. 10. 29;—also called Jethro, Ex. 3. 1; 18. 1.

RAHAB, rā'hab [proud, quarrelsome, extended], a Canaanitish harlot, or *inn-keeper* of Jericho, receives the spies sent by Joshua, Jos. 2. 1; saved at the destruction of Jericho, 6. 25;—the wife of Salmon, Mat. 1. 5;—saved by her faith, He. 11. 31;—by works, Ja. 2. 25.

—, a name given to *Egypt*, significative of the pride and strength of that kingdom, Ps. 87. 4; 89. 10; Is. 51. 9.

RAILER, a reviler, 1 Co. 5. 11.

RAILING, or reproachful speech, to be avoided, 1 Co. 5. 11; 1 Pe. 3. 9; 2 Pe. 2. 11; Jude 9.

RAIMENT, clothes or dress, given as an expression of esteem, Ge. 24. 53; 45. 22; Es. 4. 4;—of a neighbour not to be held as a pledge, Ex. 22. 26, 27.

RAIN, the vapour exhaled by the sun from the seas and the earth, and which falls from the clouds in drops, Le. 26. 4; Ec. 11. 3;—extraordinary for forty days, at the deluge, Ge. 7. 12;—promised in due season, Le. 26. 4; De. 11. 14; 28. 12;—usually fell in plenty twice a year; the one, called the *former rain*, in September or October, Ho. 6. 3;—the other called the *latter rain* in March, Pr. 16. 15; Je. 5. 24; Ho. 6. 3; Joel 2. 23.

RAINBOW, a meteor in form of a party-coloured semicircle, appearing only in a rainy sky opposite to the sun; caused by the refraction of his rays on a watery cloud, and visible only when he is not more than forty-two degrees above the horizon;—a token that there will not be another general deluge, Ge. 9. 13-16;—one seen round the throne, Re. 4. 3;—on the head of an angel, 10. 1.

RAISINS, a well-known kind of dried grapes, 1 Sa. 25. 18; 30. 12; 2 Sa. 16. 1; 1 Ch. 12. 40.

RAKEM, rā'kem [void, pictures], one of the posterity of Manasseh, 1 Ch. 7. 16.

RAM, a male sheep; one caught in a thicket by the horns appeared to Abraham, Ge. 22. 13;—offered in sacrifice, Ex. 29. 16, 18; Le. 9. 2, 4;—figuratively, an emblem of monarchy, Da. 8. 3, 4, 6, 7, 20.

—, or *battering ram*, an engine anciently much used in besieging cities, for making a breach in their walls, Eze. 4. 2; 21. 22.

RAMAH, rā'mah [high, cast away], a city of Benjamin, about six miles northward from Jerusalem, Jos. 18. 25;—in it dwelt Elkanah and Samuel, 1 Sa. 1. 1, 19; 7. 17; 8. 4; 25. 1;—here the Jewish prisoners were disposed of, after their capital was taken, which occasioned the mourning of Rachel's daughters, Je. 40. 1; 31. 15;—rebuilt by those who returned from Babylon, Ne. 7. 30; 11. 33;—the Arabs have it in a small village.

—, another city of the same name in the tribe of Naphtali, on the frontiers of Asher, Jos. 19. 29, 36.

—, or RAMOTH, another city of Simeon, about five miles south-west of Hormah, Jos. 19. 8; 1 Sa. 30. 27.

RAMESES, ra-mē'ses [thunder, blotting out evil], a city of Lower Egypt, Ge. 47. 11. See PITHOM.

RAMOTH, rā'moth, or RAMOTH-GILEAD [seeing, or beholding death, eminences], a famous city of the tribe of Gad, in the mountains of Gilead, and about twelve miles north of Heshbon, De. 4. 43;—it was a city of refuge, Jos. 20. 8;—was much in idolatry, Ho. 6. 8; 12. 11;—its ruins are not even found.

RAMPART, a bank or fence for the protection of a city, La. 2. 8;—the sea was as one to No, Na. 3. 8.

RANGES, ranks, Le. 11. 35, 2 Ki. 11. 8.

RANSOM, the price paid for the pardon of an offence, or the redemption of a slave or captive, Ex. 21. 30; 30. 12; Pr. 6. 35; Christ the ransom of mankind, Mat. 20. 28; 1 Ti. 2. 6. See ATONEMENT and REDEMPTION.

RAPE, a violent forcing of a woman; laws respecting it, De. 22. 25;—instances of, Ju. 19. 25; 2 Sa. 13. 1, &c.

RASE, to destroy or overthrow completely, Ps. 137. 7.

RASHNESS, unguarded haste in speaking or acting, censured, Ps. 31. 22; 116. 10; Pr. 14. 29; Ec. 5. 2; Is. 32. 4; Ac. 19. 36.

RATTLING, making a noise, Na. 3. 2.

RAVENS, birds of prey, nearly of the size of a common hen, of a black colour, with a bluish back; feed Elijah, 1 Ki. 17. 4, 6;—God feedeth them. Job 38. 41; Ps. 147. 9; Lu. 12. 24.

RAVENING, robbing and devouring, Ge. 49. 27; Ps. 22. 13; Eze. 22. 25, 27; Mat. 7. 15.

RAVIN, rapaciousness, Na. 2. 12.

RAVISH, to violate a person's chastity by force. Is. 13. 16; La. 5. 11; Zec. 14. 2;—to enamour, or cause one highly to delight in, Pr. 5. 19, 20; Ca. 4. 9.

RAZOR, a well-known instrument used in shaving, Eze. 5. 1;—a deceitful and flattering tongue, Ps. 52. 2.

READING, the book of the law publicly, practised, Ex. 24. 7; Jos. 8. 34; 2 Ki. 22. 8; 23. 2; Ne. 8. 3, 18; 9. 3;—the apostolical epistles in the churches, commanded, Col. 4. 16; 1 Th. 5. 27.

— of the Scriptures. *See* SCRIPTURES.

READY, or prepared for the coming of the Lord, we are commanded to be, Mat. 24. 44; Lu. 12. 40;—to every good work, Tit. 3. 1;—to give an answer respecting the ground of our hope, 1 Pe. 3. 15.

REAAIAH, re-a-i'ah [the vision of the Lord], son of Shobal, and grandson of Judah, 1 Ch. 4. 2.

REALM, a kingdom or empire, 2 Ch. 20. 30; Ezr. 7. 13, 23; Da. 1. 20; 6. 3.

REAP, to cut down corn in the harvest, Le. 19. 9; 23. 10, 22; 25. 11; Ru. 2. 3;—to receive the fruit of works, good or bad, Job 4. 8; Ps. 126. 5; Pr. 22. 8; Ho. 8. 7; 10. 12; Ga. 6. 7, 8.

REASON, to be employed in religion, Is. 1. 18; 5. 3; Lu. 12. 57; 1 Co. 10. 15; 11. 13; 1 Pe. 3. 15;—not a sufficient guide, De. 12. 8; Pr. 3. 5; 14. 12; Ro. 1. 22, &c.; 1 Co. 2. 14.

REBEKAH, re-bēk'ah [fatted, pacified], the daughter of Bethuel, and sister of Laban;—meets the servant of Abraham,

Ge. 24. 15, 45;—married to Isaac, 67;—bears Esau and Jacob, 25. 24;—deceives her husband, 27. 1, &c.

REBELLION, opposition to God, or the rejection of his authority, forbidden, Nu. 14. 9; Jos. 22. 19;—several ways in which it is exhibited, Nu. 20. 3, 10; De. 9. 23; 1 Sa. 8. 7, 8; Ne. 9. 26; Ps. 106. 24, 25; 107. 11; Is. 1. 5; 59. 13; Eze. 20. 8; 17. 15; Da. 9. 5;—punishment for, Le. 26. 14–39; 1 Sa. 12. 15; Is. 1. 20; Je. 4. 16–18; Eze. 20. 8;—the act of rising up against lawful authority; *examples*, of Aaron and Miriam against Moses, Nu. 12. 1;—of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, 16. 1;—of Absalom against David, 2 Sa. 15. 1;—of the servants of Zimri against him, 1 Ki. 16. 9;—of the sons of Sennacherib against him, 2 Ki. 19. 37.

REBUKE, to reprove or check for a fault, Le. 19. 17; Pr. 9. 8; Lu. 17. 3; 1 Ti. 5. 1, 20; 2 Ti. 4. 2; Tit. 1. 13; 2. 15;—to chasten or correct for sin, Ps. 6. 1; 38. 1; 39. 11; Is. 54. 9; Re. 3. 19;—to drive away, Mat. 17. 18; Mar. 1. 25; Lu. 4. 39.

RECEIPT, a reception, Mat. 9. 9; Mar. 2. 14; Lu. 5. 27.

RECEIVE, to take, to embrace, Ps. 6. 9; Pr. 2. 1; 2 Co. 7. 2.

— CHRIST, to believe in him, by admitting, with the whole heart, the gospel testimony concerning him, Mat. 10. 40; Jn. 1. 12; Col. 2. 6.

RECHABITES, rē'kab-ites, a singular people, who neither built houses, nor sowed nor planted, nor drank wine, their example recommended to the Israelites, Je. 35. 1–19.

RECKON, to count or compute, Le. 25. 50; 27. 18; Mat. 18. 24;—to judge or conclude, Ro. 6. 11; 8. 18.

RECOMMENDATION, letters of, in favor of Aquila and Priscilla, Ac. 18. 27;—not wanted by Paul, 2 Co. 3. 1;—of Titus, 2 Co. 8. 22;—of Tychicus, Ep. 6. 21; Col. 4. 8;—of Aristarchus, &c., 4. 10;—of Onesimus, Phile. 1, &c.

RECOMPENSE, requital of deeds, either good or evil, De. 32. 35; Job 15. 31; Lu. 14. 12; Ro. 1. 26; 11. 9.

RECONCILE, to make things agree, Le. 6. 30; 1 Sa. 29. 4; Eze. 45. 20.

RECONCILIATION, the restoring to friend-

- ship parties at variance;—of God and man by Christ, Ro. 5. 10, 2 Co. 5. 18; Ep. 2. 16; Col. 1. 20;—results, peace with God, Ep. 2. 16, 17;—access to God, Ep. 2. 18;—with an offended brother, Mat. 25. 23; Ro. 12. 18.
- RECORD, to mark in a register, Ne. 12. 8, 22;—to declare, Ex. 20. 24; 1 Ch. 16. 4; Is. 8. 2; Ac. 20. 26.
- RECORD, authentic memorial, Ezr. 6. 2;—the gospel, 1 Jn. 5. 10, 11.
- RECORDER, a secretary, or one who registers events, Ne. 12. 22; 2 Sa. 8. 16; 2 Ki. 18. 18; 2 Ch. 34. 8.
- RECOUNT, to number over, Na. 2. 5.
- RECOVER, to regain health, property, &c., Ju. 11. 26; 1 Sa. 30. 8; 2 Ki. 1. 2; 5. 3; Ps. 39. 13; Mar. 16. 18.
- REDDISH, tending to redness, Le. 15. 19, 42, 49; 14. 37.
- REDEEM, to buy back persons or things which are sold or forfeited, Ex. 13. 13; Le. 25. 25, 29, 48; Nu. 18. 15;—to deliver from temporal evil, Ex. 6. 6; Job 5. 20; 6. 23; Mi. 4. 10;—to rescue from sin and hell, Ga. 3. 13; 4. 5; Tit. 2. 14; Re. 5. 9.
- REDEEMER, he who ransoms and saves, the *Lord Jehovah* is to his people, Ps. 19. 14; 78. 35; Is. 41. 14; 43. 14; 44. 6, 24;—Jesus Christ is emphatically so called, Job 19. 25; Is. 59. 20.
- REDEMPTION of mankind from sin and its consequences, effected by Christ, 1 Co. 1. 30; Ga. 3. 13; Ep. 1. 7; Col. 1. 14; He. 9. 12; 1 Pe. 1. 18; Re. 5. 9;—it includes deliverance from all iniquity, Ps. 130. 8; Tit. 2. 14;—from the *curse* of the law, Ga. 3. 13;—from *sin* in its guilt, power, and defilement, Ep. 1. 7; Ro. 6. 14; Tit. 2. 14; Re. 1. 5;—from the tyranny of *Satan*, 1 Jn. 3. 8;—the undue ascendancy of the *world*, Ga. 1. 4;—from *vain conversation*, 1 Pe. 1. 8;—from the power of *death*, and the dominion of the *grave*, Ho. 13. 14; 1 Co. 15. 57;—from *hell*, 1 Th. 1. 10;—and a right to eternal *bliss* in heaven, Re. 5. 9;—characteristics of it, *precious*, Ps. 49. 8;—*plenteous*, Ps. 130. 7;—*eternal*, He. 9. 12.
- REDOUN, to tend towards, 2 Co. 4. 15.
- RED SEA, an arm of the Indian Ocean, which stretches along the west side of Arabia, and the east of Ethiopia and Egypt; and which, from the Straits of Babelmandel, on the south to the Isthmus of Suez, on the north, is about 1200 miles long. As the Edomites had long the command of it, it was called the Sea of Edom, or *Red Sea*, Edom signifying *red*, Ex. 10. 19; 13. 18; 15. 4, 22; 23. 31, &c.
- REED, a hollow and slender plant, growing in fenny and watery places, Job 40. 21;—anything feeble and easily broken, 2 Ki. 18. 21; Is. 36. 6; 42. 3; Mat. 11. 7;—a Jewish measure of six cubits and three inches, Eze. 40. 3; Re. 11. 1; 21. 15, 16;—used instead of *quills*, 3 Jn. 13.
- REEL, to stagger, Ps. 107. 27; Is. 24. 20.
- REFINE, to purify, Zec. 13. 9.
- REFORMATION, or amendment, must be universal, Mat. 5. 19; Ja. 2. 10;—time of, meaning the advent of Christ, He. 9. 10.
- REFRAIN, to withhold, Ge. 45. 1; Is. 48. 9; Ac. 5. 38; 1 Pe. 3. 10.
- REFRESH, to revive and strengthen, Ex. 23. 12; 31. 17; 1 Ki. 13. 7; 1 Sa. 16. 23; Ro. 15. 32; 1 Co. 16. 18.
- REFUGE, God to his people, De. 33. 27; Ps. 9. 9; 14. 6; 46. 1.
- , *cities of*, appointed for those who unawares, and without design, should kill any person. These cities were six in number, among the Levites, all easy of access, the roads to them kept in good repair, and where cross ways met. posts were set up with an inscription pointing to that which led to refuge, Nu. 35. 6; De. 4. 41; 19. 1; Jos 20. 1, &c.
- REFUSE, to deny, or reject, Ex. 4. 24; Ac. 25. 11; He. 12. 25;—to hear the call of God, the danger of, Pr. 1. 24–31.
- REGARD, to observe, or esteem, Ge. 45. 20; Eze. 5. 9; Lu. 18. 4;—iniquity in the heart, danger of, Ps. 66. 18.
- REGENERATION, a change of heart and life, effected by the agency of the Holy Spirit, Jn. 3. 8; Tit. 3. 5; it is called being *born again*, Jn. 3. 3;—born of the Spirit, 5. 6;—being quickened, Ep. 2. 1;—passing from death to life, 5. 24; 1 Jn. 3. 14;—a new creature, 2 Co. 5. 17; Ga. 6. 15;—Christ formed in the heart, Col. 1. 27;—partaking of a divine nature, 2 Pe. 1. 4;—in its *nature*, it is a *supernatural* change, Jn. 3. 6; Ep. 2. 4, 5;—*internal*,

- invisible, and inexplicable, Jn. 3. 8;—*visible* in its effects, 1 Jn. 3. 9; 4. 7; 5. 4;—*universal*, extending to all the faculties, affections, and actions of life, 2 Co. 5. 17;—*imperfect*, in its degree of light and holiness, 1 Co. 13. 9, 12;—*permanent* and abiding, Phi. 1. 6;—*essential* to salvation, Jn. 3. 3, 5; Ga. 6. 15;—the *evidences* of this change are hatred of, and abstinence from sin, 1 Jn. 3. 9;—love to Christ and his people, 1 Pe. 1. 8; 1 Jn. 4. 7; 3. 14;—love to the Word of God, and delight in meditating on it, Ps. 1. 2; 119. 97;—love to the public ordinances of religion, 26. 8; 27. 4; 84. 1-4;—deadness to the world, and victory over it, Ga. 6. 14; 1 Jn. 5. 4;—heavenly mindedness, Ps. 73. 25; Is. 26. 8; Mat. 6. 21;—fruitfulness in holiness, Ro. 6. 22; Ga. 5. 22; Ep. 4. 24.
- REGION, a country, or tract of land, De. 3. 4; 1 Ki. 4. 11, 24; Mat. 3. 5; 4. 16.
- REGISTER, a public record for marking genealogies and important events, Ezr. 2. 62; Ne. 7. 5, 64.
- REHABIAH, re-ha-bi'ah [the breath of the Lord, the street of the Lord], son of Eliezer, and grandson of Moses, 1 Ch. 23. 17.
- REHEARSE, to tell over, Ex. 17. 14; Ju. 5. 11; 1 Sa. 8. 21; 17. 31; Ac. 11. 4; 14. 27.
- REHOB, rē'hob [breadth, dilating, a street], a city of Ashur, which stood on the north border of Canaan, about ten miles east of Sidon, Nu. 13. 21; Jos. 19. 28; 21. 31.
- REHOBOAM, re-ho-bō'am [enlarger of the people], the son and successor of Solomon, 1 Ki. 12. 1; 2 Ch. 10. 1;—the ten tribes revolt from him, because of his tyrannical conduct, 16; 1 Ki. 12. 16;—forbidden to invade Israel, 2 Ch. 11. 1;—his wives and children, 18;—invaded by Shishak, 12. 1;—his death, 16; 1 Ki. 14. 31.
- REHOBOTH, rē'ho-both [breadth, largeness, streets], a city near Nineveh, built soon after the flood, Ge. 10. 11;—*another* in Idumea, where Saul, a king of Edom, was born, Ge. 36. 37.
- REIGN, to rule as sovereign, Ge. 37. 8; Ex. 15. 18; 2 Sa. 5. 4, 5; Lu. 1. 33; 19. 14; Ro. 5. 17, 21; 6. 12.
- REINS, or kidneys; figuratively, the in-
- most parts, or the soul, Job 16. 13; 19. 27; Ps. 7. 9; 26. 2; Is. 11. 5.
- REJECTION, or abandonment by God, for impenitence, Ps. 81. 12; Pr. 1. 29; Mat. 7. 23; Mar. 16. 16; Jn. 3. 18; Ac. 7. 42; Ro. 1. 24; 2 Th. 2. 11; Re. 3. 16.
- REJOICING, on what accounts allowable, Le. 23. 40; De. 16. 14; Ps. 105. 3; 65. 12; Pr. 29. 2; Ac. 5. 41; Ro. 12. 15; 1 Th. 5. 16; 1 Pe. 4. 13. *See* Joy.
- RELAPSING, or falling back into sin, dangerous, Mat. 12. 43; Jn. 5. 14; He. 6. 4; 2 Pe. 2. 20.
- RELEASE, *year of*, every seventh year, Ex. 21. 2; De. 15. 1; 31. 10; Je. 34. 14.
- RELIEVE, to free others from hardships, a duty, Le. 25. 35; Ps. 146. 9; Is. 1. 17; La. 1. 11, 16; 1 Ti. 5. 10, 16.
- RELIGION, the ritual of the Hebrew worship, Ac. 26. 5; Ga. 1. 13, 14;—genuine and practical godliness, called pure, and undefiled, Ja. 1. 27.
- RELY, to put trust in, 2 Ch. 16. 8.
- REMAIN, to continue, to be left, Ge. 38. 11; Jos. 8. 22; Lu. 10. 7.
- REMEDY, a cure, or reparation, 2 Ch. 36. 16; Pr. 6. 15; 29. 1.
- REMEMBER, to bear in, or call in mind, Ge. 40. 23; Ex. 13. 3; Ps. 22. 27; Lu. 1. 72; Ga. 2. 10; 2 Ti. 2. 8.
- REMISSION, pardon, Mat. 26. 28; Lu. 1. 77; 24. 47; He. 9. 22. *See* FORGIVENESS.
- REMIT, to pardon, or declare to be pardoned, Jn. 20. 23.
- REMNANT, a part which is left, Le. 2. 3; 5. 13; Mat. 22. 6; Ro. 9. 27; 11. 5.
- REMOVE, to put from its place, or exchange place, &c., Ge. 48. 17; Ps. 36. 11; La. 1. 8; Mat. 21. 21; Ac. 7. 4; Ga. 1. 6.
- REMPHAN, on object of idolatrous worship among the Egyptians, Ac. 7. 42. *See* CHIUN.
- RENDER, to give, or return, Ps. 23. 4; Is. 66. 15; Mat. 21. 41; Ro. 13. 7.
- RENDING OF CLOTHES, or tearing their border, an expression of grief, Ge. 27. 29; 2 Ch. 34. 27; Ezr. 9. 3; Job 1. 20; 2. 12.
- RENEWING, or making new, Ro. 12. 2; Ep. 4. 23; Col. 3. 10; Tit. 3. 5. *See* REGENERATION.
- RENOUNCE, to give up with, 2 Co. 4. 2.

RENOWN, widespread fame, Ge. 6. 4; Nu. 1. 16; 16. 2; Eze. 16. 14; 34. 29.

REPAIR, to amend, 2 Ki. 12. 5; 2 Ch. 24. 5; Esr. 9. 9.

REPAY, to recompense, De. 7. 10; Job 21. 31; Lu. 10. 35; Ro. 12. 19.

REPENTANCE, a change of mind, arising from conviction that we have done wrong, and leading to amendment of conduct;—commanded, Ac. 17. 30; Re. 2. 5, 16; 3. 3;—its necessity, 1 Ki. 8. 47; Ps. 7. 12; Eze. 18. 30; Lu. 13. 3; 15. 7; 24. 47; Ac. 2. 38; 3. 19; 17. 30; 26. 20; 2 Pe. 3. 9;—when genuine, it includes just views of the evils of sin, Ge. 39. 9; Ps. 51. 4;—conviction of guilt and danger, 38. 4; 40. 12;—sincere contrition and sorrow, Job 42. 6; 2 Co. 7. 10;—shame and confusion, Ezr. 9. 6–15; Je. 31. 19; Eze. 16. 61, 63; Da. 9. 7, 8.—humble confession to God, 1 Ki. 8. 47; Ps. 32. 5; 51. 3;—forsaking of sin in heart and practice, 101. 3; 119. 104, 113, 128, 163;—endeavours after universal obedience, 119. 6, 15, 117; Ep. 4. 22; Ja. 3. 13;—carefulness against relapses into sin, 2 Co. 7. 10, 11.

_____, exhortations to it, Le. 26. 40; De. 30. 1; Is. 1. 16; Je. 3. 12; 4. 4; 22. 1; 26. 1, &c.; Eze. 18. 30; Ho. 6. 2; 12. 6; 14. 1; Joel 1. 8; 2. 12; Am. 5. 4; Zep. 2. 3; Zec. 1. 3; Ac. 3. 19;—motives to it, 1 Sa. 7. 3; Ne. 1. 9; Job 22. 23; Ps. 32. 5; Is. 1. 16; Je. 4. 1; Eze. 33. 11; Zec. 1. 3; Ro. 2. 4; Re. 2. 5;—if genuine, will obtain pardon, Le. 26. 40; De. 4. 29; 30. 1–3; Pr. 23. 13; Is. 55. 6, 7; Je. 18. 8; 36. 3; Eze. 18. 21; 36. 31; Ac. 2. 38;—danger in delaying it, Ps. 18. 41; 119. 60; Pr. 1. 28; 29. 1; Is. 55. 6; Je. 7. 16; 11. 11; 14. 10; Eze. 8. 18; Mi. 3. 4; Zec. 7. 13; Mat. 25. 10; Lu. 12. 20; 19. 44; Ac. 3. 23; Ro. 13. 12; 2 Co. 6. 2; He. 3. 7, 13; 12. 17; Re. 2. 22;—preached by John the Baptist, Mat. 3. 2; Mar. 1. 4; Lu. 3. 3;—by Jesus, Mat. 4. 17; Mar. 1. 5;—by the apostles, Mar. 6. 12; Ac. 20. 21;—ascribed to God, Ge. 6. 6; De. 32. 36; 1 Sa. 15. 1; 2 Sa. 24. 16; Ac. 11. 18; 2 Ti. 2. 25;—Christ exalted to give, Ac. 5. 31;—through the operation of the Spirit, Zec. 12. 10; Jn. 16. 8;—not accomplished merely by judgments, Am. 4. 6–13; Re. 9. 20, 21; 16. 9;—nor by miracles, Lu. 16. 30, 31;—exemplified, *David*, 2 Sa. 12. 13;—*Manasseh*, 2 Ch. 33. 12, 13;—*Nineveh*, Jonah 3. 5–8;—*Peter*

Mat. 26. 75;—*Zaccheus*, Lu. 19. 8;—*thief*, Lu. 23. 40, 41.

REPETITIONS, in prayer, or saying the same thing over and over again, merely for the sake of length, condemned, Mat. 6. 9.

REPHAIM, re-fā'im [giant, preserver], a valley on the south-west of Jerusalem, in which the Philistines opposed David, after he was anointed king, 2 Sa. 5. 18, 22; 23. 13; 1 Ch. 11. 15; 14. 9;—it was fruitful in corn, Is. 17. 5.

REPHIDIM, rēf'i-dim [bending, litter slacked hands], a place on the east side of the western gulf of the Red Sea, where the Hebrews pitched their camp, Ex. 17. 1;—here Amalek fought with them, 8.

REPLENISH, to fill with, Ge. 1. 28; Is. 2. 6; 23. 2; Je. 31. 25; Eze. 26. 2; 27. 25.

REPLIEST, answerest, Ro. 9. 20.

REPORTS, or rumours, of an *evil kind*, not to be lightly spread or credited, Ex. 23. 1; Le. 19. 16; Ps. 15. 3; 1 Co. 13. 7; Tit. 3. 2; Ja. 4. 1.

REPROACH, infamy or disgrace, sin is to any people, Pr. 14. 34;—censure, or slanderous speech, how to be borne, Mat. 5. 11; 1 Co. 4. 12; 1 Pe. 4. 4; He. 11. 24–26; 13. 13.

REPROBATE, *not approved*, as base metal, Je. 6. 30;—men of corrupt principles and practices, Ro. 1. 28; 2 Co. 13. 5–7; 2 Ti. 3. 8; Tit. 1. 16.

REPROOF, or rebuke, how to be given, Le. 19. 17; Pr. 9. 8; 24. 25; 27. 5; 1 Th. 5. 14; 2 Th. 3. 15; 1 Ti. 5. 1, 20;—how to be received, Pr. 10. 17; 12. 1; 13. 18; 15. 5, 10, 31; 19. 20; 27. 5; 28. 23; 29. 1; Ec. 7. 1.

REPROVE, to blame, Job 6. 25; Ps. 50. 8; Jn. 16. 8; Ep. 5. 11.

REPUTATION, or good character, its value, Pr. 22. 1; Ec. 7. 1;—a little folly injurious to, 10. 1.

REPUTE, to reckon or account, Job 18. 3; Da. 4. 35.

REQUEST, to ask, pray for, or solicit, Jn. 8. 24; Ne. 2. 4; Es. 4. 8;—an entreaty or petition, 2 Sa. 14. 15, 22; Ezr. 7. 6; Es. 5. 3; Ps. 21. 2; Phi. 4. 6.

REQUIRE, to ask as a favour, Ezr. 8. 22;—to demand as a debt, Ge. 31. 39; De. 10.

- 2; Lu. 19. 23;—to call to account for or to avenge, Ge. 9. 5; De. 18. 19; 23. 21; Lu. 11. 50.
- REQUITE, to repay, or to recompense, Ge. 50. 15; De. 32. 6; Ps. 10. 14; Je. 51. 56; 1 Ti. 5. 4.
- REReward, the last body or troop of an army, Nu. 10. 25; Jos. 6. 9, 13; Is. 52. 12; 58. 8.
- RESCUE, to save from danger, De. 28. 31; 1 Sa. 14. 45; 30. 18; Da. 6. 27; Ho. 5. 14; Ac. 23. 27.
- RESEMBLE, to be like to, Ju. 8. 18;—to liken or compare to, Lu. 13. 18.
- RESEN, *rè'sen* [a bridge], a noted city of Assyria, built by Asher, between Nineveh and Calah. It stood on the banks of the Tigris, and was surrounded by a wall, which was eight miles in circumference, 100 feet high, and 25 feet broad, Ge. 10. 12.
- RESERVE, to keep in store, Je. 3. 5; 50. 20; 2 Pe. 2. 9.
- RESIDUE, the remaining part, or what is left, Ex. 10. 5; Ne. 11. 20; Is. 21. 17; Mar. 16. 13; Ac. 15. 17.
- RESIGNATION, or submission without discontent to the will of God, under trials, our duty, He. 12. 9; Ja. 4. 7;—commanded, Ps. 37. 7; 46. 10;—motives and obligations to it are, that nothing can befall us without the knowledge and appointment of God, Da. 4. 35; Mat. 10. 29-31;—our trials are all merited by us, La. 3. 39; Mi. 7. 9;—are less than we have deserved, Ezr. 9. 13; Ps. 103. 10;—are intended for our good, Ro. 8. 28; 2 Co. 4. 17; He. 12. 11;—shall soon all terminate, Ps. 102. 11; He. 10. 37;—shall be followed by unspeakable and eternal bliss, Ro. 8. 18; 2 Co. 4. 17.
- RESIGNATION TO THE DIVINE WILL, examples of, in Aaron, Le. 10. 3;—in Eli, 1 Sa. 3. 18;—in Job, Job 1. 20;—in David, 2 Sa. 15. 26; Ps. 39. 9;—in Hezekiah, 2 Ki. 20. 19;—in Mary, Lu. 1. 38;—in Jesus, Mat. 26. 42; Mar. 14. 36; Lu. 22. 42; Jn. 18. 11;—in Paul, Phi. 4. 11.
- RESIST, to oppose, or to fight against, Zec. 3. 1; Mat. 5. 59; Lu. 21. 15; Ac. 6. 10; 7. 51; Ja. 4. 7; 1 Pe. 5. 9.
- RESOLUTIONS, or fixed determinations; good ones, Job 13. 15; 27. 6; 34. 31; Ps. 17. 3; 119. in general.
- RESOLUTIONS, or courage in the discharge of duty, Ep. 6. 10; 2 Ti. 2. 1; He. 3. 6; 1 Pe. 5. 9;—in the case of Job, Job 2. 10;—Shadrach and his companions, Da. 3. 16;—of Daniel, Da. 6. 10;—of the apostles, Ac. 4. 19;—of Paul, 20. 24; 21. 13.
- RESORT, to have recourse, to repair to, Ne. 4. 20; Ps. 71. 3; Mar. 2. 13; 10. 1; Jn. 10. 1, 41.
- RESPECT, to regard or esteem, Le. 19. 15; Nu. 16. 15; De. 1. 17; 16. 19.
- , attention or reverence, how and when to be shown, Pr. 25. 6; Lu. 14. 10; Ro. 12. 10; Phi. 2. 3; 1 Pe. 2. 17; 3. 8.
- RESPITE, a reprieve, pause, or interval, Ex. 8. 15; 1 Sa. 11. 3.
- REST, from labour, to be given to man and beast on the Sabbath, Ex. 16. 23; 20. 10; 31. 15; 35. 2; Le. 23. 3, 32;—a future promised to Christians, He. 4. 9.
- RESTITUTION FOR INJURIES, or the restoring of anything lost or taken away, enjoined, Ex. 22. 5; Le. 6. 4; Nu. 5. 7; 1 Sa. 12. 3; Job 20. 18; Eze. 33. 15; Lu. 19. 8;—of all things, Ac. 3. 21.
- RESTORATION, of the Jews foretold. *See* ISRAELITES.
- RESTORE, to give back, Ge. 20. 7; Ex. 22. 1; Lu. 19. 8; Ac. 1. 6; Ga. 6. 1.
- RESTRAIN, to withhold, or to keep back, Ge. 8. 2; 11. 6; Job 15. 8; Ps. 76. 10; Is. 63. 15; Ac. 14. 18.
- RESURRECTION, the rising of the body from the dead to new life and union with the soul, Job's hope of it, Job 19. 25;—David's, Ps. 16. 10; 49. 15;—Isaiah's prediction of, Is. 26. 19;—of the dry bones, representing the restoration of the Jews, Eze. 37. 1, &c.;—mentioned to Daniel, Da. 12. 2, 13;—preached by Jesus, Mat. 17. 23; 22. 31; Jn. 5. 21, 28;—his own foretold, Mat. 12. 40; 16. 21; Mar. 9. 31; 14. 28; Jn. 2. 19;—Paul's account of it, 1 Co. 15. 1, &c.; 1 Th. 3. 13;—denied by the Sadducees, Mat. 22. 23; Ac. 23. 8;—not incredible, Mar. 12. 24; Ac. 26. 8;—not contrary to reason, Jn. 12. 24. 1 Co. 15. 35-44;—proved by Christ's resurrection, 1 Co. 15. 12-20;—accomplished by Christ's power, Jn. 5. 28, 29; 6. 39; 40. 44;—the first, 1 Co. 15. 23; 1 Th. 4. 16; Re. 20. 5.

RESURRECTION of CHRIST is proved by the great number of witnesses who saw and conversed with him after he had risen, 1 Co. 15. 6;—the frequency of his interviews with many of them, Mat. 27. 9, 10; 23. 16, 17; Mar. 16. 9; Lu. 24. 13-31, 34, 51; Jn. 20. 19, 20, 26; 21. 1-15;—their very incredulity and slowness in believing, Mar. 9. 10; Lu. 24. 1-12;—their deep conviction and assurance of its truth, manifested by their publication of it before his murderers, and their persecutors, Ac. 2. 22-24;—they could have no motive to attempt an imposture, 1 Co. 15. 19;—without deviation or exception they all continue to agree in their testimony, though exposed to suffering and death, Ac. 2. 32;—the miracles which they performed in the name of Christ, and in confirmation of their testimony, Ac. 2. 43; 5. 12;—its necessity, Lu. 24. 45, 46; Ro. 4. 25; 8. 34; 1 Co. 15. 14, 17, 19;—attributed to power of God, Ac. 2. 24; 3. 15; Ro. 8. 11; Ep. 1. 20; Col. 2. 12;—also to his own power, Jn. 2. 19; 10. 18;—first fruit of the resurrection of believers, Ac. 26. 23; 1 Co. 15. 20, 23.

RETAIN, to hold fast, or to keep, Job. 2. 9; Pr. 4. 4; 11. 16; Jn. 20. 23; Ro. 1. 28.

RETALIATION, or the act of returning like for like, laws and observations concerning it, Ex. 21. 24; Le. 24. 20; De. 19. 21; Pr. 24. 29; Mat. 5. 38; Ro. 12. 17; 1 Co. 6. 7; 1 Th. 5. 15; 1 Pe. 3. 9;—threatened to the unmerciful, Mat. 7. 2; Mar. 4. 24; 2 Co. 9. 6.

RETIRE, to retreat, or to withdraw, Ju. 20. 39; 2 Sa. 11. 15; 20. 22; Je. 4. 6.

RETURN, to come or go back, repay, Ge. 3. 19; Ps. 6. 4; Mat. 12. 44; Ac. 15. 16.

REUBEN, rū'ben [the vision of his son, the son of vision], the eldest son of Jacob by Leah, Ge. 29. 32;—brought mandrakes to his mother, 30. 14;—lay with his father's concubine, 35. 22;—kept his brethren from killing Joseph, 37. 21;—rent his clothes when he found him not in the pit, 29;—reminded his brethren of their cruelty to him, 42. 22;—offered his two sons to his father for the safety of Benjamin, 37;—his father's last words to him, 49. 3, 4;—his sons and descendants, Nu. 26. 5-11; 1 Ch. 5. 1-3.

REUBENITES and Gadites, &c., apply for

leave to settle beyond Jordan, Nu. 32. 1;—granted, 33; De. 3. 12; Jos. 1. 12; 13. 15;—sent thither after the conquest of Canaan, 22. 1;—their number and conquests, 1 Ch. 5. 18.

REUMAH, rū'mah [high, elevated], concubine of Nahor, Abraham's brother, Ge. 22. 24.

REVEAL, to disclose, Job. 20. 27; Je. 33. 6; Da. 2. 47; Mat. 11. 27.

REVELATION of God's will to men, different modes of it, Ge. 3. 9; 4. 9; 6. 13; 15. 1; 31. 24; 40. 8; Ex. 3. 2; 28. 26; 1 Sa. 28. 6; Da. 2. 19; Joel 2. 28; Mat. 10. 19; Lu. 1. 11, 26, 67; 2. 26; Ac. 2. 1; 9. 4; 1 Co. 14. 30;—all Scripture is given by revelation from God, 2 Ti. 3. 16; 1 Pe. 1. 11; 2 Pe. 1. 21. See **INSPIRATION**.

REVELLINGS, luxurious feasting, and wanton behaviour, Ga. 5. 21; 1 Pe. 4. 3.

REVENGE, or return of evil for an injury or affront, to be refrained from, Le. 19. 18; Pr. 20. 22; 24. 29; Mat. 5. 39; Ro. 12. 19; 1 Th. 5. 15; 1 Pe. 3. 9;—reproved by Christ, Lu. 9. 54, 55;—Christian revenge is to well-intreat the enemy, Pr. 25. 21, 22; Ex. 23. 4, 5; Mat. 5. 44; Ro. 12. 20;—examples of revenge, *Simeon* and *Levi*, Ge. 34. 25;—*Samson*, Jn. 15. 7. 8;—*Joab*, 2 Sa. 3. 27;—*Jezebel*, 1 Ki. 19. 2;—*Ahab*, 1 Ki. 22. 26;—*Haman*, Es. 3. 8-15;—*Herodias*, Mar. 6. 19-24.

REVENUE, income, or annual profits, Ezr. 4. 13; Pr. 8. 19; 15. 6; 16. 8; Is. 23. 3; Je. 12. 13.

REVERENCE, veneration, humble and submissive respect, 2 Sa. 9. 6; 1 Ki. 1. 31; Es. 3. 2; Ps. 89. 7; He. 12. 9, 28.

REVERSE, to repeal, or overturn, Nu. 23. 20; Es. 8. 5, 8.

REVI L I N G, reproaching, or speaking abusively of, forbidden, Mat. 5. 22; 1 Co. 6. 10; 1 Pe. 2. 23; 3. 9; 2 Pe. 2. 11; Jude 9;—examples of, *Joseph's brethren*, Ge. 37. 19;—*Goliath*, 1 Sa. 17. 43; *Michal*, 2 Sa. 6. 20;—*Shimei*, 2 Sa. 16. 7, 8;—*Sennacherib*, Is. 37. 17, 23, 24;—*malefactor*, Lu. 23. 39.

REVIVE, to return to life, Ro. 14. 9;—to quicken and render lively and active, Ge. 45. 27; Ju. 15. 19; Ps. 85. 6; 138. 7; Is. 57. 15; Hab. 3. 2.

REVOLT, to fall away from one to another, as men do who rebel against their king, 2 Ki. 8. 20; 2 Ch. 21. 10; Is. 1. 5; 31. 6; Je. 5. 23.

REWARDS, *great*, promised to the righteous, De. 28. 1, &c.; Ps. 1. 1, &c.; 50. 23; 84. 12; 112. 1; Pr. 3. 33; 10. 6, 17; 12. 2, 23; Is. 3. 10; 48. 18;—of a temporary nature, Ps. 37. 29; Pr. 2. 21; 3. 2, 7, 16; 10. 3, 30; 13. 25; 22. 4; Is. 33. 15;—compared to crowns and kingdoms, Mat. 25. 34; Lu. 12. 32; 22. 29; 2 Ti. 2. 12; 4. 8; He. 12. 28; Ja. 1. 12; 1 Pe. 1. 4; 5. 4; Re. 2. 10; 3. 11.

REZIN, *rē'zin* [voluntary, good will, runner], king of Syria, confederate with Pekah, king of Israel, against Judah, 2 Ki. 15. 37; 16. 5; Is. 7. 1.

REZON, *rē'zon* [lean, small, secret, prince], the son of Eliadah, revolts from Hadad-ezer, and opposes Solomon, 1 Ki. 11. 23.

RHEGIUM, *rē'ji-um* [a breaking], a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and about ten miles south-east of Messina;—here Paul landed on his way to Rome, Ac. 28. 13. Its name is *Reggio*, and contains 18,000 inhabitants.

RHESA, *rē'sah* [affection, a head], one in the ancestry of Christ, Lu. 3. 27.

RHINOCEROS. See UNICORN.

RHODA, *rō'da* [a rose], a young woman, a convert to Christianity, Ac. 12. 13.

RHODES, an island of the Mediterranean, about 75 miles east of Crete, and about 120 miles in circumference, Ac. 21. 1. Its population is about 20,000; of whom the Greeks are 18,000, the Jews are 1000, and the remainder are Turks.

RIBLAH, *rib'lah* [greatness to him, a chiding confirmed], a city of Syria, in the country of Hamath, where Pharaoh-Necho deprived Jehoahaz of his crown, and gave it to Jehoikim, 2 Ki. 23. 33, 34;—here Nebuchadnezzar abode while his army besieged Jerusalem, 25. 6;—here king Zedekiah's sons were slain, and his own eyes put out, Je. 39. 5; 52. 9-11.

RIBS, bones in the sides of animals. Eve formed of one, Ge. 2. 21, 22;—figuratively, the kingdoms of Lydia, Babylon, and Egypt, Da. 7. 5.

RICHES, their vanity and uncertainty, Job 36. 19; Pr. 11. 4, 28; 15. 16; 23. 5;

Ec. 5. 12; 6. 1; Je. 9. 23; Eze. 7. 19; Zep. 1. 18; Mat. 6. 19; Lu. 12. 16, &c.; Ja. 5. 1; Re. 18. 16;—cannot redeem or deliver man's soul, Ps. 49. 6-9; 1 Pe. 1. 18; Zep. 1. 18; Re. 6. 15-17;—not to trust in them, Job 31. 24; Ps. 62. 10; Je. 9. 23; 1 Ti. 6. 17;—folly of thus trusting, shown, Lu. 12. 16-21;—the dangers to which they expose men, Pr. 18. 11; 28. 11; 30. 8; Ec. 5. 12; Mat. 13. 22; Ja. 2. 6; 5. 5;—no mark of divine favour, Ps. 73. 12; Mat. 5. 45; Lu. 1. 53; Ja. 5. 1;—the fate of ill-gotten ones, Job 20. 15; Pr. 10. 2; 16. 8; 20. 21; 21. 6; 22. 16; 28. 8, 22; Je. 17. 11;—to be acquired by honest labor and industry, Pr. 10. 4; 12. 11; 13. 4; 22. 29; 28. 29;—uses for which they should be employed, 1 Ch. 29. 3; Mat. 19. 21; Lu. 16. 9; 1 Jn. 3. 17;—if well used, a blessing, Pr. 14. 20; 19. 4; 22. 7; Ec. 12; Lu. 16. 9; 1 Ti. 6. 19; the duty of those who are possessed of them, Ps. 62. 10; 1 Ti. 6. 17; Ja. 1. 10;—what are true riches, Mat. 6. 19; Lu. 12. 33; 1 Ti. 6. 18; Re. 2. 9; 3. 18.

RID, to set free, or clear from, Ge. 37. 22; Ex. 6. 6; Le. 26. 6; Ps. 82. 4; 144. 7, 11.

RIDDANCE, a complete removal of, Le. 23. 22; Zep. 1. 18.

RIDDLE, an enigma, or dark and puzzling question;—Samson's, Ju. 14. 12-19;—Ezekiel's, Eze. 17. 2.

RIFLE, to rob or plunder, Zec. 14. 2.

RIGHTEOUS, those who are just and upright in heart and practice, both towards God and man;—their character described, Ps. 112. 5; Pr. 12. 10; 13. 5; 21. 12; Mat. 12. 35; Jn. 1. 47;—under several characters, 2 Ch. 34. 2; Ps. 15. 1, &c.; 37. 21; 112. 5; Pr. 10. 20; 12. 5, 10; 13. 5; 15. 28; 21. 26; 28. 1; 29. 7; Eze. 18. 5, &c.; Mar. 6. 20; Lu. 1. 6; Ac. 10. 1, &c.; 11. 24; Ro. 5. 7.

—and wicked compared, Ps. 1. 37. 49. 58. 73; Pr. 4. 16; 14. 9; 28. 1, &c.; Is. 3. 10;—have oft the same fate in this world, Ec. 7. 15; 8. 14; 9. 2;—their happiness and privileges, Ps. 37. 23; Pr. 12. 2; 13. 22; 14. 14; 28. 5; Is. 33. 15; Ro. 2. 10; 5. 7; 10. 5, 9; 2 Co. 3. 18; Ep. 2. 19; Col. 1. 12; 3. 4; He. 12. 14; 1 Jn. 3. 2; Re. 2. 7, 11, 17, 26, 28; 3. 5, 12, 21; 22. 14;—salt of the earth, and light of the world, Mat. 5. 13, 14;—sons of God,

Ro. 8. 14, &c.; 1 Jn. 3. 1, 2;—one with Christ and the Father, Jn. 17. 11, 21;—temple of God, 1 Co. 3. 16;—free from trouble, Ps. 91. 14; Pr. 1. 33; 16. 7; Is. 32. 17; Re. 7. 16; 21. 4;—to be remembered with respect, Ps. 112. 6; Pr. 10. 7;—to be blessed in their posterity, Ex. 25. 5, 6; De. 4. 40; 12. 25; Ps. 37. 26; 103. 17; Pr. 11. 21; 12. 7; 14. 26; 20. 7; Lu. 1. 50;—to inherit eternal life, Da. 12. 2; Lu. 18. 30; Jn. 3. 15; 4. 14; Ro. 2. 7; 1 Ti. 6. 19; Tit. 1. 2; 1 Jn. 2. 25; Jude 21.

RIGHTEOUSNESS of God, as the governor of the world, asserted, Ps. 11. 7; 36. 6; 48. 10; 71. 19; 97. 2; 111. 3; 119. 137, 142; 145. 17; Je. 9. 24; Da. 9. 7; Re. 16. 5;—certain characteristics of it, Ps. 48. 10; 71. 15, 19; 97. 2; 111. 3; 119. 142;—things wherein it is shown, De. 4. 8; Ju. 5. 11; 1 Sa. 12. 7; Ps. 19. 9; 96. 13; 119. 7, 62, 123, 138; 145. 17;—how saints should treat it, Ps. 22. 31; 35. 28; 40. 10; 71. 16; 145. 7; Da. 9. 16.

— of CHRIST, his perfect obedience to all the demands of the Divine law, and his endurance of its penalty, in the room, and for the justification, of his people; and which is often called *the righteousness of God*, because appointed and accepted by God;—called sometimes the righteousness of faith, because apprehended by faith, Ro. 4. 13; 9. 30; 10. 6;—wrought out by him, who is truly God in our nature;—and exhibiting a bright display of God's righteousness, Je. 23. 6; 33. 16; Mal. 4. 2; Ro. 1. 17; 3. 22; 10. 3; 1 Co. 1. 30; 2 Co. 5. 21; Phi. 3. 9; 2 Pe. 1. 1.

— of THE SAINTS consists in Christ's righteousness *imputed* to them, 2 Co. 5. 21; Phil. 3. 9;—in principles of righteousness *implanted* in them, Ep. 4. 23, 24; and in righteousness of life *exemplified* by them, Ep. 2. 10; Tit. 2. 14.

RIGOUR, strictness and severity, Ex. 1. 13; Le. 25. 43.

RIMMON, rim'mon [a pomegranate apple, exalted], an idol worshipped by the people of Damascus, 2 Ki. 5. 18;—a steep rock which served as a fortress to the Benjamites, Ju. 20. 45;—also a city of the tribe of Simeon, Jos. 7; Ne. 11. 29;—it was destroyed.

RING-LEADER, the head of a mob or party, Ac. 24. 5.

RINGS, used as ornaments for the ears, hands, fingers, &c., were very ancient, Ge. 24. 22, 30, 47; 41. 42; Nu. 31. 50; Es. 3. 10; 8. 2; Lu. 15. 22; Ja. 2. 2.

RINSED, washed, Le. 6. 28; 15. 11, 12.

RIOT, wild and loose mirth, Ro. 13. 13; Tit. 1. 6; 1 Pe. 4. 4.

RIOTOUS, intemperate, luxurious, wanton Pr. 23. 20; 28. 7; Lu. 15. 13.

RIPHATH, ri'fath [medicine, relief], the grandson of Japheth, Ge. 10. 3.

RITES, laws, customs, ceremonies, Nu. 9. 3.

RIVER, a name sometimes given by the Hebrews to *seas*, such as the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, Ps. 74. 15; Hab. 3. 8; Is. 23. 3;—*river of God*, showers, Ps. 65. 9;—one to rise from Jerusalem, and to flow into the Great and the Dead Sea, Eze. 47. 2; Zec. 14. 8.

— of life in paradise, Re. 22. 1.

ROBBERY, or theft, forbidden and threatened, Le. 19. 13; Ps. 62. 10; Pr. 21. 7; 28. 24; Is. 61. 8; Eze. 18. 10, Am. 3. 10; Ne. 3. 1;—how punished, Ex. 22. 1; 2 Sa. 12. 5; Pr. 6. 31.

ROBES, long and ornamented garments, worn by persons of rank, 1 Ki. 22. 10, 30; 2 Ch. 18. 9, 29; Eze. 26. 16; Lu. 20. 46;—of the redeemed, Re. 6. 11; 7. 9, 13, 14.

ROCKS, noted ones in a mountainous country, as Canaan, was, were many, Ex. 17. 6; Nu. 20. 10, 11; 1 Sa. 14. 4; 23, 28, &c.; were often used as places of retreat, or fortresses, Ju. 15. 8; 20. 45; 1 Sa. 23. 25; 1 Ch. 11. 15.

ROD of Moses changed into a serpent, Ex. 4. 3; 7, 10;—of Aaron budded, Nu. 17. 1, &c.;—one to chastise, 1 Co. 4. 21.

RODS, prepared by Jacob, Ge. 30. 37.

ROE, a species of deer, the smallest known to us, 1 Ch. 12. 8; Pr. 5. 19; 6. 5; Is. 13. 14.

ROGELIM, ro-g'lim [a foot, a footman, searching out], a place where lived Barzillai, 2 Sa. 17. 27.

ROLL, a piece of skin or parchment, written sometimes on both sides, and

- rolled together, instead of being bound in cut leaves, *Exr.* 6. 2; *Is.* 8. 1; *Je.* 36. 2, 6, 23, 29;—one flying, in a vision of Zechariah, *Zec.* 5. 1.
- ROMAN**, or *freed man* of Rome, Paul was, *Ac.* 16. 37; 22. 25, 27, 29.
- ROME**, *rōme* [prevailing, mighty, strength], the chief city of Italy, and long the mistress of the world, was founded about 748 years before Christ, and increased to such an extent that it covered seven hills, and was about twenty miles in circumference, containing once nearly 2,000,000 of inhabitants. In the height of its glory it contained 700 temples, upwards of 2000 palaces, and obelisks, pyramids, and statues, almost innumerable. Within its walls were 14 aqueducts, 105 fountains, 1352 lakes or pools brought into the city; 117 public baths, one of which had 3200, and another, 1600 seats of polished marble; 909 private baths; strangers from, at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, *Ac.* 2. 10;—from it all Jews were commanded to depart, 18. 2;—Paul was carried to it a prisoner, 28. 16;—remained there two years preaching, 30. 31;—sent an epistle to the saints there, *Ro.* 1. 7. The population, at present is only 154,000.
- ROOT**, Christ is called the, *Is.* 11. 10; *Re.* 5. 5; 22. 16.
- ROTTEN**, putrid, not sound, *Job.* 13. 28; 41. 27; *Je.* 38. 11, 12; *Joel.* 1. 17.
- ROUGHLY**, rudely, boisterously, *Ge.* 42. 30; 1 *Sa.* 20. 10; *Pr.* 18. 23.
- ROUSE**, to stir up from rest or quiet, *Ge.* 49. 9.
- ROVERS**, wandering and plundering robbers, 1 *Ch.* 12. 21.
- ROYAL**, kingly, *Ge.* 49. 20; *Jos.* 10. 2; *Ac.* 12. 21; *Ja.* 2. 8.
- RUBY**, a precious stone, of a red colour, mixed with purple, *Job.* 28. 18; *Pr.* 3. 15; 8. 11; 20. 15; 31. 10.
- RUDDER**, the helm, or part which steers a ship, *Ac.* 27. 40.
- RUDDY**, approaching to red, 1 *Sa.* 16. 12; *Ca.* 5. 10; *La.* 4. 7.
- RUDIMENTS**, first elements of education, *Col.* 2. 8, 20.
- RUE**, a plant of which the Pharisees gave tithes, though not enjoined by the law, *Lu.* 11. 42.
- RUFUS**, *rū'fus* [red], the son of Simon, the Cyrenian, *Mar.* 15. 21;—he, or one of the same name, is saluted by Paul, *Ro.* 16. 13.
- RUHAMAH**, *ru-hā'mah* [having obtained mercy], the name Israel would still bear, if she returned to God, *Ho.* 2. 1.
- RUINOUS**, fallen to ruin, 2 *Ki.* 19. 25; *Is.* 17. 1; 37. 26.
- RULERS**, or civil magistrates, to be respected and obeyed, *Ro.* 13. 1–7; *Tit.* 3. 1; 1 *Pe.* 2. 13, 14;—the devil and his agents so called, *Ep.* 6. 12.
- RUMP**, the buttock, *Ex.* 29. 22; *Le.* 3. 9; 8. 25; 9. 19.
- RUNNING** the Christian race, directions for, 1 *Co.* 9. 24; *He.* 12. 1.
- RUSH**, a well-known plant, *Job.* 8. 11; *Is.* 9. 14; 19. 15; 35. 7.
- RUSHED**, entered with violence, *Ju.* 9. 44; 20. 37; *Ac.* 19. 29.
- RUST**, earthly riches liable to, *Mat.* 6. 19;—of their riches, a witness against avaricious rich men, *Ja.* 5. 3.
- RUTH**, rooth [filled, satisfied], accompanies her mother-in-law from the land of Moab to Bethlehem, *Ru.* 1. 16;—gleaus in the fields of Boaz, 2. 1, &c.;—claims the right of relationship to him, 3. 8;—married to him, 4. 10.
- RYE**, grain which differs from wheat in having a flatter, darker, and coarser grain, *Ex.* 9. 32; *Is.* 28. 25.

S.

- SABACHTHANI**, *sa-bak-thā'nī*, the Syro-Chaldaic of the Hebrew word quoted by Christ from *Psa.* 22. 1, and which signifies, *thou hast forsaken me*, *Mat.* 26. 46; *Mar.* 15. 34.
- SABAOOTH**, *sab-ā'oth*, hosts or armies, *Ro.* 9. 29; *Ja.* 5. 4.
- SABBATH** [rest], so called because God rested on it from his work of creation, and appointed it for rest to man and beast, *Ge.* 2. 2;—charge to keep it, *Ex.* 16. 23; 20. 8, 10; 23. 12; 31. 12; 34. 21; 35. 2; *Le.* 23. 3; *De.* 5. 12; *Je.* 17. 21;—

a day in which specially to remember God's goodness, De. 5. 15;—to be spent in worshipping God, in reading and hearing his word, &c., Le. 19. 30; 26. 2; Is. 58. 13; Eze. 46. 3; Mar. 6. 2; Lu. 4. 16, 31; 13. 10; Ac. 13. 14, 15, 27, 42, 44; 15. 21; 17. 2, 3; 18. 4;—no manner of work to be done on it, Ex. 20. 10; Le. 23. 3;—promises to them who keep it, Is. 56. 2, 4–7; 58. 13, 14;—threatenings against those who break it, Ex. 31. 14, 15; 35. 2; Je. 17. 27; Eze. 20. 15, 16, 23, 24; 22. 8, 14, 26, 31; 23. 38, 46;—offerings on it, Nu. 28. 9;—a breaker of it stoned, 15. 32;—the violation of it corrected by Nehemiah, Ne. 13. 15–22;—the superstitious observance of it censured, and works of charity and mercy to be done on it, Mat. 12. 1, 11; Mar. 2. 23, 27; Lu. 13. 15; Jn. 7. 23;—instances of its having been dishonoured, Ex. 16. 27; Nu. 15. 32; Ne. 13. 16; Je. 17. 21–23.

SABBATH, *change of*, from the seventh to the first day of the week, arguments for,—Christ rose from the dead on the first day, which has ever since been kept sacred to the memory of this event, Mat. 28. 1; Mar. 16. 1;—Christ honoured this day, by often meeting with his disciples, Jn. 20. 19, 26;—it is called the *Lord's day*, namely, the Lord Christ's day, Re. 1. 10;—on this day, the apostles received the Holy Ghost, to qualify them for their work, Ac. 2. 1, compared with Le. 23. 15;—on this day Paul preached to the disciples, who had met to eat the Lord's Supper, Ac. 20. 7;—the directions which Paul gives to the church at Corinth, plainly allude to their religious assemblies on this day, 1 Co. 16. 1, 2.

———, *the Christian*, ought to be sanctified as a day of *rest* from worldly labour and care, though not from works of mercy and charity, Ex. 20. 10; Mat. 12. 12;—a day of *remembrance* of Christ's finishing his humiliation by rising from the dead, 1 Co. 15. 20;—a day of *meditation* and *prayer*, Re. 1. 10;—a day of *public worship*, and commemoration of the sacrifice of Christ, Jn. 20. 19; Ac. 20. 7;—a day of *holy joy*, Ps. 118. 24; Is. 58. 13;—a day of *anticipation* of the heavenly rest, He. 4. 9.

SABBATICAL YEAR, for rest to the ground, Ex. 23. 10; Le. 25. 1; De. 15. 1.

SABEANS, sa-bē'ans [leading into captivity, going about], a people of Arabia, carried away Job's cattle, Job 1. 15;—they appear to have been above the ordinary stature, Is. 45. 14.

SABTECHAH, sàb'te-kah [the cause of smiting the smiting of old age], a son of Cush, Ge. 10. 7.

SACKBUT, a musical instrument in use among the Chaldeans, the form of which is uncertain, Da. 3. 5, 7.

SACKCLOTH, coarse apparel, used in mourning, Ge. 37. 34; Job 16. 16; Jonah 3. 5.

SACRIFICE, by shedding the blood of animals, as an acknowledgment that the life of the offerer was forfeited, and a supplication for pardon, was of very early appointment, as appears from those of Cain and Abel, Ge. 4. 3, &c.;—of Noah, 8. 20; of Abraham, 15. 9; 22. 13;—of Job, Job 1. 5.

——— to be without blemish, Le. 22. 19;—its age, 26;—how to be eaten, 29, 30;—for morning and evening, Nu. 28. 3;—of the meat and drink offering, 15. 1, &c.;—on the Sabbath, 28. 9;—on the new moons, 11;—at the passover, 16, &c.;—on the offering of the first fruits 26;—to be in one place, De. 12. 5. *See* OFFERINGS.

———, insignificant without true piety, 1 Sa. 15. 22; Ps. 50. 8; 51. 16; Is. 1. 11; Je. 6. 20; Am. 5. 21; Mi. 6. 6; Ho. 6. 6; Mar. 12. 33.

———, the death of Christ, one of infinite value, Ep. 5. 2; He. 9. 11–14, 26; 10. 10, &c.

SACRILEGE, the crime of stealing or profaning anything dedicated to Divine worship, forbidden and censured, Pr. 20. 25; Mal. 3. 8, 9; Ro. 2. 22.

SADDLE, a seat put on a horse, mule, or ass, Ge. 22. 3; Nu. 22. 21; Ju. 19. 10; 2 Sa. 16. 1; 17. 23.

SADDUCEES, sàd'du-seez [justified, cut, schisms], a noted sect among the Jews, in the days of our Lord, who maintained that the soul of man is *material*, like his body, that there is no other spirit besides God, that there is no resurrection of the dead, and all the rewards of virtue, and punishments of vice, reach only to this

present life;—their opinions reprieved by our Lord, Mat. 16. 1-12; 22. 23-34; Mar. 12. 18-27; Lu. 20. 27-38;—join the priests in persecuting the apostles, Ac. 4. 1-3; 5. 17;—divided against the Pharisees, who had joined them in accusing Paul, 23. 6-8.

SADNESS of the countenance, or mourning under trials, makes the heart better, Ec. 7. 3.

SAFE, those are who trust in the Lord, Pr. 29. 25.

SAFFRON, an odoriferous herb, Ca. 4. 14.

SAILORS, mentioned among those who mourn the fate of Babylon, Re. 18. 17.

SAINTS, or *holy ones*, the genuine people of God, who are sanctified by his Word and Spirit, 1 Sa. 2. 9; 2 Ch. 6. 41; Ps. 16. 3; 37. 28; Ro. 1. 7; 8. 27. &c.

SALAMIS, *sāl'a-mis* [shaken, tossed, beaten], a city in the island of Cyprus, on its east coast;—here Paul and Barnabas preached. Ac. 13. 5. *See* CYPRUS.

SALATHIEL, *sa-lā'thi-el* [asked of God, or loan of God], the son of Jeconiah, and father of Zerubbabel, 1 Ch. 3. 17; Mat. 1. 12; Lu. 3. 27.

SALEM, *sā'lem* [peace], supposed to be the original name of Jerusalem, in the days of Melchizedec, Ge. 14. 18; He. 7. 1.

SALIM, or **SHALEM**, *sā'lim*, or *shā'lim* [foxes, fists, pathways], an ancient city, near which Jacob pitched his tent, Ge. 33. 18;—it stood near the river Jordan, where John is said to have baptized many, Jn. 3. 23.

SALMON, *sal'mōn* [a peacemaker, giving again]. *See* ZALMON.

SALMONE, *sal-mō'ne* [a flowing, a breaking in pieces], a seaport city in the island of Crete, Ac. 27. 7. *See* CRETE.

SALOME, *sa-lō'ne* [peaceable, perfect, reward], the wife of Zebedee, and mother of James and John, Mar. 15. 40; 16. 1, with Mat. 27. 56.

SALT, to be used with every burnt-offering, Le. 2. 13;—Christians compared to it, Mat. 5. 13; Mar. 9. 49; Lu. 14. 34.

SALT SEA, the name of that lake at the south-east of the Holy Land, which separated it from the country of the Moabites, Ge. 14. 3; De. 3. 17;—it is called also the *Dead Sea*, the *Sea of Sodom*, and

the *Sea of the Desert*. Its length is about seventy-two miles, and its breadth nineteen. Close by it, if not now under it, once stood the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim. Its waters are in the highest degree salt, bitter, and nauseous; and of such specific gravity that a man can scarcely sink in it. The land around it is gloomy and barren, and an awful silence hangs over this lake.

SALT VALLEY, on the south of the Dead Sea, through which it appears that Jordan flowed before the Dead Sea was formed, Ge. 14. 3.

SALUTATIONS, friendly compliments, whether by words, letters, or kisses, Mat. 5. 47; 10. 12; Lu. 1. 29, 41; 1 Co. 16. 21; Col. 4. 18.

SALVATION, *temporal safety, preservation, or deliverance*, is from God only, Ps. 3. 8; Is. 43. 11; Ho. 13. 4; Jn. 2. 9; 1 Ti. 4. 10.

———, *deliverance from sin and hell*, and the final enjoyment of heavenly bliss, is through Christ, Mat. 1. 21; Lu. 1. 69; 2. 30; Jn. 3. 16. 17; 10. 9; Ac. 4. 12; 5. 31; 13. 23; 15. 11; 16. 31; Ro. 10. 9; Ep. 1. 3, 7; 1 Ti. 1. 15; 2 Ti. 1. 10; Tit. 3. 5; He. 2. 10; 5. 9; 7. 25;—is offered freely to all, Is. 45. 22; 51. 1; Mat. 11. 28; Jn. 7. 37; Re. 22. 17;—is of grace, Ep. 2. 5, 8; 2 Ti. 1. 9; Tit. 2. 11;—and not of works, Ro. 11. 6; Ep. 2. 9; 2 Ti. 1. 9; Tit. 3. 5;—is through faith in Christ, Mar. 16. 16; Ac. 16. 31; Ro. 10. 9; Ep. 2. 8; 1 Pe. 1. 5. *See* SAVIOUR.

SAMARIA, *sa-mā'ri-a* [a keeping, an adamant stone], the capital city of the Ephraimites, situated about forty-two miles north from Jerusalem, and called after the name of the original owner of the hill on which it was built, 1 Ki. 16. 24;—a grievous famine there, 2 Ki. 6. 24; relieved by the flight of the enemy, 7. 6;—taken by the Assyrians, 18. 9;—a mixture of different nations settled in it, 17. 24.

———, the country of the Ephraimites, 1 Ki. 13. 32;—in the New Testament, it always means the country between Judea and Galilee, west of Jordan, which belonged to the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh, Lu. 17. 11; Jn. 4. 4;—Christians were scattered through by persecu-

tion, Ac. 8. 1;—Philip preached Christ to its inhabitants, 5;—they received the Word, 14.

SAMARITANS, sa-mār'i-tans, inhabitants of the country of Samaria. After Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, had carried away captive the ten tribes of Israel, he re-peopled Samaria with a colony of Babylonians, Cuthians, and other idolaters. These, after a time, quitted the worship of idols, embraced the Jewish religion, and built a temple on Mount Gerizim; and their offspring, mixed with apostate Jews, are called Samaritans;—their enmity to the Jews, Lu. 9. 52, 53; Jn. 4. 9;—their name used by the Jews as a reproach, 8. 48.

SAMOS, sā'mos [full of gravel], an island in the east of the Mediterranean, about nine miles from the coast of Asia Minor, a few miles south of Ephesus, Ac. 20. 15. It is about seventy-two miles in circumference. It is inhabited by about 60,000 of the Greeks, who are nominally Christians, but they are sunk in ignorance and superstition.

SAMOTHRACIA, sam-o-thrā'shi-a [full of gravel or rough], a small island on the coast of Thracia, about thirty miles distant, and is of twenty miles in circumference;—here Paul visited on his way from Troas, Ac. 16. 11;—it has few Christians, and the Turks have destroyed its splendour.

SAMSON, sām'son [his ministry, there the second time], the son of Manoah, born, Ju. 13. 24;—marries a Philistine, 14. 1;—his riddle, 12;—kills thirty Philistines, 19;—burns their corn, 15. 3;—kills a thousand men with a jaw-bone, 14;—escapes from Gaza, 16. 1;—seduced by Delilah, 4, &c.;—taken by the Philistines, and his eyes put out, 21;—recovers his strength before his death, and destroys many of the Philistines, 22, &c.

SAMUEL, sām'u-el [asked of, and lent to God], the son of Elkanah, by Hannah, born, 1 Sa. 1. 20;—devoted to God, 24;—who speaks to him when very young, 3. 1, &c.;—persuades the Israelites to abandon idolatry, at Mizpeh, 7. 3;—his sons misbehave, 8. 1;—explains the customs of kings, 10;—receives Saul, 9. 11;—anoints him, 10. 1;—asserts his own in-

tegrity, 12. 1;—reproves Saul, 13. 11; 15. 12, &c.;—deserts him, 35;—anoints David, 16. 11, &c.;—dies, 25. 1;—appears to Saul after his death, 28. 9, &c.

SANBALLAT, san-bāl'lat [secret bush or enemy], governor of Samaria, was grieved that the city and temple of Jerusalem were to be rebuilt, Ne. 2. 10;—opposes the Jews, 6. 1, &c.

SANCTIFICATION, the progressive conformity of the heart and life to the will of God, 1 Th. 5. 23;—it includes both dying to sin, and living in holiness, 1 Pe. 2. 24;—in its *nature* it is a *divine* work, Tit. 3. 5; 1 Pe. 1. 2;—a *progressive* work, Job 17. 9; Pr. 4. 18;—an *internal* work, Ep. 4. 23;—a work always *visible* in its effects, Ac. 11. 23; Ro. 7. 4;—a work which *is never left* till it be perfected, Phi. 1. 6;—a work *necessary* to our peace, usefulness, and eternal happiness, Ro. 6. 20–22; Ep. 5. 26, 27; He. 12. 14;—accomplished through Christ's sufferings, He. 10. 10; 13. 12;—by instrumentality of the Word, Jn. 17. 17, 19; Ep. 5. 26;—its *evidences* are, freedom from sin, Ro. 6. 2, 6, 18;—the love and practice of holiness, Ps. 51. 7, 10; Ro. 6. 22;—humility, Job 42. 5, 6; Ep. 3. 8;—deadness to the world, Ga. 6. 14;—patient submission to the will of God under afflictions, Job 2. 10; Ps. 39. 9;—growing desires after heaven, 2 Co. 5. 4–8; Phi. 1. 23.

SANCTIFY, to make holy, to treat as holy, or to set apart for holy services, Ex. 19. 10; 22. 23; 30. 23; De. 5. 12; Is. 8. 13; 29. 23; Ep. 5. 26; 1 Th. 5. 23.

SANCTUARY, the Holy of Holies, Le. 4. 6;—the temple at large, 2 Ch. 20. 8;—the one place of national worship for the Israelites, De. 12. 5;—David longs to attend it, Ps. 42. 2; 63. 1; 84;—its place after the restoration of the Jews, Eze. 48. 8; heaven, He. 8. 2.

SANDALS, at first, were only soles of leather or wood, fastened on the feet with strings or thongs; afterwards they were covered like shoes by the richer, but the Hebrew slaves went barefoot, Mar. 6. 9; Ac. 12. 8. *See* WASHING.

SANHEDRIM, or **SENATE**, san-hè'drim, the chief council of the Jewish nation, composed of seventy or seventy-two judges, and said to have taken its rise

from the seventy elders appointed to assist Moses;—Christ was brought before it, Mat. 27. 1; Jn. 11. 47;—Stephen, Ac. 6. 12, 15;—Peter and John, 4. 5-7;—the apostles, 5. 21, 27.

SAPPHIRE, a precious stone, second only to the diamond in lustre, hardness, and value; and of a pure blue, or deep azure colour, Ex. 24. 10; 28. 18; Job 28. 16; La. 4. 7; Eze. 1. 26; Re. 21. 19.

SARAH, sā'rah [lady, or princess], the wife of Abraham, Ge. 11. 29; 12. 5;—her name changed from Sarai, 17. 15;—bare Isaac when she was above ninety years, 21. 2;—died, aged 123 years, 23. 2;—buried, 19. See **ABRAHAM**.

SARDINE, or **SARDIUS**, a gem of a deep red, or bloody colour, Ex. 28. 17; Eze. 28. 13; Re. 4. 3; 21. 20.

SARDIS, sār'dis [the prince or song of joy, a pot or kettle], a once large city of Asia Minor, situated at the foot of Mount Tmolus, about fifty miles eastward of Smyrna;—Christ's message to the church there, Re. 3. 1. A missionary visited it in the year 1826, and found not a Christian residing on the spot.

SARDONYX. See **ONYX**.

SAREPTA. sa-rēp'tah [perplexity of bread, a goldsmith's shop]. See **ZAREPHATH**.

SARGON, sār'gon [taking away a defence, a garden], a king of Assyria, Is. 20. 1.

SATAN, sā'tan [an enemy], the devil, appears in the presence of God, Job 1. 6; 2. 1;—tempts David to number Israel. 1 Ch. 21. 1;—opposes Joshua the high-priest, Zec. 3. 1;—tempts Jesus, Mat. 4. 1; Mar. 1. 13; Lu. 4. 2;—the prince of the demons, Mat. 9. 34;—Judas so called. Jn. 6. 70;—Peter so called, Mar. 8. 33;—seen by Jesus as lightning falling from heaven, Lu. 10. 18;—his synagogue, Re. 2. 9;—bound for a thousand years, 20. 2. See **DEVIL**.

SATIATE, to satisfy, to fill, or to glut, Je. 31. 14, 25; 46. 10.

SATISFYING, contenting, Ps. 103. 5; Pr. 13. 25; Col. 2. 23.

SATYR, an animal, fabulously represented as having the upper half like a man, and the under like a goat; but which is supposed to have been the horned owl, or some kind of monkey, Is. 13. 21; 34. 14.

SAUL, sawl [asked, lent, sepulchre], the son of Kish, and first king of Israel, sent to find his father's asses, 1 Sa. 9. 1;—applies to Samuel, 18;—prophesies, 10. 9;—chosen king, 17;—delivers the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead, 11. 11;—arms the people against the Philistines, 13. 3;—defeats them, 14. 20;—makes a rash vow, 14. 24;—sacrifices without waiting for Samuel, 13. 8;—his success against the enemies of Israel, 14. 47;—his family, 49;—deserted by Samuel, 15. 35;—sends for David, 16. 19;—endeavours to kill him, 18. 10; 19. 10, 11;—prophesies, 19. 22;—pursues David, 22. 6;—orders the execution of the priests of Nob, 22. 11;—spared by David in the cave, 24. 1, &c.;—also at Hachilah, 26. 4;—consults a witch at Endor, 28. 7;—slain, 31. 2; 1 Ch. 10. 2;—seven of his sons put to death by the Gibeonites, 2 Sa. 21. 8;—buried by David, 12;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 8. 33; 9. 39.

— of Tarsus. See **PAUL**.

SAVIOUR, one who delivers from danger and misery, as *God* does by his providential care, Ps. 106. 21; Is. 45. 15, 21; Je. 14. 8; 1 Ti. 4. 10.

—, *our Lord Jesus Christ*, Lu. 2. 11; Jn. 4. 42; Ac. 5. 31; 13. 23; Ep. 5. 23; Phi. 3. 20;—he saves from sin, Mat. 1. 21;—from the thralldom of Satan, He. 2. 14; 1 Jn. 3. 8;—from the world Ga. 1. 4;—from the sting of death, 1 Co. 15. 55-57;—from the grave, Ho. 13. 14; 1 Co. 15. 22, 23; Phi. 3. 20, 21;—from hell, 1 Th. 1. 10;—and brings to the enjoyment of eternal bliss in heaven, Mat. 25. 34; 1 Pe. 1. 3, 4; 2 Pe. 1. 11.

—, *Christ is, able to save to the uttermost*, He. 7. 25;—and he is *willing* to save all who come to him, Mat. 11. 28; Jn. 6. 37.

SAVOUR, scent, odour, or smell, Le. 26. 31; Nu. 15. 3; 28. 13; Ec. 10. 1; Joel 2. 20; 2 Co. 2. 15; Ep. 5. 2.

SAWS, for cutting wood or stones, 1 Ki. 7. 9; Is. 10. 15;—the Ammonites tortured under, 2 Sa. 12. 31; 1 Ch. 20. 3;—ancient worthies put to death by, He. 11. 37.

SCABBARD, the sheath of a sword, Je. 47. 6.

SCAFFOLD, a temporary gallery, 2 Ch. 6. 13.

- SCALES**, the covering of fishes, Le. 11. 9, 10; De. 14. 9, 10;—a skin or film on the eye, Ac. 9. 18;—balances for weighing, Is. 40. 12.
- SCALL**, a disease incident to the hairy parts of the body, as the head or beard, Le. 13. 30-36.
- SCALP**, the scull, or top of the head, Ps. 68. 21.
- SCAPE-GOAT**, a type of Christ, Le. 16. 22; Is. 53. 4; 1 Pe. 2. 24.
- SCARCELY**, hardly, Ro. 5. 7; 1 Pe. 4. 18.
- SCARE**, to affright or terrify, Job 7. 14.
- SCARLET**, a beautiful bright red, much worn by great men, 2 Sa. 1. 24; Pr. 31. 21; La. 4. 5; Da. 5. 7;—figuratively, sins of deep enormity, Is. 1. 18.
- SCATTER**, to disperse, or drive into different places, Ge. 11. 9; 49. 7; Le. 26. 33;—to overthrow or destroy, Ps. 68. 14; 89. 10; 92. 9.
- SCENT**, smell, odour, Job 14. 9; Je. 48. 11; Ho. 14. 7.
- SCEPTRE**, a rod or staff of authority in the hands of kings, governors, or rulers, Ge. 49. 10; Nu. 24. 17; Es. 5. 2; Ps. 45. 6.
- SCEVA**, sé'vah [disposed, prepared], a Jew who resided at Ephesus, whose seven sons went about pretending to exorcise or cast out devils, Ac. 19. 14-16.
- SCHISM**, a breach, rupture, or division in the Christian church, 1 Co. 1. 10; 3. 3; 11. 18; 12. 25; 2 Co. 13. 11.
- SCHOOLMASTER**, the law is, to drive men by its exactions and threatenings to Christ, Ga. 3. 24;—they who believe no longer under, 25.
- SCHOOLS** of the prophets, institutions for the religious education of young men 1 Sa. 19. 18-24; 2 Ki. 2. 3, 5; 4. 23;—that of Tyrannus, Ac. 19. 9.
- SCIENCE**, knowledge, or art attained by learning, Da. 1. 4;—foolish and sinful arts, 1 Ti. 6. 20.
- SCOFFERS**, proud and reviling mockers at God and religion described and condemned, Ps. 1. 1; Pr. 3. 34; 9. 7; 13. 1; 14. 6; Is. 29. 20; 2 Pe. 3. 3;—at their neighbours, censured, Pr. 10. 10. *See SCORNERS.*
- SCOLDING**, clamorous, censured, Pr. 15. 1; Ep. 4. 31.
- SCORCH**, to burn, or dry up with heat, Mat. 13. 6; Mar. 4. 6; Re. 16. 8, 9.
- SCORNERS**, haughty scoffers and despisers of religion, described and censured, Pr. 1. 22; 3. 34; 9. 7, 12; 13. 1; 14. 6; 15. 12; 19. 29. 21. 24; 24. 9; 29. 8; Is. 29. 20. *See SCOFFERS.*
- SCORPION**, a venomous reptile, of oval figure, somewhat resembling a small lobster, with eight legs, and a long slender tail, armed with a sting; and it is generally about three or four inches in length, though in very hot countries it is much larger. Some are yellow, others brown, and some nearly black, De. 8. 15; 1 Ki. 12. 11; Eze. 2. 6; Lu. 10. 19; 11. 12; Re. 9. 3, 5, 10.
- SCOURGING**, a punishment among the Jews, who were prohibited to give above forty stripes at once, Le. 19. 20; De. 25. 2;—by the Romans, Mat. 10. 17; 27. 26; Ac. 5. 40; 22. 24; 2 Co. 11. 24, 25.
- SCRIBE**, a writer of the sacred law, who transcribed copies of it, and was supposed to be well acquainted with it; a man of learning, and a doctor of the law, who read and expounded it to the people;—as was Jonathan, David's uncle, 1 Ch. 27. 32;—Baruch, the secretary of Jeremiah, Je. 36. 26;—Ezra, Ezr. 7. 6;—and those who lived in the days of Christ, Mat. 5. 20; 7. 29; 16. 21; 17. 10; 20. 18; 23. 2; 13. 14; 26. 3, &c.
- , a clerk, writer, or secretary, 2 Sa. 8. 17; 20. 25; 1 Ki. 4. 4; 2 Ki. 19. 2; 22. 8.
- SCRIP**, a small bag, purse, or wallet; and it was used for food or for money, 1 Sa. 17. 40; Mat. 10. 10; Mar. 6. 8; Lu. 22. 35, 36.
- SCRIPTURES** [writings], applied by way of eminence to those which are contained in the Bible and which are given by inspiration, 2 Ti. 3. 16 (*see INSPIRATION*);—ought to be read and studied by all men, Mat. 21. 42; Jn. 5. 39; Ac. 17. 11; Ro. 15. 4; 16. 26; 1 Co. 10. 11;—should be read and studied with holy reverence, Ps. 85. 8;—with faith in their divine authority, 119. 66;—with meek and humble docility of mind, 33; Ja. 1. 21;—with prayer for the teaching of the Holy Spirit, Job 34. 32; Ps. 25. 4, 5; 119. 12, 18;—various important ends for which they are given, 2 Ti. 3. 16;—promote the sanctification edification, and

- comfort of believers, Jn. 17. 17, 19; Ac. 20. 32; Ro. 15. 4;—producing illumination, Ps. 119. 130;—spiritual cleansing, Ps. 119. 9; Jn. 15. 3; Ep. 5. 26;—yielding joy, Ps. 19. 8; 119. 111, 162;—making wise, Ps. 19. 7;—danger of rejecting them, Mar. 16. 16; Lu. 10. 16; Jn. 3. 36; 12. 48; He. 2. 3; 10. 28; 12. 25;—to be frequently meditated upon, De. 6. 6; 11. 18; Ps. 1. 2; 119. 97; Jn. 5. 39; 2 Pe. 3. 2;—a privilege of the Jews, Ro. 3. 2;—the advantage of the study of them, Ps. 19. 7; 119. 9, 72, 98, 103; Ro. 15. 4; Ep. 6. 17; 2 Ti. 3. 15; Ja. 1. 25;—to be preserved entire, De. 4. 2; Pr. 30. 6; Re. 22. 18.
- SCRIPTURES** of the Old Testament referred to in the New, Mat. 1. 23; 2. 5, 6, 15; 3. 3; 4. 14; and in above 300 other places.
- SCROLL**, a writing rolled up, Is. 34. 4; Re. 6. 14.
- SCUM**, the wicked, Eze. 24. 6, 11, 12.
- SCURVY**, a disease, scabbed, Le. 21. 20; 22. 22.
- SCYTHIANS**, syth'i-ans [tanners, leatherdressers], a savage people who dwelt near the Euxine and Caspian seas, Col. 3. 11. They are generally the present Tartars.
- SEA**, the Hebrews thus name the fresh water *lakes*, as the sea of Gennesareth, or Galilee, Mat. 4. 18;—the sea of Jazer, beyond Jordan, near the city of Jazer, Je. 48. 32;—the Dead or Salt sea, Ge. 14. 3;—the *Great sea*, the Mediterranean, which washes the whole western shore of Canaan, Ps. 104. 25;—the molten laver, in the temple, 1 Ki. 7. 23; 2 Ch. 4. 2;—the whole mighty ocean, which shall give up its dead, Re. 20. 13;—none in the new earth, 1.
- SEALING**, or marking with a stamp wax on letters or deeds, the antiquity and use of it, Ge. 38. 18; Ex. 28. 11; 1 Ki. 21. 8; Ne. 9. 38; Es. 3. 12; Da. 6. 17; Mat. 27. 66;—*figuratively*, the stamping of the Divine image on the soul, by the Holy Spirit, 2 Co. 1. 22; Ep. 1. 13; 4. 30.
- SEALS, SEVEN**, opened, Re. 6. 1.
- SEARCH**, to examine carefully, as we are commanded to do, the Scriptures, Jn. 5. 39;—as God does the hearts of men, 1 Ch. 28. 9; Je. 17. 10.
- SEARED**, rendered hard, callous, and unfeeling, 1 Ti. 4. 2.
- SEASONS**, the lights of heaven appointed for, Ge. 1. 14; Ps. 104. 19;—certainty of their regular succession, Ge. 8. 22;—one given for every lawful purpose, Ec. 3. 1-8.
- SEAT**, the scribes and Pharisees sat in Moses, Mat. 23. 2;—loved the uppermost in the synagogues, Lu. 11. 43.
- SEBA**, sē'bah. See **SHEBA**.
- SEBAT**, sē'bat, the fifth month of the Jewish civil year, and the eleventh of their sacred, agreeing to our January, Zec. 1. 7.
- SECACAH**, sēk'a-kah [a little shadow, a covering, anointing], a city of Judah, supposed to have been situated about three miles west from the Dead sea, Jos. 15. 61.
- SECRET**, what is hidden, its actions will be discovered, Ec. 12. 14; Mat. 10. 26; Lu. 8. 17; 12. 2; 1 Co. 4. 5.
- SECRETLY**, privately, Ge. 31. 27; De. 13. 6; Ps. 10. 9; 13. 10; Jn. 11. 28.
- SECRETS**, of a lawful kind, not to be revealed, Pr. 17. 9; 25. 9; Mi. 7. 5;—Samson's betrayed, Ju. 16. 5, 18.
- SECT**, a party distinguished by some peculiar tenets; such as the *Pharisees*, *Sadducees*, and *Herodians*, Ac. 5. 17; 15. 5; 24. 5. See these articles.
- SECURITY** from evil, how to be attained, Ps. 15. 1-5; Pr. 1. 33; 10. 9; 2 Pe. 1. 10.
- SEDITION**, rebellious tumult or insurrection against lawful government, condemned, Ga. 5. 20.
- SEDUCERS**, tempters or corrupters, not to be regarded, Pr. 23. 10; Mat. 5. 19; 23. 15; 24. 4, 11; 2 Ti. 3. 13.
- SEEDS**, of different kinds not to be sown together, De. 22. 9.
- SEER**, a prophet, who had a foresight of the future, 1 Sa. 9. 9.
- SEETHE**, to prepare food in hot or boiling water, &c., forbidden to be done on Sabbath, Ex. 16. 23;—a kid not to be thus prepared, in its mother's milk, 23. 19; 34. 26; De. 14. 21.
- SEGUB**, sē'gub [made strong, exalted], a

son of Hezron, 1 Ch. 2. 21; also a son of Hiel, 1 Ki. 16. 34.

SEIR, sē'ir [shaggy goat, tempest, barley], the father of the ancient Horites, Ge. 36. 20;—also the name of the country where his posterity dwelt, 30.

—, a noted mountain, or rather a range of mountains, on the south-east of the Dead sea, in Idumea, Ge. 14. 6;—also a hill on the frontiers of the tribes of Dan and Judah, Jos. 15. 10.

SELA, or SELAH, sē'lah [a rock], the capital of the Edomites, about 90 miles south-east of Jerusalem;—it was taken by Amaziah, and its inhabitants massacred, 2 Ki. 14. 7;—this, or another place of the same name, required to send tribute and sacrifice, Is. 16. 1.

SELAH, sē'lah, a term used frequently in the book of Psalms, the import of which is not well known; though it is most generally believed to denote a *pause* in singing, Ps. 3. 2, 4, 8; 4. 2, 4; 7. 5; 9. 16, 20; 32. 5, &c.; Hab. 3. 3, 9, 13.

SELEUCIA, sē-lū'shū-a [troubled, broken in pieces], a city of Syria, situated on the shores of the Mediterranean, near the river Orontes, and about 15 miles west of Antioch;—here Paul and Barnabas embarked for Cyprus, Ac. 13. 4. Its ruins are still found.

SELF-DECEPTION, the deceit which many practise on themselves by judging favourably of their state and character. 1 Co. 3. 18; Ga. 6. 3; Ja. 1. 22, 26;—sinners often given up to it, Ps. 81. 11, 12; Ho. 4. 17; 2 Th. 2. 10, 11.

SELF-DEDICATION. *See* DEDICATION.

SELF-DENIAL, a Christian duty, Mat. 16. 24; Mar. 8. 34; Lu. 9. 23;—must be exercised in regard to every forbidden indulgence, how pleasant soever, or presently profitable, Mat. 5. 29, 30; 18. 8, 9; Tit. 2. 12;—sometimes in things lawful, 1 Co. 8. 13; 9. 20; 10. 23;—in respect of our own righteousness, Is. 64. 6; Phil. 3. 7-9;—our own wisdom, 1 Co. 3. 18-20;—our own strength, 2 Co. 12. 10;—our own will, Mat. 6. 10; 26. 39;—and our own life, 16. 24, 25; Mar. 8. 34, 35; Lu. 9. 23, 24;—a test of devotedness to Christ, Mat. 10. 37, 38; Lu. 14. 27, 33;—becomes pilgrims and strangers, He. 11. 13-15; 1 Pe. 2. 11.

SELF-DENIAL, *motives* to excite us to the practice of, the express command of Christ, Mat. 16. 24;—his eminent example, 2 Co. 8. 9; Phil. 2. 5-8;—the encouragement he gives, Mat. 16. 25; 19. 29;—the example of the saints, particularly Abraham, Moses, and Paul, He. 11. 8, 17, 24-26; 2 Co. 11. 23-27; Re. 12. 11.

SELF-EXAMINATION. *See* EXAMINATION.

SELF-INTEREST, or SELFISHNESS, how it discovers itself, Mi. 3. 11; Mal. 1. 10; Mat. 20. 21; Ro. 15. 1; 1 Co. 10. 33; Phil. 2. 21; 2 Ti. 3. 2; 1 Jn. 3. 17;—characteristic of the natural man, Phi. 2. 21;—not to make us disregard the interests of others, 1 Co. 10. 24; Phil. 2. 21; 2 Ti. 4. 10;—of Nabal, 1 Sa. 25. 10.

SELLING, frauds to be avoided in it, Le. 19. 13, 36; 25. 14; Pr. 11. 1; 16. 11; 20. 10, 23.

SELVEDGE, the edge of a web of cloth, Ex. 26. 4; 36. 11.

SENATE, the chief court of the Jews, Ac. 5. 21. *See* SANHEDRIM.

SENATORS, members of the sanhedrim, Ps. 105. 22.

SENEH, sen'eh [a bramble, an enemy], the name of a rock, 1 Sa. 14. 4.

SENNACHERIB, sen-nāk'e-rib [drought, solitude, bush destroyed of the sword], king of Assyria invades Judah, 2 Ki. 18. 13; 2 Ch. 32. 1; Is. 36. 1;—his army destroyed, 2 Ki. 19. 35; 2 Ch. 32. 21; Is. 37. 36;—himself slain, 37; 2 Ki. 19. 37.

SENSE, the meaning or signification of Scripture, Ne. 8. 8;—any one of our bodily organs of perception; namely, seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling, He. 5. 14.

SENSUAL, carnal as opposed to spiritual, Ja. 3. 15; Jude 19.

SENSUALITY, or devotedness to bodily pleasures, censured, Am. 6. 4; Lu. 16. 19, &c.; 1 Co. 15. 32; Ja. 5. 5.

SENTENCE, the decision of a judge, acquitting or condemning, De. 17. 9, 10; Ps. 17. 2; Lu. 23. 24;—God's pronounced against sin, not speedily executed, Eo. 8. 11;—that which shall finally be passed

cn the righteous, Mat. 25. 34;—on the wicked, 41.

SEPARATE, to divide, or put asunder, Ge. 13. 9; Je. 27. 12; Lu. 6. 22; Ro. 8. 35, 39;—from the wicked, our duty, 2 Co. 6. 17.

SEPHARVAIM, sef-ar-vā'im [book, scribes, a haven of the sea] a city in the tribe of the Samaritans, transplanted from the Assyrians after the captivity, 2 Ki. 17. 24; 18. 34; 19. 13; Is. 36. 19; 37. 13.

SEPTUAGINT, an ancient Greek version of the Old Testament, thus named because translated by 70, or rather 72 Jews, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, in the year 284 before Christ; and from which both our Lord and his apostles frequently quote texts, rather than from the Hebrew, De. 8. 3, in Mat. 4. 4; De. 6. 16, in Mat. 6. 7; Ho. 6. 6, in Mat. 9. 13; Le. 19. 18, in Mat. 19. 19; Ps. 3. 2, in Mat. 21. 16; Ps. 118. 22, 23, in Mat. 21. 42; Ex. 3. 6, in Mat. 22. 32; Ps. 110. 1, in Mat. 22. 44; Zec. 13. 7, in Mat. 26. 31, &c., &c.

SEPULCHRES, or places for burying the dead, were usually hollow rooms dug into rocks, with an upright door to enter into them, to which a large stone was put, Ge. 23. 6; Ju. 8. 32; 1 Sa. 10. 2; 2 Sa. 2. 32; Is. 22. 16; Mat. 27. 60. *See GRAVE.*

SERAH, sē'rah [mistress of savour, song of savour], a daughter of Asher, Ge. 46. 17.

SERAI'AH, ser-a-i'ah [prince or song of the Lord], a high-priest of the Jews, was taken captive, and along with 70 others, put to death at Riblah, Je. 52. 24-27.

SERAPHIM, ser'ra-fim [fiery ones], the plural of seraph, seen by Isaiah, Is. 6. 1-4.

SERGIUS PAULUS, ser'gi-us paul'us, the deputy-governor of Cyprus, converted by Paul, Ac. 13. 12.

SERJEANTS, officers of the Romans who carried a bundle of rods before the magistrates, for whipping malefactors, Ac. 16. 35, 38.

SERPENT deceives Eve, Ge. 3. 1;—fiery ones destroy many of the Israelites, Nu. 21. 4, &c.;—a brazen one made by Moses, 8;—abused to superstition, 2 Ki. 18. 4;—the erection of it declared to be typical of the crucifixion of Christ, Jn. 3. 14.

SERUG, sē'rug [branch, twining], the father of Nahor, and the grandfather of Abraham, Ge. 11. 22-26.

SERVANTS, properly *slaves*, Ge. 9. 25; 27. 37; Jn. 8. 34; Ro. 6. 19;—among the Hebrews there were two kinds; the first were foreigners taken captive in war, or purchased; and these their masters kept, exchanged, or sold according to their pleasure, Le. 25. 44-46;—the second were Hebrews, who from poverty had sold themselves, or were delivered up by their parents, in a time of dire necessity, to satisfy the demands of an unfeeling creditor; and this class might either be redeemed at any time, or otherwise were bound to continue in servitude only till the seventh year, or the year of Jubilee, when they were free if they chose, Ex. 21. 2-6; Le. 25. 47-55;—law respecting daughters sold to be, Ex. 21. 7-11;—fugitive not to be delivered up, De. 23. 15;—not to be oppressed, 24. 14.

—, their duty to be diligent and obedient, Ep. 6. 5-7; Col. 3. 22; 1 Ti. 6. 1; Tit. 2. 9; 1 Pe. 2. 18;—to be faithful, Lu. 16. 10-12; 1 Co. 4. 2; Tit. 2. 10;—not to purloin, Tit. 2. 10;—not to be slothful or wasteful, Pr. 18. 9; Jn. 6. 12;—should be content with their situation, 1 Co. 7. 20, 21;—compassionate to their fellows, Mat. 18. 33. Examples of good servants: *Eliezer*, Ge. 24;—*Jacob*, Ge. 31. 36-40;—*Joseph*, Ge. 39. 3; Ac. 7. 10;—*David's servants*, 2 Sa. 12. 18;—*servants of Naaman*, 2 Ki. 5. 2, 3, 4, 13;—*others*, Mat. 8. 9; Ac. 10. 7.

SERVITOR (very old), a *servant*, 2 Ki. 4. 43.

SETH, or SHETH [placed, appointed], born to Adam, Ge. 4. 25; 5. 3;—the father of Enos, 6;—his age and death, 8.

SETTLE, fix, 1 Ch. 17. 14; Eze. 36. 11; Lu. 21. 14; 1 Pe. 5. 10.

SEVEN, regarded by the Jews a number of perfection, because God rested on the seventh day, Ge. 2. 2; their land rested from tillage every seventh year, Le. 25. 4, 5;—used to signify many times, Ps. 12. 6; 119. 164; Pr. 24. 16; Is. 4. 1.

SEVENTY ELDERS appointed to relieve Moses, Ex. 18. 25; Nu. 11. 16;—called up to the mount, Ex. 24. 1.

SEVENTY DISCIPLES sent out by Jesus, Lu. 10. 1;—their return, 17.

———— WEEKS, Daniel's prophecy so called, Da. 9. 24.

SEVERAL, one by itself, 2 Ch. 11. 12; 26. 21.

SEVERITY of God, his *discarding* one from a family in righteous judgments, Ro. 11. 22;—manifested to Sodom, Ge. 19. 24;—to the sons of Aaron, Le. 10. 1, —&c.; to Miriam, Nu. 12. 10;—to the man who gathered sticks on the sabbath-day, 15. 32;—to Korah, &c., 16. 31;—to Uzzah, 2 Sa. 6. 6;—to Ananias and Sapphira, Ac. 5. 1;—to Herod, 12. 23.

SEWED, joined, Ge. 3. 7; Job 16. 15.

SEXES, male and female, to be distinguished by their dress, De. 22. 5.

SHAALABBIN, sha-al-āb'bin [the understanding, or son of a fox], a city of Dan, Jos. 19. 42; Ju. 1. 35.

SHAASHGAZ, sha-āsh'gaz [regarding, he that presses the fleece], chamberlain of Ahasuerus, Ez. 2. 14.

SHABBETHAI, sha-bēth'a-i [my rest], name of a Levite, Ne. 11. 16.

SHADOW, the law was, of gospel blessings, He. 10. 1;—our days on earth compared to, Job 14. 2; 17. 7;—*of death*, means the gloomy darkness with which it is often attended, 3. 5; 10. 21; 12. 22; 16. 16; 24. 17; 34. 22; Ps. 23. 4; 44. 19; 107. 10, 14; Is. 9. 2; Mat. 4. 16; Lu. 1. 79.

SHADRACH, shā'drak [tender nipple, soft field], and his companions *Meshach* and *Abednego*, accused to Nebuchadnezzar, Da. 3. 12;—brought before him, and charged to serve his idol, 13-15;—their bold and firm resolution, 16-18;—were cast into the fiery furnace, 19-23;—were miraculously preserved and called forth by the king, 24-26.

SHAFT, a spire, an arrow, Ex. 25. 31; Is. 49. 2.

SHAHARAIM, shā-har-ā'im [gates, tempests, demons], a descendant of Benjamin, who resided in Moab, whose numerous posterity, by his two wives, is mentioned, 1 Ch. 8. 8-28.

SHAHAZIMATH, sha-hāz'i-math, a city in the tribe of Issachar, Jos. 19. 22.

SHALLUM, shāl'lum [peaceable, perfect, rewarder], or SHILLEM, a son of Naph-

tali, and father of the Shillemites, Ge. 46. 24; Nu. 26. 49; 1 Ch. 7. 13;—another of this name, king of Israel, the son of Jabesh, who murdered and succeeded Zechariah, 2 Ki. 15. 10;—after one month slain, 14.

SHALMANESER, shāl-ma-nē'zer [peace, perfection, reward], king of Assyria, subdued the kingdom of Israel, and obliged their king to pay tribute, 2 Ki. 17. 3;—imprisoned their king for conspiracy, 4;—after three years' siege, took Samaria, ravaged the fenced cities of Israel, massacred the inhabitants, and carried the remainder captive, 5, 6; 18. 9-12.

SHAMBLES, the flesh-market, 1 Co. 10. 25.

SHAME, the offspring of sin, Ge. 3. 7;—just cause of it, Ps. 25. 3; Is. 1. 29; 42. 17;—unreasonable, Mat. 10. 32; Mar. 8. 38; Lu. 9. 26; Ro. 1. 16; 2 Ti. 1. 8;—from guilt, Ge. 38. 26; Ezr. 9. 6; Pr. 13. 5; Je. 2. 26; 3. 25; Jn. 3. 20;—from disgrace 2 Sa. 10. 5; Lu. 13. 17; 16. 3;—from bashfulness, 2 Ki. 2. 17.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, modesty, 1 Ti. 2. 9.

SHAMGAR, shām'gar [astonished, stranger], the third judge of Israel, delivers them from the Philistines, Ju. 3. 31.

SHAMMAH, shām'mah [desolation astonishment], the third of David's mighty men, who, along with Eleazar, routed the Philistines, 2 Sa. 23. 11, 12;—one of the three who broke through the hosts of the Philistines and brought water to David, 13-17.

SHAMSHERAI, sham-she-rā'i [the name of a conqueror, there a singer or conqueror], a descendant of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8. 26.

SHAPHAN, shā'fan [rabbit, their breaking or lip], secretary of the temple in the time of Josiah, 2 Ki. 22. 8, 9;—informed that king that the book of the law was found, 10, 11; 2 Ch. 34. 14-18.

SHAPHAT, shā'fat [judging or a judge] one of those sent to spy the Land of Promise, Nu. 13. 5;—another the father of Elisha, 1 Ki. 19. 16;—and of several others, 1 Ch. 3. 22; 5. 12; 27. 29.

SHARON, shā'ron [a plain field, his song], or SARON, the name of the three delightful spots in Canaan; and particularly in

- Carmel;—1 Ch. 5. 16; 27. 29; Ca. 2. 1; Ac. 9. 35;—*figuratively*, any beautiful country, Is. 33. 9;—the church of Christ, 65. 10.
- SHASHAK, shā'shak [a bag of flax, the cup of joy], one of Simeon's posterity, 1 Ch. 8. 14.
- SHAVEH, shā'veh [the plain, that makes equality], a place where dwelt the Enims, Ge. 14. 5; De. 2. 10.
- SHAVING, a rite of purification, Le. 14. 8; by the Nazarites, Nu. 6. 9;—by Paul, Ac. 18. 18; 21. 24;—a token of humiliation, Job 1. 20;—forbidden with respect to the corners of the beard, Le. 19. 27; 21. 5;—of David's ambassadors by Hanun, 2 Sa. 10. 4;—the head, a disgrace to a woman, 1 Co. 11. 6;—customary with the Egyptians, Ge. 41. 14.
- SHEAF, of the first-fruits to be presented to the Lord, Le. 23. 10, 11;—bringing home of, on Sabbath, *reproved*, Ne. 13. 15.
- SHEALTIEL, she-āl'ti-el [asked, lent of God], father of Zerubbabel, Ezr. 3. 2, 8; Ne. 12. 1.
- SHEARERS, those who clip the fleece from sheep with shears, Ge. 38. 12; 1 Sa. 25. 7, 11; 2 Sa. 13. 23; Is. 53. 7.
- SHEAR JASHUB, shē'ar jā'shub [the remnant shall return] a symbolical name, Is. 7. 3.
- SHEATH, scabbard of a sword, 1 Sa. 17. 51; 1 Ch. 21. 27; Jn. 18. 11.
- SHEBA, shē'bah [captivity, repose], or SEBA, the name of several persons;—a son and also a grandson of Cush, Ge. 10. 7;—a son of Joktan, 28;—a son of Jokshan, and grandson of Abraham, 25. 3.
- , a country probably so named from some of the persons in the former article, whose posterity peopled it, whose queen visited Solomon, 1 Ki. 10. 1; 2 Ch. 9. 1;—incense from, and merchants of, mentioned, Je. 6. 20; Eze. 27. 22.
- , *queen of*, visits Solomon, 1 Ki. 10. 1;—mentioned by Jesus, Mat. 12. 42.
- , a man who excited rebels, against David, 2 Sa. 20. 1;—slain, 22.
- SHEBNAH, shēb'nah [who rests himself, who is now captive], a treasurer and secretary to Hezekiah, 2 Ki. 18. 18;—his death foretold, Is. 22. 15-19.
- SHECHEM, shē'kem [part, shoulder, early], a son of Hamor and prince of Shechem, debauches the daughter of Jacob, Ge. 34. 2;—made honourable proposals to marry her, 4. 12;—murdered by Simeon and Levi, 25.
- SHECHEM, or SIGHEM, an ancient city, situated about 35 miles north of Jerusalem; near it Jacob bought a piece of ground, in which Joseph was buried, Ge. 33. 19; 50. 13;—here Joshua assembled the Israelites before his death, Jos. 24. 1, &c.;—it became the capital of Samaria, and was called *Sychar*, Jn. 4. 5;—it has about 10,000 inhabitants, chiefly Moslems, with a few Greek Christians.
- SHEDEUR, shēd'e-ur [field of light or destroyer of fire], one of the tribe of Reuben, Nu. 1. 5.
- SHEEP, a well known animal, of which some of the ancients had vast flocks, Job 1. 3; 42. 12;—appointed to be offered in sacrifice, Le. 1. 10; 22. 19, &c.;—*figuratively*, the people of God, Ps. 79. 13; 95. 7; 100. 3; Jn. 10. 2, 3, 4, &c.
- SHEHARIAH, she-ha-rī'ah [the mourning of the Lord], one of the posterity of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8. 26.
- SHEKEL, a weight among the Hebrews, reckoned somewhat more than nine pennyweight, troy, Ge. 24. 22; Ex. 30. 23; 2 Sa. 14. 26; Eze. 4. 10.
- , a piece of money of the above weight, valued in *gold* one pound sixteen shillings and sixpence, Nu. 7. 14, 20, 26, 32, &c.; Ju. 8. 26; 1 Ki. 10. 16;—and in *silver* about two shillings and threepence, Ge. 23. 15; Ex. 30. 13, 15; De. 22. 19, 29; 2 Ki. 15. 20.
- SHELEMAH, shēl-e-mī'ah [perfection, or retribution of the Lord], a porter of the temple, 1 Ch. 26. 14.
- SHELEPH, shē'lef [drawing out], the son of Joktan, Ge. 10. 26.
- SHELOMITH, shel'o-mith [peaceable, perfect], a daughter of Zerubbabel, 1 Ch. 3. 19.
- SHELUMIEL, she-lū'mi-el [peace of God, or God is my happiness], a prince of the tribe of Simeon, Nu. 1. 6.
- SHEM [name, renown, placed], the second son of Noah, Ge. 5. 32;—he, with Japheth, modestly covered their father's nakedness, 9. 23;—his age, Ge. 11. 10;—his descendants, 10. 21; 1 Ch. 1. 17.

SHEMA, shē'ma [hearing, obeying], a city of Judah, 11 miles east of Hormah, Jos. 15. 26.

SHEMAIAH, shēm-a-i'ah [hearing of the Lord], the prophet applies to Rehoboam, 2 Ch. 11. 3; 12. 5;—many others of his name, Ezr. 8. 13; Ne. 3. 29; Je. 36. 12, &c.

SHEMIDA, she-mi'da [a name of knowledge or the science of the heavens], a son of Gilead, Nu. 26. 32.

SHEMINITH, shem-i'nith [the eight], a stringed musical instrument, or, as others think, a musical air, 1 Ch. 15. 21; Ps. 6. 12. *title*.

SHENIR, shē'ner [light that sleep, renewing of the lamp], a name of Mount Hermon, De. 3. 9.

SHEPHAM, shēf'am, a city on the south of Syria, near the borders of Naphtali, Nu. 34. 10, 11.

SHEPHATIAH, shēf-a-ti'ah [the Lord judgeth], a son of David, 2 Sa. 3. 4;—also the name of others, 1 Ch. 9. 8; 27. 16; Je. 38. 1.

SHEPHERD, Christ is to his flock; he purchased them with his blood, Jn. 10. 11;—seeks them out and gathers them into his fold, Eze. 34. 11-13;—feeds them in his green pastures, Is. 40. 11; Eze. 34. 14, 15;—leads and guides them, Jn. 10. 4;—heals their diseases, Eze. 34. 16; Lu. 4. 18;—protects them from enemies, Jn. 10. 12, 13, 27, 28;—brings them at last to his heavenly fold, Re. 7. 16, 17.

SHEPHERDS, representing the prophets, reproved for their negligence, Eze. 34. 1, &c.; Zec. 11. 3, 15; 13. 7.

SHERIFFS, officers in the Chaldean empire, whose particulars powers and functions we know not, Da. 3. 2, 3.

SHESHACK, shē'shak [thy flax, thy joy], a name given to Babylon, Je. 25. 26; 51. 41.

SHESHBAZZAR, shēsh-baz'zar [joy of the vintage, or joy in adversity], a prince of Judah, generally believed to be Zerubabel, to whose care Cyrus committed the sacred vessels sent back to Jerusalem, Ezr. 1. 8, 11; 5. 14, 16, compared with Zec. 4. 9.

SHEW, or SHOW, an appearance, a public sight, 1 Co. 11. 26; Col. 2. 15; Ga. 6. 12.

SHEW-BREAD [bread of faces], twelve loaves which the priests placed anew every Sabbath on the golden table, before the Lord, Ex. 25. 30; Le. 24. 5-8;—to be eaten afterwards by the priests only, 9.

SHIBBOLETH, shib'bo-leth [an ear of corn], or SIBBOLETH, the Ephraimites were not able to pronounce the first of these words, in consequence of which they were detected, and 42,000 of them slain, Ju. 12. 1-6.

SHIELD, a piece of defensive armour, made of wood, and covered with leather, brass, or gold, 1 Ki. 10. 17; 14. 27; 2 Ch. 14. 8;—God is to his people, Ge. 15. 1; De. 33. 29; Ps. 33. 20; 84. 11;—faith so called, Ep. 6. 16.

SHIGGAION, shig-gā'yon, or SHIGGIONOTH [straying or wandering] it seems to denote a musical instrument, or tune, whose notes were exceedingly diversified, Ps. 7. *title*; Hab. 3. 11.

SHIHON, shi'hon [a sound, the wall of strength], a city of the tribe of Issachar, near the foot of mount Tabor, Jos. 19. 19.

SHILOAH, shi-lō'ah [a sending, a weapon, a bough], waters of, mentioned, said to be the same as Gihon, Is. 8. 6. *See* GIRON and SILOAM.

SHILOH, shi'lo [sent forth, peace, salvation], a name of the Messiah, Ge. 49. 10

——, a city of the tribe of Ephraim about 12 miles south of Shechem, and about 24 miles north of Jerusalem; here Joshua divided that portion of Canaan, westward of Jordan, to the nine and a half tribes, Jos. 18. 1, 8, 10;—here he fixed the tabernacle of God, and here it continued about 300 years, 18. 1; 19. 51; Ju. 18. 31; 21. 19; 1 Sa. 1. 3, 24; 1 Ki. 2. 27; 14. 2, 4;—after the Philistines carried off the ark, it was never returned to this place, and from that time it gradually sunk into ruins, Je. 7. 12, 14; 26. 6;—its ruins are not found.

SHIMEAH, shim-ē'ah [named perdition desolation], a brother of king David, 2 Sa. 13. 3

SHIMEI, shim'e-i [that hears or obeys], a Benjamite, and a kinsman of Saul, curses David, 2 Sa. 16. 5;—pardoned, 19, 18; put

- to death by Solomon for breach of engagement, 1 Ki. 2. 36-46.
- SHIMSHAI, shim'shay [my'son], a scribe in the time of Ezra, Esr. 4. 17, 23.
- SHINAR, shi'nar [the watchings of one sleeping, change of the city], a province of Babylon, where the tower of Babel stood, Ge. 10. 10; 11. 2;—to it Nebuchadnezzar carried the sacred vessels of the temple, Da. 1. 2.
- SHIPRAH, shif'rah [fair, a pipe, doing well], one of the Egyptian midwives who saved the Hebrew children, Ex. 1. 15.
- SHIPMASTER, the captain or owner of a ship, Jn. 1. 6; Re. 18. 17.
- SHIPS, probably originated from Noah's ark, and were early employed in trade by the tribes of Zebulun and Dan, Ge. 49. 13; Ju. 5. 17;—Solomon built a navy of, 1 Ki. 9. 26;—Jehoshaphat, 22. 48; 2 Ch. 20. 36, 37.
- SHIPWRECK, the destruction of a ship by rocks, shallows, &c., 2 Co. 11. 25;—renouncement of a religious profession, and exposure to ruin, 1 Ti. 1. 19.
- SHISHAK, shi'shak [thy flax, thy joy], king of Egypt, plunders Jerusalem, 1 Ki. 14. 25; 2 Ch. 12. 2-9.
- SHITRAI, shit'rā [binding, drawn together], one set over David's cattle, 1 Ch. 27. 29.
- SHITIM-WOOD, beautiful and incorruptible timber used in making the tabernacle and its furniture; said to be similar to the white thorn, and supposed to be the black Acacia, Ex. 25. 5, 10, 13, 23; 26. 15, 26, 32; 27. 1.
- SHIVERS, small broken pieces, Re. 2. 27.
- SHOBACH, shō'bak [bonds, captivity], a general of the king of Syria whom David slew, and routed his mighty army of 700 chariots and 40,000 cavalry, 2 Sa. 10. 16-18.
- SHOCK OF CORN, sheaves set up in the field for winnowing, Ju. 15. 5; Job 5. 26.
- SHOCOH, shō'ko, or Socho [a defence, a bough, slackness], two cities near each other, about 10 miles south-west of Jerusalem, Jos. 15. 35, 48;—near this David killed Goliath, 1 Sa. 17. 1.
- SHOE, the Hebrews used sandals (*see* SANDALS) or shoes which covered their feet and legs when abroad; and women of quality wore shoes, or gaiters, of costly texture;—to put off, a mark of reverence, Ex. 3. 5; Jos. 5. 15;—taken off when a man refuses to take his brother's wife, De. 25. 9;—and as a sign of purchase, Ru. 4. 7; to cast over a country, to subdue it, Ps. 60. 8; 108. 9; to bear, or unloose, the meanest office, Mat. 3. 11; Mar. 1. 7.
- SHOPHAN, shō'fan [laid up, wearing, a breaking], a city of Gad. *See* ZAPHON.
- SHOULDER, a burden on, means servitude and oppression, Ge. 49. 15; Is. 10. 27;—to pull away, to rebel, Ne. 9. 29; Zec. 7. 11;—to be carried on, honour, Is. 49. 22.
- SHOVELS, instruments for digging, Ex. 27. 3; Nu. 4. 14.
- SHRED, to cut in pieces, 2 Ki. 4. 39.
- SHRINES, small models of the temple and image of Diana, Ac. 19. 24.
- SHROUD, a shelter, Eze. 31. 3.
- SHUBAEL, shū'ba-el [the returning captivity, seat of God], one of the posterity of Levi, 1 Ch. 24. 20.
- SHULAMITE, shū'lam-ite, a name given to the spouse, signifying *peaceable* or *perfect*, Ca. 6. 13.
- SHUNAMITE, shū'nam-ite, a native of Shunem, Abishag so called, 1 Ki. 1. 2;—also the hostess of Elisha, 2 Ki. 4. 12;—her son raised to life by Elisha, 32;—brought to the king, 8. 1.
- SHUNEM, shū'nem [the sleeping of them, a changing], a city of the tribe of Issachar, about 5 miles south of Tabor, Jos. 19. 18;—here the Philistines encamped against Saul, 1 Sa. 28. 4; visited by Elisha, 2 Ki. 4. 8.
- SHUR, or SUR [a wall, an ox, beholding], a city of Arabia on the north-east side of the Red sea, and which gave name to the adjacent part of the desert, Ge. 16. 7; Ex. 15. 22; 1 Sa. 15. 7; 27. 8.
- SHUSHAN, shū'shan, or SUSA [a lily, a rose, joyfulness], the metropolis of Susiana, or the kingdom of Persia, or Elam, Ne. 1. 1; Es. 2. 8; 3. 15; 8. 15; Da. 8. 2.
- SHUTHELAIH, shū'the-lah [a plant of greenness, putting moistness], a son of Ephraim, 1 Ch. 7. 20.
- SHUTTLE, shortness of life compared to the swiftness of its flight, Job 7. 6.

SIBBECAI, sib'be-kay [a bough, a cottage], one of David's mighty men, 1 Ch. 27. 11.

SIBMAH, SHEEMAH, or SHEBAM, sib'mah, or sheb'mah [overmuch captivity, sitting], a city on the east of Jordan, about 4 miles south of Heshbon;—famous for its vines, Is. 16. 8;—it fell into the Reubenites, Nu. 32. 38; Jos. 13. 19;—it was destroyed by the Assyrians and Chaldeans, Is. 16. 8; Je. 48. 32.

SICK, to be visited, 2 Ki. 8. 29; Job 2. 11; Mat. 25. 36;—to be prayed for and anointed with oil, as the token of miraculous recovery, Ja. 5. 14, 15.

SICKLE, an instrument for cutting down corn, De. 16. 9; 23. 25; Je. 50. 16; Joel 3. 13; Mar. 4. 29.

SICKNESS, why permitted, De. 28. 22; Job 2. 7, &c.; 5. 17; Ps. 94. 12; Jn. 9. 3; 11. 4; 1 Co. 11. 30;—threatened in punishment of sin, Le. 26. 14–16; 2 Ch. 21. 12–15;—how to behave under it, Ge. 50. 24; 2 Ki. 20. 1; Ja. 5. 14.

SIDON, or ZIDON, si'don [a hunter, the ship of judgment], a renowned city, the capital of Phenicia, situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, about 24 miles north of Tyre; it was founded by Sidon, the eldest son of Canaan, Ge. 10. 15, 19; judgments against predicted, Eze. 28. 10;—frequently mentioned in the gospel history, Mat. 11. 21, 22; 15. 21; Mar. 3. 8; 7. 24, 31; Lu. 4. 26; 6. 17; 10. 13, 14;—Paul, in his voyage to Rome, touched at, Ac. 27. 3. After the Crusades the Saracens were its masters, and subsequently the Turks. Its population is about 15,000, of whom 2,000 are Maronite Christians, 400 Jews, and the great body are the Mahometans.

SIGN, a mark, token, or proof, Ex. 3. 12; 31. 13; Ro. 4. 11;—a miracle, Ex. 4. 8, 9, 17, 28, Jn. 2. 18; 20. 30.

SIGNET, a seal, often set on a ring, Ge. 38. 18; Ex. 28. 11, 21, 36; Da. 6. 17; Hag. 2. 23.

SIGNIFICATION, a meaning, 1 Co. 14. 10.

SIGNIFY, to mean or declare, Ac. 21. 26; 23. 15; 1 Pe. 1. 11.

SIGNS requested and given, Ge. 9. 13; 15. 8; 24. 14; Ex. 4. 1; Jos. 2. 12; Ju. 6. 36; 1 Sa. 10. 2; 14. 8; 1 Ki. 13. 3; 2 Ki. 20. 8; Is. 7. 14; Mat. 12. 38; 16. 1; Mar. 8. 11; Lu. 11. 16; Jn. 2. 18; 6. 30.

SIHON, si'hon [rooting out, conclusion], king of the Amorites, conquered, Nu. 21. 21, &c.; De. 2. 26.

SIHOR, si'hor [black, trouble, early in the morning], a name for the river Nile, Is. 23. 3; Je. 2. 18;—a little river, so called, in the south of Judea, Jos. 13. 3. *See* NILE.

SILAS, si'las [the third, considering], one of the most active primitive preachers, exhorts the Christians at Antioch, Ac. 15. 23;—accompanies Paul in his progress, 40;—imprisoned with him at Philippi, 16, 19.

SILENCE, or refraining from speaking, sometimes commendable, Ps. 39. 2; Pr. 11. 12; 17. 28; 26. 4; Mi. 7. 5; 1 Ti. 2. 11; Ja. 1. 19;—*figuratively*, utter destruction, Is. 15. 1;—death and the grave, Ps. 94. 17; 115. 17.

SILK is not mentioned in the Bible except in Eze. 16. 10, 13;—it probably means *finest linen*; for silk was not then known.

SILLY, weak, harmless, Job 5. 2; Ho. 7. 11; 2 Ti. 3. 6.

SILLOAM, si-lō'am [sent, sending, a bough], a fountain or pool of water, near to the south-east of Jerusalem, Jn. 9. 7;—a tower of same name, Lu. 8. 4.

SYLVANUS, sil-vā'vus [woody, or of the forest], a faithful preacher with Paul, 2 Co. 1. 19; 1 Th. 1. 1; 2 Th. 1. 1; 1 Pe. 5. 12. Thought to be the same as *Silas*.

SILVER, not mentioned before the flood; but used in traffic in the time of Abraham, Ge. 23. 15, 16;—so abundant in the days of Solomon, that it was little valued, 1 Ki. 10. 21.

SILVERINGS, piece of silver, Is. 7. 23.

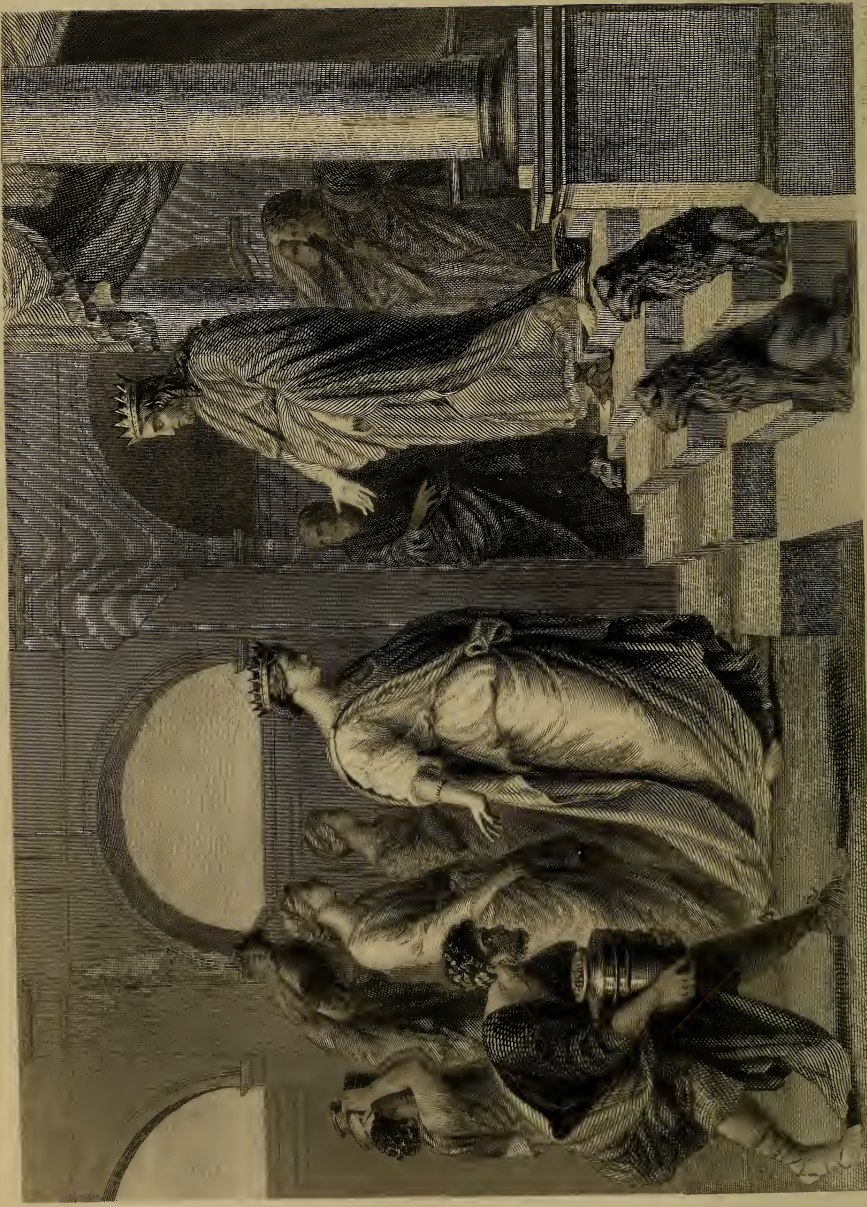
SILVERSMITH, one who works in silver, Ac. 19. 24.

SIMEON, sim'e-on [hearing, obedient], the second son of Jacob, Ge. 29. 33;—he and Levi murder the Shechemites, Ge. 34. 25;—detained in Egypt. 42. 24;—his inheritance, Jos. 19. 1;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 4. 24;—his tribe conquers Gedor and the Amalekites, 39.

——, a pious old man at Jerusalem, who earnestly waited for the coming of Messiah, Lu. 2. 25;—it was revealed to him that he should see Christ, 26;—took

- Christ in his arms, and blessed God, 28; foretold Mary how she should be tried by witnessing the death of Jesus, 34, 35.
- SIMEON**, an eminent teacher of the church called *Niger*, or the Black, from his swarthy complexion, Ac. 13. 1.
- SIMILITUDE**, a likeness or resemblance 2 Ch. 4. 3;—none of God seen, and none to be made, De. 4. 12, 15, 16;—a comparison or simile in speech, Ho. 12. 10.
- SIMON**, *si'mon* [that hears or obeys], the son of Mary and Cleophas, and the brother or cousin german of Jesus, Mat. 13. 55; Mar. 6. 4.
- *the Canaanite*, an apostle, Mat. 10. 4.
- *surnamed Peter* the apostle Mat. 10. 2. See **PETER**.
- *the Pharisee*, Lu. 7. 36, &c.
- *the Leper*, entertains Jesus at Bethany, Mat. 26. 7; Mar. 14. 3.
- *the father of Judas Iscariot*, Jn. 6. 71; 12. 4.
- *the Cyrenian*, carries the cross of Jesus, Mat. 27. 32; Mar. 15. 21; Lu. 23. 26.
- *the tanner*, with whom Peter lodged at Joppa, Ac. 9. 43; 10. 6, 17, 32.
- *Magus* at Samaria professes to believe the gospel, Ac. 8. 9, 13;—desires to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit, 18.
- SIMONY**, the crime of buying or selling church preferment; or of presenting any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money, gift, or reward; so called from its resemblance to the sin of Simon Magus, Ac. 8. 18.
- SIMPLICITY**, signifying meekness and innocence, Ps. 19. 7; 116. 6; Pr. 9. 4;—ignorance and inexperience, Pr. 1. 22; 7. 7; Ro. 16. 18;—folly and wickedness, Pr. 1. 32.
- SIN**, moral offence against God, wherein it consists, Jn. 15. 22; Ro. 3. 20; 4. 15; 1 Co. 15. 56; Ja. 1. 15; 1 Jn. 3. 4; 5. 17;—incident to all men, 1 Ki. 8. 46; Job 15. 14; 25. 4; Ps. 130. 3; Pr. 20. 9; 24. 16; Ec. 7. 20; Ja. 3. 2; 1 Jn. 1. 8;—comes from the heart, Mat. 15. 19; Ja. 1. 14;—how it should be dealt with;—*confessed*, Le. 5. 5; Ju. 10. 10; Job 33. 27; Pr. 28. 13; Ps. 51. 4;—*hated*, Ps. 97. 10; 119. 163; Pr. 8. 13; Am. 5. 15; Ro. 12. 9;—*mourned*, Ps. 38. 18; Je. 3. 21; 2 Co. 7. 9, 10;—*guarded against*, Ps. 4. 4; 39. 1; 1 Co. 10. 12; He. 12. 1;—*mortified*, Ro. 8. 13; Col. 3. 5.
- SIN**, *presumptuous*, the danger of it, Nu. 15. 30; Ps. 19. 13; 59. 5; Lu. 12. 47; Ro. 1. 32; He. 10. 26.
- *against the Holy Ghost*, or the malicious ascription of Christ's miracles, by those who saw them, to Satanic agency, unpardonable, Mat. 12. 31; Mar. 3. 28; Lu. 12. 10.
- , meaning *sin-offering*, Ho. 4. 8; 2 Co. 5. 21; He. 9. 26, 28; 13. 11.
- SIN**, or **SINIM**, *si'nim* [the south country], a strong city in the land of Egypt, supposed to be the same with Pelusium, now called Damietta, Eze. 30. 15;—also the name of a wilderness, into which the Hebrews entered as soon as they passed the Red sea, Ex. 16. 1; 17. 1.
- SINAI**, *si'nā*, or *si'na-i* [a bramble, *Senmity*, a mountain in the wilderness of Horeb, in the desert of Arabia Petrea, situated in the kind of peninsula formed by the two gulfs of the Red Sea; and about 150 miles south-east of Suez;—the Israelites come thither, Ex. 19. 1;—the ten commandments delivered from it, 20. 1, &c.; De. 5. 4, &c.;—represents the law, Ga. 4. 24;—the terrors of it not affecting Christians, He. 12. 18, &c.
- SINCERE**, pure and unmixed with error, 1 Pr. 2. 2;—single, candid, and upright, Phil. 1. 10.
- SINCERITY**, singleness of heart, uprightness and candour required, Jos. 24. 14; 1 Sa. 12. 24; 16. 7; 1 Ch. 28. 9; 29. 17; Ps. 32. 2; 73. 1; Mat. 5. 8; Ro. 12. 9; Phil. 1. 10; Col. 3. 22.
- SINEWS**, tendons, muscles, or nerves, Ge. 32. 32; Job 10. 11; 30. 17; Eze. 37. 6.
- SINGERS**, appointed by David, 1 Ch. 25. 1.
- SINGING** in divine worship, 1 Ch. 6. 32; 13. 8; Ne. 12. 28; Mat. 26. 30; Ac. 16. 25;—recommended, Ps. 95. 1; 96. 1; 98; 100. 1; 1 Co. 14. 15, &c.; Ep. 5. 19; Col. 3. 16; Ja. 5. 13. See **PRaise**.
- SIN-OFFERING**, rules relating to it, Le. 5. 1, &c.; 6. 24;—for wilful offences, 6. 1, &c.
- SION**, *si'on* [a heap, a tomb, looking-

- glasses], one of the names of mount Hermon, De. 4. 48;—it was called *Sireon* by the Sidonians, and *Shenir* by the Amorites, 3. 9. *See* ZION.
- SIPHMOTH, *sif'moth*, a city of Judah, to which David sent his costly spoils, 1 Sa. 30. 28.
- SISERA, *sis'e-ra* [that sees a horse or a swallow]; the general of the army of Jabin, king of Hazor, Ju. 4. 2;—killed by Jael, Ju. 4. 18, &c.
- SISTER, a term used by the Hebrews to all near relations, Ge. 12. 13; 20. 12; Mat. 12. 50; 13. 56.
- SITH, an obsolete word, meaning, since, or because, Je. 15. 7; 23. 38; Eze. 35. 6.
- SITUATION, a position, a place, 2 Ki. 2. 19; Ps. 48. 2.
- SIVAN, *si'van*, the third month of the Jewish sacred year, and the ninth of their civil answering to part of our May Es. 8. 9.
- SKILFUL knowing, 1 Ch. 5. 18; 15. 22; Da. 1. 4; Am. 5. 16.
- SKIPPED, passed with a leap, Ps. 114. 4; Je. 48. 27.
- SKIRT, a part of the garment below the waist, De. 22. 30; Ru. 3. 9.
- SLACK, or inactive, God is not, concerning his promise, 2 Pe. 3. 9.
- SLANDER, false or invective reproach, censured, Ex. 23. 1; De. 22. 13; Ps. 15. 3; 50. 19, 20; 64. 3; 101. 5; Pr. 10. 18. Ro. 1. 30; 2 Co. 12. 20; Tit. 3. 2; Ja. 4. 11;—includes, bearing false witness, Ex. 20. 16; De. 5. 20; Lu. 3. 14;—tale bearing, Le. 19. 16;—judging uncharitably, Ja. 4. 11, 12;—a characteristic of the devil, Re. 12. 10.
- SLAUGHTER, in battle of great numbers, Jos. 8. 25; Ju. 1. 4; 11. 29, &c.; 12. 6; 20. 21, 25, 35, 44; 1 Sa. 4. 10; 2 Sa. 8. 5; 10. 18; 1 Ki. 20. 29, 30; 2 Ki. 14. 7; 1 Ch. 18. 12; 2 Ch. 13. 17; 25. 11; 28. 6; Es. 9. 16.
- SLAVE, a female captive, how to be treated, De. 21. 10;—a runaway not to be delivered, 23. 15. *See* SERVANTS.
- SLEEP, sweet to a labouring man, but oft withheld from the rich, Ec. 5. 12;—not to be indulged too much, Pr. 6. 4, 9; 20. 13; 23. 21; 24. 33;—spiritual indolence and security, Ep. 5. 14;—death, or the rest of the body, 1 Th. 4. 14.
- SLIME, or BITUMEN, a kind of clayey pitch, got out of the earth, used in building Babel, Ge. 11. 3;—the vale of Siddim abounded with, 14. 10;—the ark in which Moses was put, was daubed with, Ex. 2. 3.
- SLING, an instrument formed with cords for throwing stones with the hand to a great distance, and with great force, Ju. 20. 16; 1 Sa. 17. 40, 50; 2 Ki. 3. 25; 2 Ch. 26. 14.
- SLIPPERY, unstable, ready to fall, Ps. 35. 6; 73. 18; Je. 23. 12.
- SLOTHFULNESS, laziness or indolence, censured, Pr. 12. 24, 27; 15. 19; 18. 9; 19. 15, 24; 21. 25; 22. 13; 24. 30; Ec. 10. 18; Ro. 12. 11; He. 6. 12.
- SLUGGARD, a lazy and idle person, reformed and instructed, Pr. 6. 6, 9, 10; 10. 26; 13. 4; 20. 4; 26. 16.
- SLUICES, dams for catching fish, Is. 19. 10.
- SLUMBER, light and imperfect sleep, Ps. 121. 3, 4; 132. 4; Pr. 6. 4;—spiritual negligence and insensibility, Ro. 11. 8.
- SMART, to suffer pain and loss, Pr. 11. 15.
- SMITH, a worker in metal, iron, copper, silver, gold, &c., 1 Sa. 13. 19; 2 Ki. 24. 14. Is. 44. 12; 54. 16; Ac. 19. 24; 2 Ti. 4. 14.
- SMOKE, of Sodom, Ge. 19. 28;—on mount Sinai, Ex. 19. 18;—anger of God, or his judgments compared to, Ps. 18. 8; Is. 14. 31; Joel 2. 30.
- SMYRNA, *smir'nah* [myrrh], a large city of Asia Minor, on the east shore of the Archipelago, or Egean sea, and about 36 miles north of Ephesus;—Christ's message to the church there, Re. 2. 8. During its long struggles with the Turks, it suffered dreadfully. Its population is estimated at about 100,000—30,000 are Greeks, 7,000 are Armenians, 10,000 are Jews, only 200 are Protestants, and the rest are Turks.
- SNARE, TRAP, or GIN, a device for catching fowls, beasts, &c., Ps. 91. 3; 124. 7; Pr. 7. 23; Am. 3. 5;—whatever catches or entangles one to his hurt, Ex. 23. 33; 34. 12; Lu. 21. 35; 1 Co. 7. 35; 1 Ti. 3. 7; 6. 9.
- SNATCH, to seize hastily, Is. 9. 20.



SNORTING, blowing through the nose as a high-mettled horse, Je. 8. 16.

SNOW, vapours frozen in the air, 2 Sa. 23. 20; Job 9. 30; 37. 6; Ps. 147. 16; 148. 8;—things compared to the whiteness of, Ex. 4. 6; Nu. 12. 10; Ps. 51. 7; Is. 1. 18; La. 4. 7; Da. 7. 9; Mat. 28. 3; Mar. 9. 3; Re. 1. 14.

SNUFFERS, an instrument for snuffing lamps, Ex. 37. 23; 2 Ki. 12. 13.

SO [a measure, a vail], king of Egypt, joins Hoshea against the Assyrians, 2 Ki. 17. 4.

SOAP, used for washing, Je. 2. 22; Mal. 3. 2.

SOBRIETY, or a decent Christian conduct, commended, 1 Th. 5. 6, 8; Tit. 2. 2, 4, 6; 1 Pe. 1. 13; 4. 7; 5. 8.

SOCHO, sō'ko [tabernacles], one of the posterity of Judah, 1 Ch. 4. 18;—also a city of Judah, Jos. 15. 48.

SOCKET, a kind of base or foot with a cavity in it, in which the end of a pillar rested, Ex. 26. 19, 25, 37; 27. 10, 12, &c.

SODDEN, seethed, or prepared for food in warm or boiling water, Ge. 25. 29; Ex. 12. 9; Le. 6. 28; 1 Sa. 2. 15; La. 4. 10.

SODER, or **SOLDER**, to cement or join pieces of metal, Is. 41. 7.

SODOM, sod'om [their secret, a heel, their mortar], **GOMORRAH**, **ADMAH**, and **ZEBOIM**, four cities of the Canaanites which stood either near by, or on the ground now covered with, the Dead or Salt sea; but which, on account of the extreme wickedness of their inhabitants, were consumed with fire from heaven, and swallowed up by an earthquake, Ge. 13. 10, 13; 14. 11, 12, 17; 18. 20-25; 19. 1-29; De. 29. 23; Is. 1. 9; Je. 23. 14; Mat. 10. 15; Lu. 17. 29; 2 Pe. 2. 6; Jude 7;—the city of Rome, or rather the whole Papal empire, thus called, Re. 11. 8.

SODOMITES, persons who practised the sin of Sodom, in the time of Rehoboam, 1 Ki. 14. 24;—banished by Jehoshaphat, 22. 46.

SODOMY, the sin of Sodom, forbidden, and laws to punish it, Le. 18. 22; 20. 13; De. 23. 17; Ro. 1. 27; 1 Co. 6. 9; 1 Ti. 1. 10.

SOJOURN, to dwell in a foreign country without any fixed abode or possession, Ge. 12. 10; 19. 9; 26. 3; Ex. 12. 48; Le. 17. 8, &c.

SOLACE, to comfort or delight, Pr. 7. 18.

SOLDIERS, warriors engaged to preserve the peace of a country, and to fight with its enemies, 2 Ch. 25. 13; Ezr. 8. 22; Is. 15. 4;—truly pious ones, Lu. 7. 1-9; Ac. 10. 1, 2;—their duty, Lu. 3. 14;—Christian ministers so called, 2 Ti. 3. 3, 4.

SOLEMN, awful, Nu. 10. 10; Ps. 92. 3; Is. 1. 13; La. 2. 22.

SOLITARY, remote from company, retired, gloomy and desolate, Job 3. 7; 30. 3; Ps. 68. 6; 107. 4; Is. 35. 1; Mar. 1. 35.

SOLITUDE, or retirement, used for devotion, Mat. 6. 6; 14. 23; Mar. 1. 35; Lu. 5. 16; 9. 28.

SOLOMON, sol'o-mon [peaceable, perfect, recompenser], the son of David by Bathsheba, 2 Sa. 5. 14; 12. 24;—made king, 1 Ki. 1. 38; 1 Ch. 23. 1; 29. 22;—sacrifices at Gibeon, 2 Ch. 1. 3; 1 Ki. 3. 4;—chooses wisdom in preference to riches, &c., 5; 2 Ch. 1. 7;—his application to wisdom, Ec. 1. 13;—judges between two harlots, 1 Ki. 3. 16;—his power and wealth, 2 Ch. 1. 13;—his gold, 9. 13; 1 Ki. 10. 23;—his targets, 2 Ch. 9. 15;—his throne of ivory, 17; 1 Ki. 10. 18;—his magnificence in several respects, 23; 2 Ch. 9. 20, &c.;—his science, 1 Ki. 4. 29;—congratulated by Hiram king of Tyre, 5. 1;—his preparations for the building of the temple, 13;—applies to Hiram for assistance, 2 Ch. 2. 3;—builds the temple, 1 Ki. 6. 1, &c.; 2 Ch. 2. 1; 3. 1, &c.;—the offerings of the heads of the tribes towards it, 1 Ch. 29. 6;—his prayer at the dedication of it, 2 Ch. 6. 12; 1 Ki. 8. 22;—the sacrifices on that occasion, 2 Ch. 7. 4;—the glory of God fills it, 5. 13;—God appears to him, and gives him a solemn warning, 7. 12; 1 Ki. 6. 11;—his covenant with him, 9. 1;—his other buildings, 2 Ch. 8. 1;—his own house, 1 Ki. 7. 1;—builds the house of Lebanon for Pharaoh's daughter, 8;—appoints the courses of the priests, 2 Ch. 8. 14;—sends ships to Ophir, 17; 9. 21, &c.; 1 Ki. 9. 26;—receives the queen of Sheba, 2 Ch. 9. 1; 1 Ki. 10. 1;—gives some cities to Hiram, 9. 11;—his wives and concubines, 11. 1;—his idolatry, 4;—threatened for it, 9;—opposed by Hadad the Edomite, 14;—by Rezon the Syrian, 23;—and by Jeroboam,

26;—his acts and death, 41; 2 Ch. 9. 29;—a prayer for him, Ps. 72;—a song for him, Ps. 127.

SON, a disobedient one to be stoned, De. 21. 18;—not to be punished for the sin of his father, Eze. 18. 2, &c. *See* CHILDREN.

— OF GOD, a title given to Adam, Lu. 3. 38;—in the plural, to angels, Job 38. 7;—to professing believers, Ge. 6. 2, 4;—to genuine saints, Ho. 1. 10; Jn. 1. 12; Ro. 8. 14, 19; Phil. 2. 15; 1 Jn. 3. 1, 2. *See* ADOPTION.

—, *Christ* emphatically so called, Mar. 1. 1; 3. 11; Lu. 4. 41; Jn. 1. 34; 3. 18; 5. 25;—in relation to his mission, 10. 36;—his incarnation, Lu. 1. 35;—his resurrection as the first born, from the dead, Ac. 13. 32, 33;—his possession, as heir of all things, He. 1. 2, 5;—his claim to Divine honour, equally with the Father, Mat. 28. 19; Jn. 5. 23; He. 1. 6.

— OF MAN, a title which Daniel gives to Messiah, Da. 7. 13;—Christ applies it to himself, expressive of his being the *promised seed*, the Messiah, and *truly* a partaker of our nature, Mat. 8. 20; 9. 6; 10. 23; 11. 19; 12. 8, &c.;—but though Christ takes this name to himself *above sixty times* in the gospel history, it is worthy of notice that none of his apostles give it to him, except John, in *two instances* Re. 1. 13; 14. 14;—and *Stephen* the deacon *once*, Ac. 7. 56;—they speak of him by names more directly expressive of his Divine dignity; such as, *the Son of God*, *Jesus*, *Christ*, *Lord*, *Saviour*, *Redeemer*, &c.

—, a name of the prophet Ezekiel, used above 90 times in his book of prophecies.

SONGS sung in time of feasting and rejoicing, Ge. 31. 27; Pr. 25. 20; Eze. 26. 13.

—, *spiritual*, recommended, Ep. 5. 19; Col. 3. 16; Ja. 5. 13;—of Moses, Ex. 15. 1, &c.; De. 32. 1, &c.;—of the Israelites on finding water, Nu. 21. 17;—of Deborah, Ju. 5. 1, &c.;—of Hannah, 1 Sa. 2. 1, &c.;—of David, 22. 1, &c.;—of Mary, Lu. 1. 46;—of Zacharias, 1. 68.

SOOTHSAYER, one who pretended to foretell future events by the motions of the clouds, the positions of the planets,

the flight of birds, or magical arts, Is. 2. 6; Da. 2. 27; 5. 7, 11; Mi. 5. 12; Ac. 16. 16.

SOP, a piece of bread put into sauce or liquor, Jn. 13. 26, 27, 30.

SORCERER, a magician, or enchanter who pretended to perform wonders by charms, Ex. 7. 11; Is. 57. 3; Je. 27. 9; Da. 2. 2; Mal. 3. 5; Re. 21. 8; 22. 15.

SOREK, sō'rek [a vine, a vineyard, hissing], a brook which runs westward through the country of Dan, a few miles south of Jerusalem, Ju. 16. 4;—its choice vines, or *yellowish grapes*, Ge. 49. 11; Is. 5. 12; Je. 2. 21.

SORROW, just causes of it, Ps. 119. 136, 158; Phil. 2. 27;—good effects of it, Ps. 51. 17; 126. 6; Ec. 7. 3; 2 Co. 7. 10;—bad effects of it, Pr. 12. 25; 15. 13, 15; 17. 22;—not to be indulged in for the death of pious friends, 1 Th. 4. 13;—none in heaven, Is. 33. 24; Re. 7. 17.

—, *godly*, springs from views of the dishonour done to God by sin, Ps. 51. 4; 2 Co. 7. 10. *See* REPENTANCE.

SOSIPATER, so-sip'a-ter [saving the father], Paul's kinsman, to whom he sent his salutations, Ro. 16. 21;—thought to be the same person called *Sopater*, Ac. 20. 4.

SOSTHENES, sōs'then-es [strong, saviour], the chief ruler of the Jewish synagogue at Corinth, and one of the earliest converts in that city, Ac. 18. 17;—he appears to have left that city, and accompanied Paul, 1 Co. 1. 1.

SOTTISH, dull, stupid, and addicted to liquor, Je. 4. 22.

SOUL, the spiritual, reasonable, and immortal part of man, which distinguishes him from beasts, and fits him for moral and religious duties, Ge. 2. 7; 35. 18; Le. 17. 11; De. 11. 13; 13. 3; 1 Ki. 8. 48; 17. 21; 1 Ch. 22. 19; 2 Ch. 15. 12; Ps. 19. 7; 49. 8; 57. 1; 62. 1, 5; 63. 1; Is. 55. 3; 61. 10; Je. 31. 12; La. 3. 25; Mi. 6. 7; Mat. 10. 28; 16. 26; Mar. 12. 33; 1 Th. 5. 23; He. 6. 19; 10. 39; 1 Pe. 2. 11;—exists after death in a state of happiness or misery, Ec. 3. 21; 12. 7; Mat. 10. 28; 22. 32; Lu. 16. 22; 23. 43; 2 Co. 5. 6, 8; Phil. 1. 23; Re. 6. 9; 20. 4;—used for the whole *person*, soul and body, Ge. 12. 5; 46. 15, 18, 25, 27; Ex. 12. 4; Le. 4. 2; 18.

29; 22. 11; 23. 30; Nu. 9. 13; 19. 15; Pr. 11. 25; 27. 7; Ho. 9. 4; Ac. 2. 41, 43; 3. 23; 27. 37; Ro. 2. 9; 13. 1; Re. 16. 3;—human life, 1 Sa. 25. 29; Job 33. 22; Ps. 33. 19; 40. 14; 78. 50; 107. 26; Pr. 14. 25; 22. 23; Je. 51. 6; La. 1. 11; Eze. 13. 18; 1 Th. 2. 8;—affection, desire, appetite, Ge. 34. 3; 1 Sa. 18. 1; 2 Sa. 13. 39; Job 33. 20; Pr. 13. 4; 27. 7; Is. 29. 8; 66. 3; Re. 18. 14.

SOUND, wholesome doctrine, 1 Ti. 1. 10.

SOVEREIGNTY OF GOD, his supreme right to dispose of his creatures, and favours, according to his pleasure, Ps. 103. 19; Pr. 19. 21; 21. 30; Is. 46. 10;—it is manifested in *creation*, Re. 4. 11;—in *providence*, Da. 4. 34, 35;—and in dispensing the *blessings of his grace*, Ex. 33. 19; Ro. 8. 28–30; Ep. 1. 5, 9; 3. 11; 2 Ti. 1. 9;—it is essentially different from his *justice*, though often ignorantly or designedly confounded with it;—*justice*, and not sovereignty, gives what is *merited*, as is the future punishment of the wicked, Ro. 2. 6–11; Ga. 6. 7, 8; 2 Th. 1. 8, 9;—but *sovereignty*, and not justice, gives, or withholds, what is *undeserved* and wholly of *grace*, Mat. 11. 25, 26; Ep. 1. 3–7.

SOW, to scatter seed in the earth for growth, Ge. 47. 23; Ex. 23. 10; Le. 19. 19; Is. 28. 24;—*figuratively*, to perform actions good or bad, Job 4. 8;—Pr. 11. 18; 22. 8; Ho. 10. 12; Ga. 6. 7, 8.

SOWER, one who sows, the parable of the, Mat. 13. 3.

SPAN, usually reckoned nine inches, Ex. 28. 16; 39. 9;—God meteth out heaven with his, Is. 40. 12; 43. 13.

SPAIN, a large country in the south-west of Europe, which anciently included Portugal, and is surrounded by the sea, except on part of the north, where it is joined to France. It is 700 miles long, and 500 miles broad. In the time of the apostles, it belonged to Rome. Paul intended to visit it, Ro. 15. 24, 28. The climate is very hot; and the soil is generally fertile. Popish despotism governs its population, which now amounts to eleven millions.

SPARINGLY, scantily, 2 Co. 9. 6.

SPARROW, a well-known bird, which seems to have been sold for common

food among the Jews, Ps. 84. 3; 102. 7; Mat. 10. 29, 31; Lu. 12. 6, 7.

SPEAR, a long weapon armed with a sharp point of metal, anciently much used in war. Jos. 8. 18; 1 Sa. 17. 7; 26. 7; 2 Ch. 11. 12; Jn. 19. 34.

SPECIAL, particular, De. 7. 6; Ac. 19. 11.

SPECKLED, spotted with various colours, Ge. 30. 32; 31. 8; Je. 12. 9; Zec. 1. 8.

SPECTACLE, a public show, or gazing-stock, 1 Co. 4. 9.

SPEECH, the proper government of it, Ps. 34. 11; Pr. 4. 24; 15. 4; 17. 20; 18. 6, 7, 21; Ec. 10. 12, 13; Mat. 12. 36; Ja. 1. 26; 3. 2; 1 Pe. 3. 10;—not to be profane, Ep. 4. 29; 5. 3; Col. 3. 8;—not hasty or passionate, Pr. 18. 13; Mat. 5. 22; Tit. 3. 2;—not trifling, Pr. 10. 10, 19; 18. 2;—should be edifying, Ep. 4. 29; Col. 4. 6; 1 Th. 5. 11;—the benefit of it when seasonable, Pr. 12. 25; 15. 23; 16. 24; 25. 11, 15.

SPEEDILY, with haste, 1 Sa. 21. 1; Ps. 31. 2; 79. 8; Ec. 8. 11; Lu. 18. 8.

SPICES, vegetables or drugs fragrant to the smell, and hot or pungent to the taste; Ishmaelites traded in, Ge. 37. 25;—Jacob sent a present of, 43. 11;—the ancients perfumed their women, beds, and clothes with, Es. 2. 12; Pr. 7. 17; Ps. 45. 8;—enbalmeth their dead with, 2 Ch. 16. 14; Mar. 16. 1; Lu. 23. 56; Jn. 19. 40.

SPIDER, a venomous, cruel, and crafty insect, Job 8. 14; Is. 59. 5; Pr. 30. 23;—in warm countries it is very large; one kind often measuring above 3 inches from the head to the extremity of the abdomen.

SPIES sent to view the land of Canaan, Nu. 13. 2; De. 1. 22;—those of them who brought an evil report punished, Nu. 14. 36;—sent by Joshua, Jos. 2. 1, &c.

SPIKENARD, a plant of a very fragrant smell and strong taste, Ca. 1. 12; 4. 14; Mar. 14. 5; Jn. 12. 3.

SPINDLE, an instrument turned with the hand, in spinning with the distaff, Pr. 31. 19.

SPIRIT, HOLY. See GHOST.

—IN MAN, his immortal soul, Pr. 20. 27; Ac. 7. 59;—the temper of his mind, Pr. 14. 29; 16. 18; Ec. 10. 4; Je. 51. 11; Hag. 1. 14; Lu. 9. 55.

SPIRITS, signifying *pretenders to spiritual*

gifts, to be tried, Mat. 7. 15; 1 Jn. 4. 1; Re. 2. 2.

SPIRITS, *familiar*, evil spirits, or devils with which some persons pretended to be familiar and by whose assistance they professed to reveal secrets, and foretell future events;—such persons were to be put to death, Le. 20. 27;—threatenings against those who consult them, 19. 31; 20. 6; De. 18. 9-12;—put away by Saul, 1 Sa. 28. 3, 9;—by Josiah, 2 Ki. 23. 24;—were consulted by Saul, 1 Sa. 28. 7, 8; 1 Ch. 10. 13;—by Manasseh, 2 Ki. 21. 6; 2 Ch. 33. 6;—by the Egyptians, Is. 19. 3.

SPIRITUAL BODY, the body purified, refined, and endued with spiritual qualities, 1 Co. 15. 44.

— **GIFTS**, or extraordinary and miraculous endowments bestowed on many during the first age of Christianity are carefully to be distinguished from the saving operations and fruits of the Spirit; the *former* consisted in gifts of tongues, working of miracles, &c., 1 Co. 12. 7-10; but the *latter* are love, joy, peace, &c., Ga. 5. 22, 23;—the *former* were sometimes bestowed on unbelievers, 1 Co. 13. 1, 2;—but the *latter* are produced in genuine believers only, Ro. 8. 15, 16; Ga. 4. 6;—the *former* were intended to continue in the church only for a time, and then to cease, 1 Co. 13. 8;—but the *latter* shall be given to the children of God in every age till the end of time, Is. 59. 20, 21; He. 8. 10, 11.

SPIRITUAL-MINDEDNESS, consists in a mind habitually impressed with the reality and importance of spiritual things, 2 Co. 4. 18;—in having the heart and affections set on them, Col. 3. 1, 2;—in making them the theme of frequent meditation, Ro. 8. 5;—and in delighting in those exercises which are calculated to promote spiritual improvement, Ps. 84. 1, 2; 119. 97.

SPITEFULLY, maliciously, with rancour and hatred, Mat. 22. 6; Lu. 18. 32.

SPITTING upon one, an expression of the highest contempt, Nu. 12. 14; De. 25. 9; Job 30. 10; Is. 50. 6; Mat. 26. 67; 27. 30.

SPOIL, plunder or booty, how much taken from the Moabites, Nu. 31. 32;—from the Hagarites, 1 Ch. 5. 21;—from the Ammonites, &c., 2 Ch. 20. 25.

SPOIL, how to be divided, Nu. 31. 27.

SPOKESMAN, one who speaks for another, Ex. 4. 16.

SPORT, diversion, Ju. 16. 25, 27; Pr. 10 23; 26. 19.

SPOUSE, a husband or wife, Ca. 4. 8, 9; 5. 1; Ho. 4. 13, 14.

SPOUTS. See **WATER SPOUTS**.

SPRINKLING, of blood, blood and water, oil, &c., much used in ceremonial purifications, Le. 14. 7, 16; 16. 14; Nu. 8. 7; 19. 18, 19;—the purifying operations of the blood and Spirit of Christ, Is. 52. 15; He. 9. 13, 14; 12. 24; 1 Pe. 1. 2.

SPUE, to vomit, or cast out, Le. 18. 28; Je. 25. 27; Re. 3. 16.

SPUNGE, a sub-marine substance, produced by insects which inhabit it; and it is soft and porous, remarkable for sucking up water, Mat. 27. 48; Mar. 15. 36; Jn. 19. 29.

STABILITY recommended, Ps. 17. 4; Pr. 24. 21; Mat. 7. 21; Mar. 13. 13; 1 Co. 15. 58; Ep. 4. 14; 1 Th. 5. 21; He. 10. 23; 13. 9; Ja. 1. 6.

STACHYS, stā'kēs [an ear of corn] a convert mentioned by Paul, Ro. 16. 9.

STACTE, a valuable and fragrant gum, Ex. 30. 33.

STAGGER, to reel like one drunk, Job 12. 25; Ps. 107. 27; Is. 19. 14; 29. 9;—to hesitate in doubt, Ro. 4. 20.

STALLS for horses or oxen, Solomon had 40,000, 1 Ki. 4. 26; 2 Ch. 9. 25;—Hezekiah had them for all kinds of beasts, 32. 28;—Habakkuk's song though no flock be in, Hab. 3. 17.

STAMMERING, speaking with hesitation, and stuttering, Is. 28. 11; 32. 4; 33. 19.

STANCHED, stopped from running, Lu. 8. 44.

STANDARD, an ensign or flag, Nu. 1. 52; 2. 3, 10, 18, 25; Is. 49. 22; 59. 19.

STARS, properly the fixed luminaries of heaven, distinct from the planets; though the Hebrews styled all the heavenly bodies *stars*, except the sun and moon. The stars are thought innumerable to the naked eye; but when carefully examined we perceive only about 1,000. But when viewed through a powerful telescope, the

numbers unseen by the naked eye are truly innumerable. The distance of them from our sun is far beyond conception, and renders it impossible for them to be illuminated by the reflection of his rays. It is therefore believed that each of them is a sun, similar to ours. *See* SUN and PLANETS, Ge. 1. 16; Ps. 8. 3; 136. 9; 148. 3; Je. 31. 25;—a remarkable one directs the wise men, Mat. 2. 2, 7, 9, 10;—*figuratively*, rulers or conquerors, Nu. 24. 17; Da. 8. 10;—ministers of the gospel, Re. 1. 20;—wicked apostates, Jude 13;—Rome papal, Re. 8. 10, 11.

STARE, to gaze upon one as a spectacle, Ps. 22. 17.

STATELY, pompous, Eze. 23. 41.

STATURE, height or measure, Nu. 13. 32; 1 Sa. 16. 7; 2 Sa. 21. 20; Mat. 6. 27; Ep. 4. 13.

STATUTE, a law, Ex. 15. 25; 29. 9; Le. 3. 17.

STATUTES, used not only for laws and ordinances, but also for the whole word of God, Ps. 19. 8; 119. 12, 16, 23, 48, 54, &c.

STAVES, plural of *Staff*, a word seldom now used, Ex. 25. 13; Nu. 4. 6; Mat. 10. 10; 26. 47, 55.

STEADFAST, fixed or constant, Job 11. 15. Ps. 78. 8; Da. 6. 26; 1 Co. 15. 58; He. 6. 19; 1 Pe. 5. 9.

STEALING, taking away unjustly what belongs to others, forbidden, Ex. 20. 15; Le. 19. 11; Ps. 50. 18; Zec. 5. 4; Mat. 15. 19; 1 Co. 6. 10; Ep. 4. 28; 1 Pe. 4. 15.

STEEL, iron combined with a small but definite portion of carbon, varying in steel of different qualities, but in that for ordinary use rarely exceeding two per cent. Bows made of it, 2 Sa. 22. 35; Job 20. 24; Ps. 18. 34; Je. 15. 12.

STEM OF JESSE, the royal family of David his son, Is. 11. 1.

STEPHANAS, stéf'a-nas [a crown, or crowned], one of the first converts at Corinth, who, along with his family, was baptized by Paul, 1 Co. 1. 16;—he, and others, visited Paul at Ephesus, 16, 17.

STEPHEN, stéf'en [a crown, or crowned], one of the first seven *deacons*, Ac. 6. 5;—is accused, 11;—defends himself, 7. 1, &c.;—is stoned, and commits his soul

to Christ, 59;—prays for his murderers, 60.

STERN, the hindmost part of a ship, Ac. 27. 29.

STEWARD, one who manages the affairs of a superior's family, particularly with respect to money, Ge. 15. 2; 43. 19; Lu. 8. 3;—ministers of Christ so called, 1 Co. 4. 1, 2; Tit. 1. 7; 1 Pe. 4. 10.

STIFF-NECKED, obstinate, stubborn, Ex. 32. 9; 33. 3; De. 10. 16; Ac. 7. 51.

STOCKS, an instrument of punishment, in which the legs are extended, and the ankles fastened between openings of planks, Ac. 16. 24.

STOICS, a sect of heathen philosophers, who received their name from the *Stoa*, or porch at Athens, where they were taught by Zeno;—they maintained that all events happen by fatal necessity; that man has no liberty of the will; that he ought to be equally indifferent to pleasure and pain; and they affected much patience, austerity, and apathy, Ac. 17. 18.

STOMACHER, piece of dress worn either as an upper garment, or a kind of girdle. Is. 3. 24.

STONE, Christ called the *tried*, &c., Is. 28. 16;—cut out without hands, Da. 2. 34;—*a living*, 1 Pe. 2. 4;—*a heart* of, meaning one which is unfeeling, and obdurate, Eze. 11. 19, Zec. 7. 12;—*a white one*, given as the symbol of pardon or acquittal, Re. 2. 17.

STONES taken out of the river Jordan, as a memorial of the Israelites having passed through it, Jos. 4. 1, &c.;—the law written on stone, 8. 32;—heaps of, raised as a witness or memorial, Jos. 7. 26; 8. 29; 2 Sa. 18. 17.

—, *precious*, in the ephod, Ex. 28. 17, &c.;—in the foundation of the new Jerusalem, Re. 21. 19;—in the possession of the Tyrians, Eze. 28. 13.

STONING to death, a common punishment among the Jews, Le. 20. 2, 27; 24. 14, 16, 23; Nu. 15. 35; De. 13. 10; 22. 21, 24; 1 Ki. 21. 13; Ac. 7. 58.

STOOP, to bow down, Ge. 49. 9; 1 Sa. 24. 8; 28. 14; Jn. 8. 6.

STORE-CITIES, built by Solomon, in which

food, clothing, armour, and other necessary things were laid up, 1 Ki. 9. 19; 2 Ch. 8. 4, 6.

STORK, a fowl about the size of a goose, with white plumage; except at the tip of the wings, and some part of the head and thighs, which are black; and with long red legs, which raise it to the height of from three to four feet, Le. 11. 19; De. 14. 18; Ps. 104. 17;—it is a bird of passage, which leaves cold climates in August, and returns in spring, Je. 8. 7.

STORMS, tempests of wind or rain, or of both mixed, Ac. 27. 18, 20;—remarkable and judicial ones in the destruction of Sodom, Ge. 19. 24;—in the plagues of Egypt, Ex. 9. 23;—in the battle against the five kings, Jos. 10. 11. *See* WIND.

STORY, a history, or account of events, 2 Ch. 13. 22; 24. 27;—the floor of a building where one room is above another, Ge. 6. 16; Eze. 41. 16; 42. 3; Am. 9. 6.

STRAIGHT, even plain, right forward, Jos. 6. 5; 1 Sa. 6. 12; Ps. 5. 8; Is. 40. 3; Mat. 3. 3.

STRAIT, narrow, difficult, 2 Ki. 6. 1; Is. 49. 20; Mat. 7. 13, 14; Lu. 13. 24.

STRANGERS, persons from a foreign country, laws in their favour, Ex. 22. 21; 23. 9; Le. 19. 34;—promises to, De. 10. 18; Ps. 146. 9.

STRANGLED ANIMALS, or those choked or killed without the blood being discharged, not to be eaten, Ac. 15. 20.

STRATAGEMS, or imposing artifices, practised at the taking of Ai, Jos. 8. 3, &c.;—of the Gibeonites, 9. 2 &c.;—by Gideon, Ju. 7. 16;—practised against Gibeah, Jn. 20. 29;—of Michal to save David, 1 Sa. 19. 13;—of David among the Philistines, 21. 12;—by Jehu to decoy the priests of Baal, 2 Ki. 10. 18.

STRAW, to scatter or spread abroad, Ex. 32. 20; 2 Ch. 34. 4; Mat. 21. 8; 25. 24;—the stalk on which corn grows, Ge. 24. 25; Ex. 5. 7, 11; Is. 11. 7.

STREAM, a running water, or brook, Nu. 21. 15; Job 6. 15; Lu. 6. 48.

STREETS, the broad ways in cities and towns between the rows of houses, Ge. 19. 2; De. 13. 16; 2 Sa. 1. 20; Mat. 6. 2, 5.

STRENGTH and stature, remarkable in-

stances of;—in Samson, Ju. 14. &c.;—of Saul, 1 Sa. 9. 2;—of Ishbi-benob, 2 Sa. 21. 16;—of a brother of Goliath, 19;—David's mighty men, 1 Ch. 11. 10, &c.

STRENGTH continued to old age, in Moses, De. 34. 7;—in Caleb, Jos. 14. 11.

—, or ability for duty, and support under trials, promised, Job 17. 9; Ps. 27. 14; 29. 11; 41. 3; Is. 40. 29, 31; 41. 10; 2 Co. 12. 9.

STRETCHETH, extendeth, Job 15. 25; Pr. 31. 20; Is. 40. 22; 44. 13.

STRIFE, contention or quarrelling, Ge. 13. 7; De. 1. 12; Lu. 22. 24; 1 Co. 3. 3; Ga. 5. 20;—to be avoided, Pr. 17. 1, 14; 20. 3; 26. 17; Ro. 13. 13; Ja. 3. 16;—whence it proceeds, Pr. 10. 12; 22. 10; 26. 20; 23. 23, 30; 26. 21; 28. 25; 1 Ti. 6. 4; 2 Ti. 2. 23; Ja. 4. 1;—what it may lead to, Le. 24. 10, 11; Ex. 21. 18, 22; Hab. 1. 3, 4; Ga. 5. 15; Ja. 3. 16. Examples mentioned, Ge. 13. 7; 26. 20; 31. 36; Ex. 2. 13; Ju. 12. 2; 2 Sa. 19. 41–43; Ac. 15. 2; 1 Co. 1. 11; 6. 6.

STRIKE, to give a heavy and violent blow, De. 21. 4; Job 20. 24; Mar. 14. 65;—to touch gently, 2 Ki. 5. 11.

STRIKER, or one easily excited to come to blows, a minister of Christ must not be, 1 Ti. 3. 3; Tit. 1. 7.

STRIKING, laws against it, Ex. 21. 18.

STRIPES, inflicted with a scourge, not to exceed forty, De. 25. 1–3;—the Jews, lest they should transgress this law, inflicted only thirty-nine, 2 Co. 11. 24.

STRIPLING, a young man, 1 Sa. 17. 56.

STRIVING, or exerting with vigorous effort, required in the business of salvation, Lu. 13. 24; Ro. 15. 30; Phil. 1. 27; Col. 1. 29; He. 12. 4.

STRUGGLING, earnestly exerting, Ge. 25. 22.

STUBBLE, the short part of the straw, attached to the root, which is left on the field after the corn is reaped, Ex. 5. 12;—wicked men compared to, Job 21. 18; Ps. 83. 13; Is. 40. 24; Mal. 4. 1;—false doctrine, 1 Co. 3. 12.

STUBBORN, obstinate and incorrigible, De. 21. 18; Ju. 2. 19; Ps. 78. 8; Pr. 7. 11.

STUDY, diligent application to books and learning, Ec. 12. 12;—earnestly to en-

- deavour, Pr. 15. 28; 1 Th. 4. 11; 2 Ti. 2. 15.
- STUFF**, household furniture, or property, Ge. 31. 37; 45. 20; Lu. 17. 31;—material for work, Ex. 36. 7;—corn or provision, 1 Sa. 10. 22.
- STUMBLING-BLOCK**, anything which may cause another to stumble or fall, Is. 57. 14; Eze. 7. 19; Ro. 11. 9; 14. 13; 1 Co. 1. 23; 8. 9; Re. 2. 14;—not to be put in the way of the blind, Le. 19. 14.
- STUMBLING-STONE**, Christ was to the Jews, the humbleness of his appearance being so different from their false expectations, Is. 8. 14; Ro. 9. 32, 33; 1 Pe. 2. 8.
- STUMP**, the part of any solid body which remains after the rest is taken away, 1 Sa. 5. 4; Da. 4. 15, 23, 26.
- SUBDUE**, to conquer, or bring into subjection, Ge. 1. 28; 1 Ch. 17. 10; Ps. 47. 3; Phil. 3. 21.
- SUBJECT TO**, to be under, Lu. 2. 51; 10. 17, 20; Ro. 8. 7; 13. 1, 5; Ep. 5. 24; Tit. 3. 1; 1 Pe. 2. 18; 3. 22; 5. 5.
- SUBMISSION TO THE WILL OF GOD**, or the yielding up of ourselves wholly to his disposal, our duty, Ja. 3. 18; Job 1. 21; 2. 10; Ps. 39. 9; Mat. 26. 42; Mar. 14. 36; Lu. 22. 42; Ac. 21. 14;—it includes acquiescence in his sovereign right to give or withhold his favours, Job 1. 21;—an acknowledgment of his unerring wisdom, Ro. 11. 33;—persuasion of his love and care, Ps. 103. 13; 1 Jn. 4. 10;—diligent endeavour to know his will, Ro. 12. 2; Ep. 5. 10;—guarding against impatience and despondency, He. 10. 36;—fully surrendering ourselves to his disposal, 2 Sa. 15. 26;—for motives to this duty. See **RESIGNATION**.
- to spiritual guides, 1 Co. 16. 16; He. 13. 7, 17;—to rulers, Ro. 13. 1, &c.; Tit. 3. 1; 1 Pe. 2. 13, &c.
- , in some measure, to all men, Ro. 12. 10; Ep. 5. 21; Phil. 2. 3; 1 Pe. 5. 5.
- SUBMIT**, to yield to the will and authority of another, Ge. 16. 9; 2 Sa. 22. 45; Ps. 66. 3; 68. 30; Ep. 5. 22.
- SUBORNING**, procuring by secret fraud, or hire, Ac. 6. 11.
- SUBSCRIBE**, to write the name under, for confirmation, Is. 44. 5; Je. 32. 10, 12, 44.
- SUBSTANCE**, that of which a person or thing consists, Ps. 139. 15, 16;—a person's wealth, Ge. 12. 5; 13. 6; De. 11. 6.
- SUBTILITY**, craftiness or cunning, of the serpent, Ge. 3. 1;—of Rebekah, 27. 6;—of Laban, 29. 23;—of Rachel, 31. 34;—of Joseph, 42. 7;—of Elymas, Ac. 13. 10.
- SUBURBS**, among the Jews, included both the buildings without the walls of a city, belonging to it, and the pasture grounds, Le. 25. 34; Nu. 35. 3, 7; Jos. 14. 4.
- SUBVERT**, to overturn, or to turn away from truth, La. 3. 36; Ac. 15. 24; 2 Ti. 2. 14; Tit. 1. 11; 3. 11.
- SUCCEED**, to come into the place of another after he is dead, or removed, De. 2. 12, 21; 12. 29; 25. 6.
- SUCCESS**, or worldly prosperity, Jos. 1. 8.
- SUCCOTH**, suk'koth [tabernacles, tents, booths], a place in Egypt, where the Hebrews first encamped, after their emancipation, Ex. 12. 37;—also the name of a city on the east of Jordan, and south of the sea of Galilee, built where Jacob pitched his tents, Ge. 33. 17;—it belonged to the tribe of Gad, Jos. 13. 27.
- SUCCOTH-BENOTH**, suk'koth-bē'noth [the tabernacles of daughters], an obscene deity which the Babylonians set up in Samaria, 2 Ki. 17. 30.
- SUCCOUR**, to relieve in distress, 2 Sa. 8. 5; 18. 3; 21. 17; 2 Co. 6. 2; He. 2. 18.
- SUCCOURER**, a helper, Ro. 16. 2.
- SUCKLING**, an infant who sucks his mother's breasts, De. 32. 25; 1 Sa. 15. 3; 22. 19; Je. 44. 7;—praise to be perfected from, Ps. 8. 2; Mat. 21. 16.
- SUDDEN**, hasty and unexpected, the final ruin of the wicked shall be, 1 Th. 5. 3.
- SUE**, to prosecute by law, Mat. 5. 40.
- SUFFERINGS**, or afflictions, how to be borne, 2 Co. 1. 4; 4. 8, 16; Ja. 1. 12; 1 Pe. 2. 19; 3. 14; 4. 12, &c. See **AFFLICTION**.
- of **CHRIST**, for our redemption, included the persecutions of his infancy, Mat. 2. 13–15;—the poverty of his life, 8. 20;—the reproach of his

character, 11. 19;—the pains of his body, 26. 67; 27. 27–35;—the desertion of his friends, 26. 56;—the assaults of devils, Jn. 14. 30; Col. 2. 15;—the weight of his people's sins, Is. 53. 6; 1 Pe. 2. 24;—his agony of soul, and the hidings of his father's face, Lu. 22. 44; Mat. 27. 46. See DEATH OF CHRIST.

SUFFICE, to be enough or sufficient, Nu. 11. 22; De. 3. 26; 1 Ki. 20. 10; Ru. 2. 14, 18; 1 Pe. 4. 3.

SUFFICIENCY, or competency, what is deemed such, Ge. 28. 20; Pr. 30. 8; 1 Ti. 6. 8.

SUIT, a set of clothes, Jn. 17. 10; Is. 3. 22;—a petition, Job 11. 19;—a controversy to be decided, 2 Sa. 15. 4.

SUMMER, that season of the year in which the days are longest and warmest; and during which, in Canaan, the days are intensely hot, and even the nights so warm that the inhabitants often slept on the house-tops in the open air, Ge. 8. 22; Ps. 32. 4; 74. 17; Pr. 6. 8; 10. 5;—fruits, a prophetic emblem, Am. 8. 1.

SUMPTUOUSLY, expensively and with delicacy and splendour, Lu. 16. 19.

SUN, the great source of light and heat. Its diameter is about 800,000 miles, and 2,400,000 in circumference. Its distance from our earth is 95 millions of miles; so that light, which flies at the swiftness of 2,000 miles in a second, requires 8 minutes to reach our earth. A cannon ball shot, flies a mile in eight and a half seconds, and would take about thirty years to reach our earth. Spots often appear in the sun, sometimes so large as to be visible to the naked eye; and their motions prove that he revolves on his own axis, in the course of about 25 days;—he and the moon created, Ge. 1. 14;—described, Ps. 19. 5;—not to be worshipped, De. 4. 19; 17. 3; Job 31. 26; Eze. 8. 16, 18;—stood still, Jos. 10. 12;—went back, 2 Ki. 20. 9;—darkened, Lu. 23. 44;—outshone by a greater brightness, Ac. 26. 13;—*figuratively*, the civil and ecclesiastical state of the Jews, Joel 2. 31. See PLANETS and STARS.

SUNDRY, several, various, He. 1. 1.

SUPPER, the last meal of the day, and commonly the principal one among the Jews, as well as the Romans, Mar. 6. 21;

Lu. 14. 12, 16; Jn. 12. 2;—the *Lord's Supper*, so called because instituted immediately after Christ and his apostles had eaten the paschal supper, 13. 2; 1 Co. 11. 20;—*of the great God*, the destruction of the enemies of the church, Re. 19. 17;—*marriage supper of the Lamb*, the happiness of the church during the millennium, 9.

SUPERFLUITY OF NAUGHTINESS, overflowing of malignant passions, Ja. 1. 21.

SUPERFLUOUS, unnecessary or more than enough, Le. 21. 18; 22. 23; 2 Co. 9. 1.

SUPERSCRPTION, a writing placed above or on the outside; as the motto above the head on a coin, Mat. 22. 20; Mar. 12. 16; Lu. 20. 24;—or the crime for which any one was crucified, which was written on a label, and placed above his head, on the cross, Mar. 15. 26; Lu. 23. 38.

SUPERSTITION, usually means the practice of religious rites not required, or, abstaining from what is not forbidden, censured, Ec. 7. 16; 11. 4; Je. 10. 2; Mar. 7. 3; Ga. 4. 10;—but in the New Testament it has a milder sense, and denotes simply *religion*, Ac. 25. 19;—and *superstitious* means *religious*, 17. 22.

SUPERSTITIOUS, or weak minded and partially informed persons to be treated gently, Ro. 14. 1; 15. 1; 1 Co. 9. 20–22.

SUPPLANT, to trip up the heels of another or to get into his place by stratagem, Ge. 27. 36; Je. 9. 4.

SUPPLIANTS, humble petitioners, Zep. 3. 10.

SUPPLICATION, a petition or prayer humbly presented, 1 Sa. 13. 12; 1 Ki. 8. 28, 30, 33, &c.; Ac. 1. 14; Ep. 6. 18; Phil. 4. 6; 1 Ti. 2. 1; 5. 5; He. 5. 7.

SUPPLY, to furnish what is wanting, 1 Co. 16. 17; 2 Co. 11. 9; Phil. 2. 30; 4. 19.

SUPPORT, to uphold or assist, Ac. 20. 35; 1 Th. 5. 14.

SUPPOSE, to imagine, or take for granted, without examination or proof, 2 Sa. 13. 32; Lu. 12. 51; 13. 2; Ac. 2. 15.

SUPREME, the chief or highest, 1 Pe. 2. 13.

SUR [a giving back, rebellion], the name of

- one of the gates of Solomon's temple, 2 Ki. 11. 6.
- SURETY**, one who is bail or security for another, Ge. 43. 9; 44. 32; Ps. 119. 122;—Jesus was of the new covenant, He. 7. 22.
- SURETYSHIP**, the office of a surety, the danger of it, Pr. 6. 1; 11. 15; 17. 18; 20. 16; 27. 13.
- SURFEITING**, eating to excess, Lu. 21. 34.
- SURMISINGS**, suspicions of something bad, 1 Ti. 6. 4.
- SURNAME**, the after name, or name which a person commonly takes from his family, Mat. 10. 3; Mar. 3. 16; Lu. 22. 3; Ac. 1. 23; 12. 12.
- SURPRISE**, to take unawares, Is. 33. 14; Je. 48. 1; 61. 41.
- SUSANNAH**, *su-sān' nah* [lily, rose, or joy], a pious woman who ministered to Christ, Lu. 8. 3.
- SUSI**, *sū'sī* [a horse, a swallow, a moth], the father of Gaddi, one of the twelve spies, Nu. 13. 11.
- SUSTAIN**, to uphold, or to supply with provision, Ge. 27. 37; 1 Ki. 17. 9; Ne. 9. 21; Ps. 55. 22; Pr. 18. 14.
- SUSTENANCE**, support, or provision, Ju. 6. 4; 2 Sa. 19. 32; Ac. 7. 11.
- SWADDLE**, to put on the dress of newborn infants, La. 2. 22; Eze. 16. 4; Lu. 2. 7.
- SWALLOW**, a well-known bird, peculiarly smooth and easy in its flight, and which leaves our country in the end of summer, and returns in spring, Ps. 84. 3; Pr. 26. 2; Is. 38. 14; Je. 8. 7.
- SWAN**, a large snow-white fowl, with a long and beautifully-curved neck, which frequents lakes and rivers, and is very meek and gentle, Le. 11. 18; De. 14. 16.
- SWARM**, a great number of flies, one of the plagues of Egypt, Ex. 8. 21;—of bees in the carcass of a lion, Ju. 14. 8.
- SWEARING RASHLY AND UNLAWFULLY**, censured and forbidden, Le. 19. 12; Mat. 5. 34; Ja. 5. 12;—hateful to God, Zec. 8. 17;—saints abstain from, Jos. 9. 20; Ps. 15. 4;—punishment for, Ps. 59. 12, 13; 109. 17, 18.
- **LAWFULLY**, before a court of justice, ought always to be with solemn
- awe of the name of God, by which we swear, De. 6. 13;—in truth, judgment, and righteousness, Je. 4. 2;—and that some important end may be served, He. 6. 16. *See OATHS.*
- SWEAT**, man to earn his subsistence by, Ge. 3. 9;—Christ's, as of blood, Lu. 22. 44.
- SWEEP** with the besom of destruction, with hail, &c., completely to ruin, Pr. 28. 3; Is. 14. 23; 26. 17.
- SWERVE**, to wander, to deviate, 1 Ti. 1. 6.
- SWINE**, a well-known animal, the use of which was forbidden to the Hebrews, Le. 11. 7; De. 14. 8;—devils permitted by Christ to possess a herd of them, and to destroy them, Mat. 8. 30; Mar. 5. 11; Lu. 8. 32.
- SWOON**, to faint, La. 2. 11.
- SWORD**, a well-known instrument of war, Ge. 34. 25; Ju. 8. 10;—the symbol of war and judgment, Le. 26. 25, 33; Je. 42. 16;—the word of God, Ep. 6. 17; He. 4. 12.
- SYCAMINE**, or **SYCAMORE TREE**, the Egyptian fig-tree, partaking of the nature both of the fig and the mulberry trees, of the former in its leaves, and of the latter in its fruits, 1 Ki. 10. 27; 1 Ch. 27. 28; Ps. 78. 47; Is. 9. 10; Am. 7. 14; Lu. 19. 4.
- SYCHAR**, *si'kar* [a conclusion. finishing]. *See SHECHEM.*
- SYCOPHANT**, or flatterer, a base character, Ps. 12. 2; 28. 3; 55. 21, 23.
- SYENE**, *si-ē'ne* [bush, enmity], an ancient city in the southern frontiers of Egypt, on the east of the Nile, and about 500 miles south of Alexandria, Eze. 29. 10;—the French were in it for a time; but they were expelled in the year 1801.
- SYMPATHY**, or fellow-feeling and compassion, recommended, Ec. 7. 2, 4; Ro. 12. 15; 1 Co. 12. 26; Ga. 6. 2; He. 13. 3; 1 Pe. 3. 8.
- SYNAGOGUES**, places in which the Jews assembled for religious worship; namely, for prayer, reading the Scriptures, and for teaching and exhortation. They were built in every place where sufficient number of persons could be found

to form a congregation; and to preserve order in them, every one of them had its stated governors and presidents, Ps. 74. 8; Mat. 4. 23; 6. 2, 5; 10. 17; 12. 9; 13. 54; 23. 6, &c.

SYNTYCHE, sin' tî-ke [that speaks, or discourses], a woman of note mentioned by Paul, Phil. 4. 2.

SYRACUSE, sir' a-kuse [drawing violently], a noted city of the island of Sicily, situated on the south-east; here Paul tarried three days, Ac. 28. 12. This city once had one million of inhabitants; but at present it has only about 15,000. Christianity was early planted here; and the Roman Catholics have long continued.

SYRIA, sir' i-a [sublime, or that deceiver], an ancient kingdom, situated on the north frontiers of Canaan; and of which Damascus, for a long time, and afterwards Antioch, was the capital. It was bounded by the Mediterranean Sea on the west, Cilicia on the north, the Euphrates on the east, and Canaan and part of Arabia-Deserta on the south;—conquered by David, 2 Sa. 8. 3, 6; 10. 6, 16; its king distresses Ahaz, 2 Ch. 28. 5;—to be conquered by the Assyrians, Is. 8. 4; God's judgments upon it, Am. 1. 3; Christ's fame spread through, Mat. 4. 24;—letters sent to the brethren in, Ac. 15. 23;—Paul went through, 41. Its good soil and noble rivers, the Euphrates, Orontes, Barrady, &c., rendered it a delightful country.

SYRO-PHENICIAN, si-ro-fi-nish' i-an, or PHENICIA proper, so called because bordering on, or including, the kingdom of Syria; in it a woman, her great faith, Mar. 7. 25, &c.

T.

TAANACH, ta-â'nak [breaking asunder, humbling thee], city of the Manassites, situated west of Jordan, and six miles north-west of Megiddo, Jos. 17. 11; 21. 25;—was given to the Levites, Ju. 1. 27;—it continued 400 years after Christ; but now even its ruins are not found.

TAANATH-SHILOH, ta-â' nath-shi' loh [a little fig-tree of abundance or peace], a

place about 10 miles eastward of Shechem Jos. 16. 6;—the village Thenath was in this place several centuries after Christ; but not a trace of it is seen.

TABEAL, ta-bē'al [good god], a person mentioned by Isaiah, Is. 7. 6.

TABERAH, ta-bē'rah [a burning], an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, where many of the people were consumed with fire, as a punishment for their murmuring, Nu. 11. 3; De. 9. 22.

TABERNACLE, a movable tent or lodging, formed of poles covered with cloth or skins, Nu. 24. 5; Job 11. 14; 12. 6; Mat. 17. 4;—*figuratively*, the body, in which the soul lodges as in a tabernacle, 2 Co. 5. 1, 4; 2 Pe. 1. 13, 14.

—, that beautiful and costly tent erected for the worship of God, while Israel were in the wilderness, ordered to be built, Ex. 25. 2;—its curtains, 26. 1;—its boards, 15; 36. 20;—its vail, 26. 31; 36. 35;—its door, 26. 36; 36. 37;—its courts, 27. 9; 38. 9;—free gifts for it, 35. 5, &c.;—the sum offered by the heads of the tribes for it, 38. 21;—set up, 40. 1;—the ark of the covenant put in it, 3; anointed, 9;—a cloud covers it, 34;—the offerings at its dedication, Nu. 7. 1, &c.

TABERNACLES, *east of*, Le. 23. 33;—De. 16. 13;—offerings on it, Nu. 29. 12, &c.;—kept after the captivity, Ne. 8. 16;—to be observed by all nations in future time, Zec. 14. 16.

TABITHA, tab' i-tha [clear sighted]. See DORCAS.

TABLES FOR MEALS, the posture of the ancients at, was not that of sitting, as with us; but of *reclining*, by resting on the left elbow on a couch, Ln. 7. 36, 38; Jn. 13. 12, 13.

TABLES OF SHEW-BREAD, a part of the furniture of the tabernacle, on which the shew-bread was placed, Ex. 25. 23. See SHEW-BREAD.

— OF STONE containing the ten commandments, Ex. 31. 18; De. 10. 1;—broken, Ex. 32. 19;—renewed, 34. 1.

TABLETS, valuable ornaments, or boxes for perfume, or tippets, Ex. 35. 22; Nu. 31. 50; Is. 3. 20.

TABOR, tā'bor [choosing, purity, contrition], a celebrated mountain in Palestine, two miles high, situated not far from Kedesh, and 6 miles south-east of Nazareth; and having a beautiful plain area at the top;—here Barak assembled his army and defeated Jabin, Ju. 4. 6, 14, 15;—supposed to be that on which Christ was transfigured, Mat. 17. 1; Mar. 9. 2; Lu. 9. 28;—therefore called by Peter *the holy mount* 2 Pe. 1. 18;—the name of a city of Zebulun, at the foot of the mountain, 1 Ch. 6. 77.

TABRET, a kind of small drum, usually beat on as an accompaniment to the pipe, &c., Ge. 31. 27; 1 Sa. 10. 5; 18. 6; Job 17. 6; Is. 5. 12; 24. 8; 30. 32.

TABRIMON, tab'ri-mon [good pomegranate, high goodness], father of Benhadad, 1 Ki. 15. 18.

TACHES, hooks, clasps, or loops and buttons, Ex. 26. 6, 11, 33; 36. 13; 39. 33.

TACKLING, the ropes of a ship, Is. 33. 23; Ac. 27. 19.

TADMOR, tād'mor [confession, bitterness, or change], a city once in great renown, built by Solomon in a fine spot, in the midst of a sandy desert, situated on the confines of Arabia Deserta, about 160 miles eastward of Damascus, and 60 west of the Euphrates, 1 Ki. 9. 18; 2 Ch. 8. 4. It retained this name till the conquest of Alexander the Great, when it was changed for that of *Palmyra*. Its ruins, which have been visited by several travellers, exhibit innumerable and most magnificent specimens of architecture, covering several miles.

TAHAPANES, or **TEHAPHNEHES**, ta-hāp'at nēs, or ta-hāf'a-nēs [the cover of confidence], an ancient city of Egypt, to which the rebellious Jews, under Johanan, retired; and which Nebuchadnezzar soon after took, Je. 2. 16; 43. 7-11; 46. 14; Eze. 30. 18.

TALE-BEARING, or officious or malignant carrying of stories from house to house, censured, Le. 19. 16; Pr. 11. 13; 17. 9; 18. 8; 20. 19; 26. 20, 22; 1 Ti. 5. 13; 1 Pe. 4. 15.

TALENT, a weight among the Jews, equal to 3,000 shekels, or 113 pounds, 10 ounces, 1 penny-weight, 10 grains troy weight; and consequently the value of a talent of

silver, at 3 shillings a shekel, will be £450 sterling; and one of gold 16 times as much, or 7200, Ex. 25. 39; 38. 24, 27; 2 Sa. 12. 30; 1 Ki. 16. 24; 20. 39; Mat. 18. 24; 25. 15.

TALITHA CUMI, tal'i-thah kū'mi, a Syriac word for "young women, arise," Mar. 5. 41.

TALKERS, praters, Eze. 36. 3; Tit. 1. 10.

TALMAI, täl'mā [my furrow, or heap of waters], son of Anak, of the race of giants destroyed by the Israelites, Nu. 13. 22; Jos. 15. 14.

—, king of Geshur, was the father of Maacah, whom David married, and by whom he had Absalom and Tamar, 2 Sa. 3. 3.

TAMAR, tā'mar [a palm or palm-tree], the daughter-in-law of Judah, by whom she had Pharez and Zarah, Ge. 38. 6-30.

—, *the daughter of David*, ravished by Amnon, 2 Sa. 13. 1, &c.

—, *the daughter of Absalom*, of great beauty, 2 Sa. 14. 27.

—, a city of Judea, about the southern point of the Dead sea, Eze. 47. 19; 48. 28;—thought to be the same with *Engedi*.

TAMMUZ, tam'muz [concealed, consumed a fire], an idol, supposed to be the same with Adonis, Osiris, and perhaps Chemosh;—mourning for him, Eze. 8. 14.

—, the fourth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the tenth of their civil answering to our June.

TANHUMETH, tăn-hū'meth [consolation, or repentance], father of Seraiah, 2 Ki. 25. 23.

TANNER, one who prepares hides for use, Ac. 9. 43; 10. 6, 32.

TAPESTRY, cloth beautifully figured in the loom, or with the needle, used to cover beds to hang rooms, &c., Pr. 7. 16; 31. 22.

TAPHATH, tā'fath [little girl, distillation, a drop], the daughter of Solomon, 1 Ki. 4. 11.

TAPPUAH, tap'pu-ah [an apple, a swelling in the body] a city on the frontiers of the tribe of Manasseh, though it belonged to that of Ephraim, Jos. 17. 8;—another town of this name belonged to the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15. 34.

TARALAH, tär'a-lah [the searching out of slender, or of strength], a city of Benjamin, Jos. 18. 27.

TARES, a kind of pulse, hurtful to corn;—the parable of, Mat. 13. 24-30.

TARGET, a kind of buckler, less than a shield, worn in war for defence on the left arm, 1 Sa. 17. 6; 1 Ki. 10. 16; 2 Ch. 14. 8.

TARPELITES, tär'pel-ites [ravishers, wearied, ruinous order, or rank], a people of Asia, Ezr. 4. 9.

TARRY, to abide or stay behind, Ge. 19. 2. 45. 9;—God and his salvation do not, Ps. 40. 17; 70. 5; Is. 46. 13; He. 10. 37.

TARSHISH, tär'shish [blue-colored, making, poor], the second son of Javan, and supposed to have founded Tarshish, or Tarsus, Ge. 10. 4; 1 Ch. 1. 7.

_____, or **TARSUS**, the capital city of Cilicia, situated on the river Cydnus, about 6 miles from the north-east parts of the Mediterranean;—to it Jonah fled, Jon. 1. 3; 4. 2;—it was the birth-place of Paul, Ac. 9. 11; 21. 39; 22. 3;—to it Barnabas went in quest of Saul, 11. 25. At this time it has 30,000 Turks, 200 Armenians, and 100 Greeks.

_____, to which Solomon sent out fleets from the Red sea, through the straits of Babelmandel, must have been some place on the east coast of Africa, or in the East Indies, though its situation is not certainly known, 1 Ki. 10. 22; 2 Ch. 9. 21; 20. 36, 37.

TARSUS, tär'sus [winged, feathered], the capital of Cilicia in Asia, and native place of Paul, Ac. 21. 39.

TARTAK, tär'tak [chained, bound, shut up], the idol of the Avites, 2 Ki. 17. 31.

TASK-MASTERS, overseers who appoint to others their *task*, or the work required of them, Ex. 1. 11; 3. 7; 5. 6-14.

TATLERS, idle and foolish talkers, re-proved, 1 Ti. 5. 15.

TATNAI, tat'na-i [bestower or overseer of gifts], governor of Samaria, obstructs the rebuilding of the temple, Ezr. 5. 3;—writes to Darius against the Jews, 6.

TAUNT, a common byword, scoff, or reproach, Je. 24. 9; Eze. 5. 15; Hab. 2. 6.

TAVERNS, the three, a place about 33 miles south of Rome, Ac. 28. 15.

TAX, money or goods exacted from subjects by their governors, 2 Ki. 23. 35; Da. 11. 20; Lu. 2. 1-3; Ac. 5. 37.

TEACH, how God does his people. See **INSTRUCT**.

TEACHER, a tutor, a master, or instructor, 1 Ch. 25. 8;—a minister of the gospel Ep. 4. 11; 1 Ti. 2. 7; 2 Ti. 1. 11.

TEACHERS, *false*, foretold, Mat. 24. 11, 24; Ac. 20. 29; 1 Ti. 4. 1; 2 Pe. 2. 1; 1 Jn. 2. 18; Jude 17;—their character described, and Christians warned against them, Mat. 7. 15; 24. 4; Ro. 16. 17; 2 Co. 11. 13; Ga. 1. 7; Col. 2. 8, 18; 1 Ti. 1. 7; 4. 2; 6. 3; 2 Ti. 3. 2-5, 13; Phil. 3. 2; He. 13. 9; 2 Pe. 2. 1, &c.

TEACHING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, may be distinguished from all merely human instruction;—it humbles the heart, 2 Sa. 7. 18-21; Job 40. 4, 5; Is. 6. 5;—transforms the soul into the Divine image, 2 Co. 3. 18;—powerfully and abidingly influences the practice, Ja. 1. 22-25;—produces a desire after a greater acquaintance with divine things, Ps. 119. 18-20;—awakens concern for the spiritual instruction of others, 34. 8; Jn. 4. 29.

TEAR IN PIECES, or utterly destroy, Ps. 7. 2; 50. 22; Ho. 5. 14.

TEARS, the couch watered with, Ps. 6. 6;—put into God's bottle, 56. 8; they who sow in, shall reap in joy, 126. 5;—none in heaven, Re. 7. 17; 21. 4.

TEATS, breasts or paps, Eze. 23. 3, 21;—*figuratively*, prosperity, Is. 32. 12.

TEBALIAH, tēb-a-li'ah [the baptism of the Lord], one of the porters of the temple, 1 Ch. 26. 11.

TEBETH, tē'beth [good, goodness], the tenth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the fourth of their civil, answering to our December, Es. 2. 16.

TEDIOUS, wearisome, Ac. 24. 4.

TEIL-TREE, the same as the *linden*. Its leaves resemble the laurel, and it has flowers like the olive, Is. 6. 13.

TEKOA, or **TEKOA**, te-kō'ah [a pipe, noise, fastened], a city of the tribe of Judah, 12 miles south of Jerusalem;—a widow from, persuaded David to recall Absalom,

2 Sa. 14. 2;—repaired and fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Ch. 11. 6;—near it Jehoshaphat's enemies massacred one another, 20. 20;—Amos the prophet was a herdsman of, Am. 1. 1;—its ruins are seen.

TELABIB, tel-ā'bib [a heap of new grain], a city where the Jews were kept prisoners, Eze. 3. 15.

TELISSAR, te-lās'sar [taking away, a heaping up], a province in Asia, 2 Ki. 19. 12; Is. 37. 12.

TELHARSA, tel-hār'sah [a heaping up of deafness], a city of Chaldea, Ezr. 2. 59; Ne. 7. 61.

TEMA, tē'mah [admiration, perfection, south], a son of Ishmael, Ge. 25. 15; 1 Ch. 1. 30;—the place where his descendants lived called after his name, Job 6. 19; Is. 21. 14; Je. 25. 23.

TEMAN, tē'man [south, perfect], the grandson of Esau, by his son Eliphaz, and parent of the Temanites, Ge. 36. 11, 15; 1 Ch. 1. 53;—the land of Edom thus called, Je. 49. 20; Eze. 25. 13; Am. 1. 12.

TEMANITE, an inhabitant of Teman, as was Eliphaz, Job's friend, Job 4. 1; 15. 1; 42. 9.

TEMPER, to mix properly, Ex. 29. 2; 30. 35; 1 Co. 12. 24; Eze. 46. 14.

TEMPERANCE, moderation in eating and drinking, and the restraint of our affections and passions, recommended, Pr. 23. 1; 1 Co. 9. 25; Ga. 5. 23; Ep. 5. 18; Tit. 1. 8; 2. 2; 2 Pe. 1. 6;—it is conducive to health of body, Pr. 3. 2, 8;—advantages to the powers of the mind, 1 Pe. 2. 11;—profitable to the worldly estate, Ps. 112. 3; Pr. 3. 16;—a defence against many temptations and evils, 23. 29-35.

TEMPEST, violent wind, either with or without rain, hail, or snow, Jon. 1. 4; Mat. 8. 24; Ac. 27. 18, 20;—*figuratively*, heavy affliction, Job 9. 17; Is. 54. 11;—terrible judgments on the wicked, Ps. 11. 6; 83. 15; Is. 30. 30.

TEMPESTUOUS, boisterous, Ps. 50. 3; Jon. 1. 11; Ac. 27. 14.

TEMPLE, that magnificent house built in Jerusalem for the worship of God. The preparations for it were immense. David and his princes contributed 108,000 talents of gold; and 1,017,000 talents of silver; which together amounted to

about 940 millions pounds sterling. About 184,600 men were employed seven years in building it;—proposed to be built by David, 1 Ch. 17. 1;—his preparations for it, 22. 3;—built by Solomon, 1 Ki. 6. 1, &c.;—the dedication of it, 8. 1;—at what time from leaving Egypt, 6. 1;—repaired by Joash, 2 Ki. 12. 3;—burned by the Chaldeans, 25. 9; 2 Ch. 36. 19;—the foundation of a new, laid after the captivity, Ezr. 3. 8;—finished, 6. 15;—the dedication and feast on the occasion, 16;—the treasure in it weighed, 8. 33;—the chambers in it cleansed, Ne. 13. 9;—the people reproved for neglecting to build it, Hag. 1. 2, &c.;—encouraged in building it by Zechariah, Zec. 8. 9;—its glory to exceed that of the former, Hag. 2. 9;—a future one described in vision to Ezekiel, Eze. 40;—in the vision of John, Re. 11. 1;—the tabernacle so called, 1 Sa. 1. 9; Ps. 27. 4; 29. 9.

TEMPLE *figuratively*, Christ's body, Jn. 2. 19, 21;—the church, Ep. 2. 21;—heaven, Ps. 11. 4; Re. 7. 15.

TEMPORAL, not eternal, 2 Co. 4. 18.

TEMPT, to try for their *improvement*, as God does his people, Ge. 22. 1;—to try for their *hurt*, as Satan does mankind, 1 Ch. 21. 1; 1 Th. 3. 5;—to try the patience of God, as man do by sinning boldly, Ex. 17. 2; Nu. 14. 22; De. 6. 16; Ps. 78. 18; 95. 9; 106. 14; Is. 7. 12; Mat. 4. 7; 1 Co. 10. 9.

TEMPTATION, or **TRIAL**, the remarkable one of Jesus, Mat. 4. 1; Mar. 1. 13; Lu. 4. 1.

TEMPTATIONS, whence they arise, Ja. 1. 13, 14; Pr. 28. 20; 1 Ti. 6. 9;—Satan the author of, 1 Ch. 21. 1; Mat. 4. 1; 1 Th. 3. 5;—presented by poverty or prosperity, Pr. 30. 9;—saints enabled to bear, 1 Co. 10. 13;—to be guarded against, Mat. 6. 13; 26. 41; Ep. 6. 10, &c.; 1 Pe. 5. 9.

TEMPTER, one of the names of Satan, Mat. 4. 3; 1 Th. 3. 5.

TENDER-HEARTED, easily affected, 2 Ch. 13. 7; Ep. 4. 32.

TENONS, the ends of pieces of timber cut to be fitted into others, Ex. 26. 17, 19; 36. 22, 24.

TENOR, or **TENOUR**, sense or purport of a speech, Ge. 43. 7; Ex. 34. 27.

TENT. See **TABERNACLE**.

TERAH, tē'rah [breathing, scent], the father of Haran, Nahor, and Abraham, Ge. 11. 24, 26, 27;—though originally an idolater, yet when God called his son Abraham, he took him, and Lot his grandson, and went for Canaan, 31;—died in Haran, aged 205 years, 32.

TERRAPHIM, tēr'a-fim [images, forms], a kind of images, or superstitious figures, consulted as oracles, and used as objects of idolatrous worship;—of Laban, Ge. 31. 34;—of Micah, Ju. 17. 5; 18. 14;—used to favour the escape of David, 1 Sa. 19. 13.

TERRACES, flat roofs, or raised ascents, balustrades, 2 Ch. 9. 11. *See* HOUSES.

TERRESTRIAL, belonging to the earth, 1 Co. 15. 40.

TERRIBLE, dreadful, frightful, Ex. 34. 10; De. 1. 19; 7. 21; Job 37. 22; Hab. 1. 7; He. 12. 21.

TERRIFY, to make afraid, Job 3. 5; 9. 34; 31. 34; Lu. 24. 37; 2 Co. 10. 9.

TERROR, great fear or dread, Ge. 35. 5; Ps. 91. 5; Ro. 13. 3; 2 Co. 5. 11.

TERTIUS, ter'shū-us [the third], the name of the person who wrote, from Paul's dictation, the epistle to the Romans, thought to be the same as Silas, Ro. 16. 22.

TERTULLUS, ter-tul'lus [a cheat, crested singer], a celebrated orator employed by the Jews to impeach Paul, Ac. 24. 1, 2.

TESTAMENT, the deed or *will* of a person, by which he determines how his property shall be disposed after his death. The original word, thus rendered several times in the New Testament, occurs very frequently, and is commonly translated *covenant*. It ought to have been thus translated always; and according to this rendering the appropriate name of the Bible is, the *Old and the New Covenants*; namely, the Mosaic and the Christian, Mat. 26. 28; Mar. 14. 24; Lu. 22. 20; 1 Co. 11. 25; He. 7. 22; 9. 15-20; Re. 11. 19.

TESTATOR, one who leaves a *will*; but the original term thus rendered, ought to have been translated *victim* or *appointed sacrifice*, He. 9. 16, 17. *See* TESTAMENT.

TESTIFY, to witness, or certify, Nu. 35. 50. Lu. 16. 28; Ep. 4. 17; Re. 22. 16.

TESTIMONY, evidence or proof, Ac. 14. 3;—the ten commandments, and the book of the law, which testify of God's will and man's duty, Ex. 25. 16, 21; 2 Ki. 11. 12;—the ark in which the law was deposited, Ex. 16. 34; 30. 6;—the whole Scriptures, Ps. 19. 7; 119. 2, 14, 22, 24, 36, 46, 59, 78, 88;—the gospel of Christ, 1 Co. 1. 6; 2. 1; 2 Ti. 1. 8; Re. 1. 2, 9.

TETRARCH, a person who has the fourth part of a province or state committed to his government, without wearing the diadem or assuming the title of king, Mat. 14. 1; Lu. 3. 1. 19; 9. 7; Ac. 13. 1.

THADDEUS, thad-dē'us [praising, confessing]. *See* JUDAS.

THANKFULNESS, a state of being thankful, Ac. 24. 3.

THANK-OFFERINGS. *See* OFFERINGS.

THANKSGIVING to God for his mercies to us and others a duty, De. 8. 10; Ps. 51. 14; 69. 30; 92. 1; 139. 14; 147. 1; Is. 25. 1, &c.; Col. 3. 17; 1 Th. 5. 18; 1 Ti. 4. 4; He. 13. 15; 1 Pe. 2. 9, &c.

THEATRE, a play-house, or place where the people assembled to behold amusements, Ac. 19. 29, 31.

THEBEZ, the'bez [an egg, a silken garment, flax], or **THEBES**, a city of the tribe of Ephraim, situated near to Shechem, and 13 miles west of Bethshan;—at the siege of which Abimelech was killed by a woman, Ju. 9. 50-54;—its place is not found.

THEFT, or the act of stealing, forbidden, Ex. 20. 15; De. 5. 19; Ep. 4. 28;—laws relating to it, Ex. 22. 1; Nu. 5. 5.

THEOPHILUS, the-off'i-lus [lover of God], an eminent Christian 'to whom Luke addresses his Gospel History, and the Acts of the Apostles, Lu. 1. 3; Ac. 1. 1.

THESSALONICA, thes-a-lo-ni'ka [the other victory of God], the capital city of Macedonia, situated on the Thermaic gulf, about 68 miles west of Philippi; and remarkable for the number, wealth, and learning of its inhabitants;—here Paul, Silas, and Timothy, planted a church, Ac. 17. 1-5;—to the Christians here, Paul sent two epistles, 1 Th. 1. 1; 2 Th. 1. 1. The Saracens took it about A.D. 800; and afterwards it fell under the power of the Turks. It is at this time one of the chief ports of modern Greece; and its

population is about 60,000, of whom 30,000 are Turks, 16,000 are Greeks, and 12,000 are Jews.

THEUDAS, thū'das [praise, confession] an impostor, who, along with 400 followers, was put to death, Ac. 5. 36.

THIMNATHAH, thim-nā'thah, a city of Palestine, in the tribe of Dan, Jos. 19. 43.

THIRST, to feel want of drink, Jn. 4. 13;—ardently to desire, Ps. 42. 2; 63. 1; Is. 55. 1; Mat. 5. 6; Jn. 7. 37.

THISTLES, well known weeds, a part of the curse, Ge. 3. 18;—parable of one, 2 Ki. 14. 9; 2 Ch. 25. 18;—an emblem of wicked men, Mat. 7. 16; Lu. 6. 43.

THOMAS, tom'as [a twin sound], called *Didymus*, one of the twelve, Mat. 10. 3;—his observation on the sickness of Lazarus, Jn. 11. 16;—asks the way to the Father, 14. 5;—his disbelief of the resurrection of Jesus, 20. 24, 25;—sees Jesus at the sea of Galilee, 21. 2;—his subsequent confession and adoration, 20.

THORNS, a general name for many kinds of prickly shrubs, Ge. 3. 18;—used to inflict punishment, Ju. 8. 7, 16;—*figuratively*, great difficulties and impediments, Ho. 2. 6.

THOUGHTS, of men, known to Christ, Mat. 9. 4; 12. 25; Lu. 5. 22; 6. 8; 9. 47; 11. 17;—govern the actions, and therefore to be attended to, Pr. 4. 23; 23. 7; Mat. 5. 28, &c.; 15. 18; Ac. 26. 9; Ro. 2. 15; 2 Co. 10. 5; 1 Ti. 1. 13.

THOUSANDS, TEN THOUSANDS, &c., are sometimes put for great numbers in general, Le. 26. 8; De. 32. 30; Ps. 68. 17; Is. 30. 17; 60. 22; 2 Pe. 3. 8.

THREATENINGS OF MEN, or denouncements of evil against persons, Ac. 4. 17, 29; 9. 1;—to be forborne, Ep. 6. 9; 1 Pe. 2. 23.

—OF GOD, though averted when men turn from sin, yet certainly executed against the impenitent, Is. 46. 11; Je. 1. 12; 39. 16; 51. 29; La. 2. 17; Eze. 12. 25; 2 Pe. 3. 4-10.

THRESH, to beat out corn from the ear or pod, Is. 41. 15;—to punish, Je. 51. 33.

THRESHOLD, an entrance, or gate, Ju. 19. 27; 1 Sa. 5. 4; Eze. 9. 3; Zep. 1. 9.

THRONE, that chair of state, richly

adorned, and covered with a canopy, on which sovereign princes usually sit, to receive the homage of their subjects, to give audience to ambassadors, and to dispense justice, 1 Ki. 2. 19; 10. 18, 20;—heaven is God's, Ps. 11. 4; Is. 66. 1; Ac. 7. 49;—Christ is set down in, Re. 3. 21.

THRONG, a crowd, Mar. 3. 9; Lu. 8. 45.

THOROUGHLY, exactly, fully, Ex. 21. 19; Job 6. 2; Mat. 3. 12; 2 Co. 11. 6.

THRUST, to push, drive, Ex. 11. 1; Ju. 3. 21; Is. 13. 15; He. 12. 20.

THUMMIM. See URIM.

THUNDER, the noise occasioned by the discharge of electricity, from a cloud *positively* charged, or which has more than its natural share of it, into one which is *negatively* charged, or has less than its natural share. The flash is called *lightning*, and the report *thunder*. The two are simultaneous; but, as sound travels only about 13 miles in a minute, or one mile in between 4 or 5 seconds, the report is not heard at the same time the flash is seen, except when the explosion is very near;—remarkable, in the plagues of Egypt, Ex. 9. 23; Ps. 78. 48;—at mount Sinai, Ex. 19. 16; 20. 18;—at the defeat of the Philistines, 1 Sa. 7. 10;—*seven* in the vision of John, Re. 10. 3;—called the voice of the Lord, 2 Sa. 22. 14; Job 37. 5; Ps. 18. 13;—its awful majesty, and powerful effects, 29. 3-9.

THYATIRA, thi-a-ti'rah [a sweet savour of labour, a sacrifice of contrition], a city of Lydia, in Asia Minor, about 26 miles north of Sardis, and 56 north-east of Smyrna;—Lydia was from, Ac. 16. 14;—Christ's message to the church there, Re. 2. 18. Its population is about 5,000, chiefly Turks. The houses are low, many of them mud or earth, and the streets are narrow and dirty.

THYINE-WOOD, it resembles the cedar, is aromatic, evergreen, and very hard, Re. 18. 12.

TIBERIAS, ti-bē'ri-as [a good vision, a navel, breaking asunder], a city of Galilee situated on the southern extremity, and on the western shore of the lake of Genesareth, and 20 miles east of Nazareth; the lake called the *sea*, Jn. 6. 1, 23. It has between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants,

of whom about one-fourth are Jews, 100 are Greek Catholics, and the rest are Turks.

TIBERIUS, ti-bê-rî-us [son of the river Tiber], CESAR, the Roman emperor, John the Baptist preaches in his reign, Lu. 3. 1.

TIBHATH, tib'hath [a killing, a cook], a city of Syria. See **BETHA**.

TIBNI, tib'nî [hay, straw], son of Ginath, proposed for king in a time of civil war, 1 Ki. 16. 21, 22.

TIDAL, ti'dal [breaking the yoke, the knowledge of breaking up], one of the allied kings whom Abraham conquered, Ge. 14. 1.

TIDINGS, news or reports, Ex. 33. 4; 1 Sa. 4. 19; 11. 4;—*glad*, the gospel, Lu. 1. 19; 2. 10; 8. 1; Ro. 10. 15.

TIGLATH-PILESER, tig lath-pi-lê'zer [he hath taken away, or forbidden, a marvellous captivity], king of Assyria, invades Israel, 2 Ki. 15. 29.

TILES, used to cover houses, where broad stones or bricks, Eze. 4. 1; Lu. 5. 19.

TILL, to turn over or plough the ground, Ge. 2. 5; 3. 23; 2 Sa. 9. 10.

TILLAGE, the act of ploughing and manuring land, 1 Ch. 27. 26; Ne. 10. 37; Pr. 13. 33.

TIME, to us is short, Job 14. 1; Ps. 89. 47; 102. 3, 11;—uncertain, Pr. 27. 1; Ja. 4. 14;—to be improved, Ec. 12. 1; Mat. 5. 25; Lu. 19. 42; Jn. 9. 4; 12. 35; Ro. 13. 11; 2 Co. 6. 2; Ga. 6. 9; Ep. 5. 16; Col. 4. 5;—for several purposes, Ec. 3. 1.

TIMES, AND SEASONS, respecting the Messiah's kingdom, not to be curiously inquired into. Ac. 1. 7;—*of the restitution* (regulation, or consummation) *of all things*, at the end of the world, 3. 21.

TIMNATH, tim'nath [image, figure, enumeration], a city of the tribe of Judah, about 20 miles west of Jerusalem, Jos. 15. 10, 57;—said to have been about 6 miles from Adullam, where Judah lived, Ge. 38. 12;—from it Samson took a wife, Ju. 14. 1. It remained a considerable village 400 years after Christ; but now even its ruins are not found.

TIMNATH-SERAH, or **TIMNATH-HERES**, tim'nath-sê'rah, or hê'res [the image of the sun, a figure enlarged], a city of the

Ephraimites, where Joshua was buried, Jos. 19. 50; 24. 30; Ju. 2. 9.

TIMON, ti'mon [honourable, precious], one of the first seven deacons of the church, Ac. 6. 5.

TIMOTHY, or **TIMOTHEUS**, tim'oth-y, or ti-mō'-the-us [honour of God], a noted evangelist, whose father was a Greek and his mother a Jewess, born at Derbe or Lystra, Ac. 16. 1;—circumcised, 3;—sent by Paul to Philippi, Phil. 2. 19;—exhorted to diligence, 1 Ti. 4. 13; 6. 11; 2 Ti. 1. 6;—advised to drink wine for his health, 1 Ti. 5. 23;—his mother and grandmother commended, 2 Ti. 1. 5;—two epistles addressed to him by Paul, 1 Ti. 1. 2; 2 Ti. 1. 2.

TIN, a white metal, harder than lead, lighter than almost any other metals, and can be beaten as thin as paper;—corrupted sinners;—Is. 1. 25; Eze. 22. 18, 20; 27. 12.

TINGLING, feeling in the ear, a sharp pain, 1 Sa. 3. 11; 2 Ki. 21. 12; Is. 3. 16; 1 Co. 13. 1.

TIPSAH, tif'sah [a passing over, a halting], a city of the tribe of Ephraim, about 6 miles north-east from Samaria, which shut its gates against Menahem; but was taken and put to the sword, 2 Ki. 15. 16;—*another*, on the river Euphrates, on the east of Syria, and about 600 miles north-west of Babylon, 1 Ki. 4. 24.

TIRE, a dress for the head, 2 Ki. 9. 30; Is. 3. 18; Eze. 24. 17, 23.

TIRHAKAH, tîr-hā'kah [a dull searcher out, a beholder], king of Cush or Ethiopia, came to assist Hezekiah, but was defeated by Sennacherib, 2 Ki. 19. 9.

TIRZAH, tir'zah [pleasing well, willing], a city of the Ephraimites, not far from Tiphrah in which the kings of Israel, from Jeroboam to Omri, fixed their residence, 1 Ki. 14. 17; 15. 21; 16. 8, 17; 2 Ki. 15. 16;—also a daughter of Zelophehad, Nu. 27. 1.

TISHBITE, tish'bite [taking captive, turning], an inhabitant of Tishbe, a city of Gilead, and the native place of Elijah. It seems to have remained 400 years after Christ; but it was in the hands of the Arabians, 1 Ki. 17. 1.

TISRI or **TIZRI**, the first month of the

Jewish civil year, and the seventh of their sacred, answering to our September.

TITHES, or *tenth parts* from the produce of their fields, gardens, vineyards, and herds, to be given to religious purposes;—given by Abraham to Melchizedec, Ge. 14. 20;—vowed to God by Jacob, 23. 22;—the Mosaic laws concerning them Le. 27. 32; Nu. 18. 26; De. 12. 6.

— *of the third year*, De. 14. 28;—to be eaten at the place of public concourse, 22;—dedication to be made at the presentation of it, 26. 12.

— were to be conscientiously paid when due, De. 14. 22; Ne. 10. 37; 13. 10; Mal. 3. 8; Mat. 23. 23; Lu. 11. 42;—no law respecting them in the Christian church, 1 Co. 9. 14.

TITLE, a name, character, or inscription, 2 Ki. 23. 17; Job 32. 21, 22; Jn. 19. 19, 20.

TITTLE, the least part, or mark, Mat. 5. 18; Lu. 16. 17.

TITUS, tî'tus [honourable], and eminent evangelist, a Gentile by birth, and Paul's assistant, 2 Co. 8. 23;—left in Crete, Tit. 1. 5;—not circumcised, Ga. 2. 3;—exhorted to be diligent, Tit. 2. 1;—his affection for the Corinthian Christians, 2 Co. 7. 13; 8. 16;—equally disinterested with Paul, 12. 18;—Paul sent an epistle to him, Tit. 1. 4.

TOB [good, goodness], a small district of Palestine, on the east of Jordan, and in the northern part of the portion of Manasseh, to which Jephthah retired when driven out by his brethren, Ju. 11. 3. 5.

TOBIAH, to-bî'ah [goodness of the Lord], an Ammonite, strenuously opposed the Jews in their attempts to rebuild the temple, Ne. 2. 10; 4. 7; 6. 1, 12, 19.

TOCHEN, tō'ken, [between the middle, prepared], a city in the tribe of Simeon, 1 Ch. 4. 32.

TOGARMAH, to-gār'mah [bony, breaking of bones], the third son of Gomer, and grandson of Japheth, Ge. 10. 3; 1 Ch. 1. 6;—his descendants traded with Tyre, Eze. 27. 14.

TOHU, tō'hū [that lives, or that declares], an ancestor of the prophet Samuel, 1 Sa. 1. 1.

TOI, tō'i [wandering], the king of Hamath,

in Syria, sent his son with presents to David, 2 Sa. 8. 9–11.

TOIL, labour or fatigue, Ge. 5. 29; 41. 41.

TOKEN, a sign or mark, or memorial. Ge. 9. 12; 17. 11; Ex. 3. 12; 12. 13; Ps. 86. 17; Mar. 14. 44; 2 Th. 3. 17.

TOLA, tō'lah [worm, grub, or scarlet], the eldest son of Issachar, Ge. 46. 13; 1 Ch. 7. 1;—also the name of the tenth judge of Israel, Ju. 10. 1.

TOLERABLE, what may be borne or endured, Mat. 10. 15; 11. 22; Mar. 6. 11; Lu. 10. 12, 14.

TOLL, a tax paid for passage, or liberty to sell goods in a market or fair, Ezr. 4. 13, 20; 7. 24.

TOMB, a grave, or place for depositing the dead, Job 21. 32; Mat. 8. 28; 23. 29; 27. 60; Mar. 5. 2, 3; 6. 29.

TONGUE, the importance of governing it, Ps. 39. 1; Ja. 3. 2, &c.;—*double*, censured, 1 Ti. 3. 8.

TONGUES, confusion of, at Babel, Ge. 11. 1, &c.;—gift of, foretold, Mar. 16. 17;—conferred, Ac. 2. 4; 10. 46; 19. 6;—not to be exercised in public worship, 1 Co. 14. 2.

TOPAZ, a precious and transparent jewel, third in value to the diamond, Ex. 28; 17; 39. 10; Job 28. 19; Eze. 28. 13; Re. 21. 20.

TOPHEL, tō'fel [decay, foolishness], a place supposed to be in the country of Moab, De. 1. 1.

TOPHET, tō'fet [a drum, a timbrel, a leading aside], a place on the east of Jerusalem, where children were burned in the fire to Moloch; and which received its name from the beating of drums at these dreadful sacrifices, to drown the cries of the children, Je. 7. 31, 32; 32. 35;—here, in after times, a fire was kept constantly burning, to consume the refuse of their slaughterhouse putrid carcases, and other filth from the city, Isa. 30. 33.

TORCH, a kind of flambeau, Zec. 12. 6; Na. 2. 3, 4; Jn. 18. 3.

TORMENT, lasting pain or anguish, Mat. 4. 24; Lu. 16. 23, 28; 1 Jn. 4. 18; Re. 9. 5; 14. 11; 18. 7, 10.

TORMENTORS, agents of the Jewish court

- of justice, whose duty it was to administer sentences, Mat. 18. 34.
- TORTOISE**, the sea one is not mentioned in Scripture, but that which lives on land, and which is called by some the *land crocodile*, and by others the *green rog*, Le. 11. 29.
- TOSS**, to agitate violently, Is. 22. 18; Je. 5. 22.
- TOSSED**, deeply afflicted, Ps. 109. 23; Is. 54. 11;—unsettled, Ep. 4. 14; Ja. 1. 6.
- TOTTERING**, shaking, feeble, Ps. 62. 3.
- TO WIT**, and old expression, “that is to say,” Ge. 24. 21; Ex. 2. 4; 2 Co. 5. 19; “we do you to wit,” means, we give you to understand, 8. 1.
- TOWEL**, a cloth to wipe hands, &c., Jn. 13. 4, 5.
- TOWER**, a high and strong building, or a fortress, Ge. 11. 4, 5; Ju. 8. 9, 17; 2 Sa. 22. 51; Ps. 61. 3; Pr. 18. 10; Lu. 13. 4.
- TRACHONITIS**, trāk-o-ni’tis [stony, cruel], a small rocky district, south of Damascus, of which Philip was tetrarch, Lu. 3. 1.
- TRADE**, or lawful business, the duty of those concerned in it, Le. 25. 14; Pr. 20. 14; Eze. 28. 16; Ho. 12. 7;—of Tyre, Eze. 27. 1, &c.
- TRADITIONS**, doctrines or ceremonies, handed down from age to age, as the Jews pretended, from the time of Moses, to whom they were *spoken* by God, without being committed to writing, and which they called their *oral law*; the Pharisees set them before the written law, Mat. 15. 3; Mar. 7. 9;—not to be much regarded, Mat. 15. 2, &c.; Mar. 7. 5, &c.; Col. 2. 8; Tit. 1. 14; 1 Pe. 1. 18.
- TRAFFIC**, merchandise, 1 Ki. 10. 15; Eze. 17. 4; 28. 5, 18.
- TRAIN**, a company of attendants, 1 Ki. 10. 2; Isa. 6. 1;—to educate, Pr. 22. 6.
- TRAITOR**, one who betrays his king, master, or friend, Lu. 6. 16; 2 Ti. 3. 4.
- TRANCE**, or ecstacy, a state of mind in which a person is wrapped into visions of future or distant things, while the body seems insensible, Nu. 24. 4, 16; Ac. 10. 10; 11. 5; 22. 17.
- TRANQUILLITY**, quietness, Da. 4. 27.
- TRANSFER**, to apply to one what relates to another, 1 Co. 4. 6.
- TRANSFIGURE**, to change the figure and appearance, as Christ did on the mount, Mat. 17. 2; Mar. 9. 2; Lu. 9. 28; 2 Pe. 1. 18.
- TRANSFORM**, to change the form, as Satan and his ministers do, by putting on a pious appearance, 2 Co. 11. 13–15; applied to the saving change of the mind into the Divine image, Ro. 12. 2.
- TRANSGRESS**, to disobey a law, by going over the limits which it prescribes. Nu. 14. 41; Ne. 1. 8; 13. 27; Mat. 15. 3; Ro. 2. 27; 1 Jn. 3. 4.
- TRANSGRESSORS**, foretold that Christ should be numbered with, Is. 53. 12;—this accomplished in his crucifixion with two thieves, Mar. 15. 27, 28; Lu. 23. 32, 33.
- TRANSLATE**, to remove from one place or post to another, 2 Sa. 3. 10; Col. 1. 13; He. 11. 5.
- TRANSLATION**, or removal from earth to heaven, of Enoch, Ge. 5. 24;—of Elijah, 2 Ki. 2. 1, &c.
- TRANSPARENT**, what may be seen through, clear as glass, Re. 21. 21.
- TRAVAIL**, labour, labour in childbirth, Ge. 38. 27; Ps. 48. 6; Jn. 16. 21; Ga. 4. 19; 1 Th. 5. 3.
- TRAVEL**, a journey, labour, or toil, Ex. 18. 8; Nu. 20. 14; Ac. 19. 29; 2 Co. 8. 19; 1 Th. 2. 9.
- TRAVERSE**, to go hither and thither, Je. 2. 23.
- TREACHEROUS**, perfidious, false, Is. 21. 2; Je. 3. 7–11; Zep. 3. 4.
- TREACHERY**, perfidy, or breach of faith, to be guarded against, Mal. 2. 16; Je. 9. 4; 12. 6; 2 Ti. 3. 3.
- of Simeon and Levi to the Shechemites, Ge. 34. 13;—of Ziba, 2 Sa. 16. 1, &c.;—of Ishmael to Gedaliah, Je. 40. 13; 41. 5.
- TREASON**, disloyalty, the act of betraying a sovereign; of Absalom, 2 Sa. 15. 1; 18. 9;—of Sheba, 20. 1, 22;—of Adonijah, 1 Ki. 1. 5; 2. 13, 23;—of Baasha, 1 Ki. 15. 27; 16. 1;—at Tirzah, 16. 9, 18;—of Athaliah, 2 Ki. 11. 1, 14;—of Shallum, 15. 10, 14.

TREASURE, a store of collection of goods, Je. 41. 8;—a store of gold, silver, &c., Ge. 43. 23; Eze. 22. 25;—in the temple, 2 Ch. 5. 1;—in what ours should consist, Mat. 6. 19; Lu. 12. 33; Col. 3. 1.

TREASURY, that in which treasures are laid up, Jos. 6. 19; Je. 38. 11; Mat. 27. 6; Mar. 12. 41.

TREATIES, or covenants, of Jacob and Laban, Ge. 31. 44;—of the Gibeonites with the Israelites, Jos. 9. 15, 19.

TREATISE, a written track or book, Ac. 1. 1.

TREE, *of life* in Eden, Ge. 2. 9; 3. 22;—of knowledge, 2. 17; 3. 3;—*of life* in heaven, Re. 2. 7; 22. 2, 14;—known by its fruit, or men by their actions, Mat. 12. 33; Lu. 6. 44.

TREES, *in Canaan*, when fit for use after the conquest of the country, Le. 19. 23.

—, *fruit*, not to be cut down in war, De. 20. 19;—that are to grow near the river that is to flow from the sanctuary, Eze. 47. 7.

TRENCH, a ditch digged about a camp or city, 1 Sa. 17. 20; 26. 5; 1 Ki. 18. 32; Lu. 19. 43.

TRESPASS, an offence or sin, Ge. 31. 36; 50. 17; Mat. 6. 14; Ep. 2. 1; Col. 2. 13.

—, **OFFERING**, rules concerning it, Le. 7. 1.

TRIAL, a test of virtue by suffering, 2 Co. 8. 2; He. 11. 36; 1 Pe. 1. 7; 4. 12.

TRIBE, a class of people sprung from one origin, as the descendants of each of the twelve sons of Jacob, Ex. 28. 21; 39. 14.

TRIBES, blessed by Jacob, Ge. 49. 1, &c.;—by Moses, De. 33. 1, &c.; their boundaries, Jos. 13. 15; 15. 1, &c.;—the numbers and orders of them, Nu. 1. 1; 26. 1, &c.;—twelve princes of them under David, 1 Ch. 27. 16.

TRIBULATION, sore vexation or distress, De. 4. 30; Ju. 10. 14; 1 Sa. 26. 24;—the lot of all saints, Jn. 16. 33; Ac. 14. 22;—awful, threatened to sinners, Ro. 2. 9.

TRIBUTE, a tax or impost, exacted from Canaanites by Solomon, 1 Ki. 9. 21, 22; 2 Ch. 8. 8, 9;—imposed by the Romans

on the Jews, Mat. 17. 27; 22. 21; Lu. 20. 22; Ro. 13. 6.

TRICKLE, to run down in drops, La. 3. 49.

TRIM, to fit out, to adjust, or to adorn, 2 Sa. 19. 24; Je. 2. 33; Mat. 25. 7.

TRINITY, or *three in unity*, a term, though not found in Scripture, yet properly enough used to signify the three persons in the one Godhead, or Divine Essence, Mat. 3. 16, 17; 28. 19; 2 Co. 13. 14; 1 Jn. 5. 7;—besides these plain texts, numerous intimations of this doctrine are given in other parts of Scripture, Ge. 1. 26; 3. 22; 11. 7; Isa. 48. 16; 54. 16; Zec. 13. 7; Mat. 3. 16; Lu. 1. 35; Jn. 14. 16, 17, 26; 15. 26; Ga. 4. 6; 1 Pe. 1. 2; Jude 20, 21, &c.;—and in addition to the evidence from these passages, we have the most convincing proofs of the supreme Deity both of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. *See* CHRIST, and the HOLY GHOST. Salvation the work of, 2 Th. 2. 13, 14; Tit. 3. 4-6; 1 Pe. 1. 2. God himself, who alone comprehends his own mode of existence, has revealed this doctrine to us; and what he says we are bound to believe. In its nature it must be incomprehensible to us, for everything respecting *an eternal and infinite God* is so; and either to reject it on this account, or to attempt to comprehend or explain it, is alike impious and absurd, Job 11. 7-9.

TRIUMPH, to shout with joy on account of victory over an enemy, Ex. 15. 1; 2 Sa. 1. 20; Ps. 25. 2; 47. 1; 2 Co. 2. 14; Col. 2. 15.

TROAS, trō'as [bored through], a maritime city of Phrygia or Mysia, on the shores of the Archipelago, a little to the southwest of the Hellespont, and about twenty five miles north of Assos;—here Paul several times visited, Ac. 16. 8; 20. 5; 2 Co. 2. 12; 2 Ti. 4. 13;—near it stood ancient *Troy*. It long had a Christian Church, but now it lies in ruins.

TROGYLLIUM, tro-jil'le-um [a pantry], a promontory near the foot of Mount Mycale, and about five miles from Samos, Ac. 20. 15.

TROOP, a band of men, especially warriors or robbers, Ge. 49. 19; 1 Sa. 30. 8; 2 Sa. 2. 25; 3. 22; Ho. 7. 1.

TROPHIMUS, trof'i mus [well educated], a

native of Ephesus, who was converted by Paul and became his companion, Ac. 20. 4; 21. 28, 29; 2 Ti. 4. 20.

TROUBLE. See AFFLICTION.

TROW, to imagine or think, Lu. 17. 9.

TRUCE-BREAKERS, violators of engagements, 2 Ti. 3. 3.

TRUMP, or TRUMPET, a well-known instrument used in martial music, or to convene assemblies, Nu. 10. 1-10;—sound of, at the giving of the law on Sinai, Ex. 19. 16; 20. 18;—at the resurrection, 1 Co. 15. 52; 1 Th. 4. 16.

TRUMPETS, *feast of*, Le. 23. 23;—offerings on it, Nu. 29. 1.

———, *seven*, in the vision of John, Re. 8. 6.

TRUST, reliance on the care of another, laws concerning it, Ex. 22. 7; Le. 6. 1.

———, *in God*, or reliance on him, a duty Job 38. 41; Ps. 22. 4; 31. 19; 37. 3; 56. 3; 91. 2; 104. 27; 115. 9; 118. 8; 125. 1; 147. 9; Pr. 16. 20; 28. 25; 29. 25; 30. 5; Je. 17. 5, 7; 39. 18;—ought to be, not presumptuous, but the fruit of faith in Christ, Ep. 1. 12, 13;—exercised through Christ, 2 Co. 3. 4;—with the whole heart, Pr. 3. 5, 6;—without any reserve, 1 Pe. 5. 7;—continual, Is. 26. 4;—*motives* to it are his ability to help in every case, Is. 50. 10; Je. 32. 17, 27;—his fatherly compassion, Ps. 103. 13;—his promise, 34. 22; 125. 1, 2; Pr. 28. 25; 29. 25; Na. 1. 7; his everlasting strength, Is. 26. 4;—his loving kindness, Ps. 36. 7;—the richness of his bounty, 1 Ti. 6. 17;—the experience of his people, Ps. 13. 5, 6; 22. 4; 28. 7;—blessings resulting from, mercy, Ps. 32. 10;—peace, Is. 26. 3;—safety from enemies, Ps. 37. 40;—prosperity, Pr. 28. 25; rejoicing in God, Ps. 5. 11; 33. 21;—happiness, Pr. 16. 20.

———, *declaration of it*, by Hezekiah, 2 Ki. 18. 5;—by Asa, 2 Ch. 14. 11;—by Job, Job 13. 15;—by David, Ps. 3. 6; 27. 3; 57. 1; 61. 4;—by Isaiah, Is. 12. 2;—by Paul, 2 Ti. 1. 12; 4. 18.

——— *in anything besides God* censured, Job 31. 24; Ps. 33. 16; 44. 6; 49. 6; 52. 7; 62. 10; 118. 8; 146. 3; Is. 30. 1; 31. 1; Je. 17. 5; 1 Ti. 6. 17.

TRUTH, or *sincerity of speech*, Ps. 15. 2;

51. 6; Pr. 3. 3; 8. 7; 12. 17, 19; 1 Co. 5. 8; Ep. 4. 25.

TRUTH *purity of intention*, Jos. 24. 14; 1 Sa. 12. 24; Ps. 15. 2.

———, *Christian faith*, Jn. 1. 17; Ga. 3. 1; Ja. 5. 19; 1 Jn. 2. 21; 2 Jn. 2; how to be treated, believed, 2 Th. 2. 12, 13; 1 Ti. 4. 3;—acknowledged, 2 Ti. 2. 25;—obeyed, Ro. 2. 8; Ga. 3. 1;—loved, 2 Th. 2. 10.

TRY, to examine or prove, Ju. 7. 4; 2 Ch. 32. 31; Job 7. 18; 12. 11; Ps. 11. 4; 26. 2; La. 3. 40; 1 Pe. 4. 12; 1 Jn. 4. 1.

TRYPHENA, tri-fē'nah [delicious], and TRYPHOSA, tri-tō'sah [thrice shining], two distinguished Christian women at Rome, Ro. 16. 12.

TUBAL, tū'bal [confusion, the world carried back], the fifth son of Japheth, Ge. 10. 2.

TUBAL-CAIN, tū'bal-kāne, the son of Lamech and the inventor of the art of forging iron, Ge. 4. 22.

TUMULT, a riot, or a confused and noisy rabble, 1 Sa. 4. 14; 2 Sa. 18. 29; Ps. 65. 7; 83. 2; Mat. 27. 24; Ac. 21. 34.

TURTLE-DOVE, famed for its kind disposition and chastity, to be offered in sacrifice, Ge. 15. 9; Le. 1. 14; 5. 7; Lu. 2. 24.

TUTOR, one who takes charge of a child, and his estate, while he is under age, Ga. 4. 2.

TWAIN, two, 1 Sa. 18. 21; 2 Ki. 4. 33; Is. 6. 2; Mat. 5. 41; 19. 5; 21. 31; 27. 31, 51; Ep. 2. 15.

TWILIGHT, a dim light after sunset, or before the sunrise, 1 Sa. 30. 17; 2 Ki. 7. 5, 7; Pr. 7. 9; Eze. 12. 6, 7, 12.

TWINKLING, a moment, 1 Co. 15. 52.

TWINS, two brought forth at a birth, Ge. 25. 24; 38. 27; Ca. 4. 2, 5; 6. 6.

TYCHICUS, tik'í-kus [fortunate], one of the primitive disciples, accompanied Paul, Ac. 20. 4;—sent by Paul to Ephesus, Ep. 6. 21; 2 Ti. 4. 12;—sent by Paul to Colosse Col. 4. 7;—to Titus, Tit. 3. 12.

TYPE, a figure or symbol of something future and distant, or an example designed to prefigure that distant thing;—the Mosaic institutions were a *shadow of things to come*, Col. 2. 17; He. 10. 1;—things which happen to the fathers were

examples or *types*, 1 Co. 10. 11;—the lifting up of the serpent in the wilderness was a type of Christ's crucifixion, Nu. 21. 9; Jn. 3. 14, 15;—those things which were transacted in the tabernacle prefigured spiritual and heavenly things, He. 9. 11, 12, 23, 24.

TYRANNUS, ty-ràn'nus [reigning, prince], a teacher at Ephesus, in whose school Paul preached, Ac. 19. 9.

TYRANNY, or severe and cruel government, in Pharaoh, Ex. 5. 6;—in Rehoboam, 1 Ki. 12. 14.

TYRE, or TYRUS, tire, or tî'rus [binding, strength, a rock], one of the most ancient and flourishing cities in the world, situated on the east shore of the Mediterranean, about twenty miles south of Sidon, Jos. 19. 29; 2 Sa. 24. 7;—Solomon brought Hiram from, 1 Ki. 7. 13, 14;—its destruction foretold, Is. 23. 1, &c.;—favour to be shown to it after seventy years, 17;—and in the latter days, 18;—threatened for insulting Jerusalem, Eze. 26. 1;—to be conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, 7;—its great commerce, 27. 1, &c.;—its ruin, 26;—God's judgments against its princes, 28. 1;—threatened, Am. 1. 9; Zec. 9. 3;—the predictions against have been so fully verified, by Alexander the Great, that it was long a heap of ruins, with only a few miserable inhabitants, who subsist chiefly by fishing, Eze. 26. 14. Buckingham visited it in 1816, and says it contained 5000 or 8000 inhabitants. Jowett says they are 4000; namely, 1200 Greek Catholics, 100 Maronites, 100 Greeks, 1000 Motonalties, and 100 Turks. It is now called *Shur* or *Zur*.

U.

UCAL, eu'kal [power, prevalent], a person mentioned, to whom Agur addressed his words, Pr. 30. 1.

ULAI, eu'la-i, a river near the city of Shushan, in Persia, on the banks of which Daniel had a vision, Da. 8. 2, 16.

ULAM, eu'lam [a porch, a gallery, their

strength], one of the posterity of Manasseh, 1 Ch. 7. 16;—also of Saul, 1 Ch. 8. 39.

ULLA, ul'la [elevation, or holocaust, or leaf], one of the posterity of Asher, 1 Ch. 7. 39.

UNACCUSTOMED, not used to, Je. 31. 18.

UNADVISEDLY, rashly, without deliberation or advice, Ps. 106. 33.

UNAWARES, secretly, Ge. 31. 20; Jude 4;—suddenly, not expected, Ps. 35. 8; Lu. 21. 34; He. 13. 2;—without design, Nu. 35. 11; De. 4. 42.

UNBELIEF, the calling in question, or discrediting of the Divine veracity; or the treating of God as if he were a liar, in what he has testified, promised, or threatened, 1 Jn. 5. 10;—causes of, Jn. 5. 44; 2 Co. 4. 4; Ep. 2. 2; 2 Th. 2. 12; He. 3. 12;—consequences of, Mat. 24. 11, 12; 2 Ti. 3. 2-5; 2 Pe. 2. 12;—danger of, Mar. 16. 16; Lu. 12. 46; Jn. 8. 24; Ro. 1. 28; 2 Ti. 2. 12.

UNBELIEVERS, infidels, or those who discredit the gospel, Christians should not marry with them, 2 Co. 6. 14, 15, 19;—to be shunned, Mat. 7. 15; Ro. 16. 17; 1 Ti. 6. 5; Phil. 3. 2; 2 Th. 3. 6, 14;—how to be distinguished in order to be avoided, 1 Th. 5. 21; 1 Jn. 4. 1-3;—threatenings of God against, Pr. 3. 34; 19. 29; Je. 14. 15; 23. 32;—obstinate, their fate, Mar. 16. 16; Lu. 12. 46; He. 3. 19; 4. 1; Re. 19. 20; 20. 10; 21. 8.

UNBLAMEABLE, without blame or fault, Col. 1. 22; 1 Th. 3. 13.

UNCERTAIN, doubtful, 1 Co. 14. 8;—changeable, 1 Ti. 6. 17.

UNCHANGEABLE, that cannot be changed, He. 7. 24.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, an attribute of God only, Nu. 23. 19; 1 Sa. 15. 29; Mal. 3. 6; He. 1. 12; Ja. 1. 17.

UNCIRCUMCISED, not circumcised, Ge. 17. 14; 34. 14; Ex. 12. 48;—not fit for the service of God, Ex. 6. 12; Je. 6. 10; Eze. 44. 7; Ac. 7. 51. See **CIRCUMCISION**.

UNCLEAN PERSONS, ceremonially, to be removed from the camp, Nu. 5. 1;—*federally*, as the heathen and their children were, who were not God's covenant people and church, 1 Co. 7. 14;—*morally*, Ep. 5. 5;—meats that were so, Le. 11. 1, &c.

De. 14. 3, &c.;—what is so under the gospel, Mat. 23. 27; Ro. 6. 19; 2 Co. 12. 21; Ep. 4. 19; 5. 3, 5; Col. 3. 5; 1 Th. 4. 7; 2 Pe. 2. 10.

UNCLEANNESS, want of cleanness, Le. 5. 3; 14. 19; Mat. 23. 27; Ro. 1. 24; 6. 19; Ep. 4. 19; 5. 3; Col. 3. 5; 1 Ti. 2. 3; 2 Pe. 2. 10.

UNCLOTHED, the soul is, when the body is put off, 2 Co. 5. 4.

UNCOMELY, not graceful, 1 Co. 7. 36; 12. 23.

UNCONDEMNED, not proved guilty, Ac. 16. 37; 22. 25.

UNCORRUPTNESS, freedom from error, Tit. 2. 7.

UNCOVER, to expose to view, or to defile, Le. 18. 6-19;—the head of a woman uncovered with a veil in an assembly of men, according to eastern manners, shameful, 1 Co. 11. 5, 13.

UNCTION, anointing, 1 Jn. 2. 20.

UNDEFILED, perfectly pure, and free from stain, He. 7. 26; 1 Pe. 1. 4;—holy in a high degree, Ps. 119. 1; Ca. 5. 2; 6. 9.

UNDERGIRDING, girding the ship with ropes, Ac. 27. 17.

UNDERSETTERS, supporters, or feet, 1 Ki. 7. 30.

UNDERSTANDING, *natural*, not sufficient to determine in matters of religion, 1 Co. 1. 19; 3. 19;—but requires assistance De. 4. 6; 1 Ki. 3. 9; 1 Ch. 22. 12; Pr. 2. 6; 2 Ti. 3. 15.

UNDERSTOOD, knew, Ge. 42. 23; Job 42. 3; Ps. 81. 5; Mat. 13. 51.

UNDERTAKE, to engage, Is. 38. 14.

UNEQUAL, not equal, Eze. 18. 25, 29.

UNFAITHFUL, treacherous, Pr. 25. 10; Ps. 78. 57.

UNFIGNED, true, sincere, and without dissimulation, 2 Co. 6. 6; 1 Ti. 1. 5; 2 Ti. 1. 5; 1 Pe. 1. 22.

UNFRUITFUL, barren, Mat. 13. 22; 1 Co. 14. 14; Ep. 5. 11; Tit. 3. 14; 2 Pe. 1. 8.

UNGIRDING, loosing of the girdle, Ge. 24. 32.

UNGODLY, contrary to God's will and im-

age, 2 Sa. 22. 5; 2 Ch. 19. 2; Ps. 1. 1, 4, 6; Ro. 4. 5; 5. 6.

UNHOLY, common, wicked, Le. 10. 10; 1 Ti. 1. 9; 2 Ti. 3. 2; He. 10. 29.

UNICORN, an animal with one horn, as the name signifies; supposed to be the rhinoceros, Nu. 23. 22; De. 33. 17; Job 39. 9, 10; Ps. 29. 6;—probably an animal lately discovered in Africa.

UNION TO CHRIST, the connection between him and his people; described, by Christ being in his people, Ep. 3. 17; Col. 1. 27;—his people being in him, 2 Co. 12. 2; 1 Jn. 5. 20;—it is compared to the union of the body with the head, Ep. 4. 15, 16;—a building with its foundation, 1 Pe. 2. 4, 5;—a vine and its branches, Jn. 15. 4, 5;—the conjugal union, Ep. 5. 23;—the union between the Father and Son, Jn. 17. 11, 21;—identity of body, 1 Co. 12. 12, 27;—identity of spirit, 6. 17;—in its *nature*, it is *hidden* and *invisible*, Ep. 5. 32;—*honourable*, 1 Jn. 3. 1, 2;—*profitable*, 1 Co. 3. 21-23;—*inviolable*, Ro. 8. 38, 39;—its *evidences* are, *love* to Christ, Jn. 14. 21;—*attachment* to his people, 1 Jn. 5. 1;—*delight* in his word and ordinances. Ps. 27. 4; 84. 1;—*imitation* of his example, 1 Jn. 2. 6;—and *fruitfulness* in holiness, Tit. 2. 14.

UNITE, to join, Ps. 86. 11.

UNITY, the being in concord, Ps. 133. 1; Ep. 4. 3, 15;—the *oneness* of the Godhead. *See* God.

— *of the church*, Jn. 10. 16; Ro. 12. 5; 1 Co. 10. 17; 12. 13; Ga. 3. 28; Ep. 1. 10; 2. 19; 4. 13; 5. 23, 30; Col. 1. 18, 24;—among Christians recommended, Ro. 12. 16; 15. 5; 1 Co. 1. 10; 2 Co. 13. 11; Ep. 4. 3; Phi. 1. 27; 2. 2; 4. 2; 1 Pe. 3. 8.

UNITY *of the faith*, agreement in belief, Ep. 4. 13;—*of the Spirit*, a union of judgment and affection among the members of the spiritual body, or church of Christ, 3.

UNJUST, partial, not just, Ps. 43. 1; Mat. 5. 45; Lu. 16. 8, 10; Ac. 24. 15.

UNLAWFUL, contrary to law, unjust, Ac. 10. 28; 2 Pe. 2. 8.

UNLEARNED, ignorant, Ac. 4. 13; 1 Co. 14. 16; 2 Ti. 2. 23; 2 Pe. 3. 16.

UNLEAVENED. *See* LEAVEN.

UNMERCIFUL, or unkind and cruel threatenings against, Ps. 109. 12, 16; Ho. 4. 1; Mat. 23. 23; Ja. 2. 13.

UNMINDFUL, negligent, De. 32. 18.

UNMOVEABLE, fixed, Ac. 27. 41; 1 Co. 15. 58.

UNNI, un'ni [an answer, or a song, afflicted, poor]. a singer in the temple, 1 Ch. 15. 18.

UNOCCUPIED, not possessed, Ju. 5. 6.

UNPERFECT, imperfect, Ps. 139. 16.

UNPREPARED, not ready, 2 Co. 9. 4.

UNPROFITABLE, useless, tending to hurt, Job 15. 3; Mat. 25. 30; Ro. 3. 12; Phil. 11; He. 13. 17.

UNPUNISHED, not punished, the wicked shall not be, Pr. 11. 21; 16. 5; 17. 5; 19. 5.

UNQUENCHABLE, fire that cannot be put out, Mat. 3. 12; Lu. 3. 17.

UNREASONABLE, without reason or common sense, Ac. 25. 27; 2 Th. 3. 2.

UNREBUKABLE, not blameable, or not liable to censure, 1 Ti. 6. 14.

UNRIGHTEOUS, unjust or wicked persons, Ex. 23. 1; Ps. 71. 4; Is. 55. 7;—threatenings against such, De. 26. 16; Ro. 1. 18; 2. 8; 1 Co. 6. 9; 2 Th. 2. 10, 12.

UNRULY, not governed, 1 Th. 5. 14; Tit. 1. 6, 10; Ja. 3. 8.

UNSATIABLE, that cannot be satisfied, Eze. 16. 28.

UNSAVOURY, tasteless, Job 6. 6.

UNSEARCHABLE, that cannot be sought out, Job 5. 9; Ps. 145. 3; Ro. 11. 33; Ep. 3. 8.

UNSEEMLY, indecent, Ro. 1. 27; 1 Co. 13. 5.

UNSKILFUL, wanting knowledge, He. 5. 13.

UNSPEAKABLE, what cannot be uttered, 2 Co. 9. 15; 12. 4; 1 Pe. 1. 8.

UNSPOTTED, free from spot or blemish, Ja. 1. 27.

UNSTABLE, inconstant, not fixed, Ge. 49. 4; Ja. 1. 8; 2 Pe. 2. 14; 3. 16.

UNSTOPPED, opened, Is. 35. 5.

UNTEMPERED, not properly mixed and wrought together, Eze. 13. 10, 11, 14, 15; 22. 28.

UNTHANKFUL, not disposed to acknowledge favours, Lu. 6. 35; 2 Ti. 3. 2.

UNTIMELY, happened before proper time, Job. 3. 16; Ps. 58. 8; Re. 6. 13.

UNTOWARD, perverse or rebellious, Ac. 2. 40.

UNWALLED, without walls for defence, De. 3. 5; Es. 9. 19.

UNWITTINGLY, without knowing or intending, Le. 22. 14; Jos. 20. 3.

UNWORTHY, not meet for, not deserving of, Ac. 13. 46; 1 Co. 6. 2.

UPBRAID, to reprove sharply, Mat. 11. 20; Mar. 16. 14;—to scoff and scold, Ju. 8. 15; Ja. 1. 5.

UPHAZ, eu'faz, a place from which fine gold was brought, situation unknown, Je. 10. 9; Da. 10. 5.

UPPER, higher in place, Ex. 12. 7; Le. 13. 45; Mar. 14. 15; Ac. 1. 13; 19. 1.

UPPERMOST, the highest in place or power, Ge. 40. 17; Is. 17. 6; Mat. 23. 6; Mar. 12. 39; Lu. 11. 43.

UPRIGHT, straight up, honest, righteous, Ge. 37. 7; 1 Sa. 29. 6; Job 1. 1; Ps. 11. 7.

UPROAR, a tumult, 1 Ki. 1. 41; Mat. 26. 5; Ac. 17. 5.

UR [fire, light], an ancient city of Chaldea or Mesopotamia, where Terah and Abraham resided, Ge. 11. 28; 15. 7; Ne. 9. 7; 1 Ch. 11. 35. Its modern name is *Orfa*. Buckingham describes it as a delightful place. Its population is about 50,000 of whom 2000 are Armenians and Jacobites, and the chief number are Mahometans.

URBANE, ur-bā'ne [civil, courteous, gentle in speech], a disciple mentioned by Paul, Ro. 16. 9.

URGE, to entreat earnestly, Ge. 33. 11; Ju. 16. 16; 19. 7;—to provoke, Lu. 11. 53.

URIAH, eu-rī'ah [light of the Lord], a Hittite, the husband of Bathsheba, 2 Sa. 11.3;—resists David's attempts to impose

on him, 6-13;—is treacherously slain, by David's orders, 14-25.

URIJAH, eu-rî'jah [the Lord my light], the idolatrous high-priest, who, at Ahaz's request, formed an altar for idol-worship, like one at Damascus, 2 Ki. 16. 10-16.

———, the prophet, his case mentioned, Je. 26. 20.

URIM AND THUMMIM [lights and perfections], something attached to the breast-plate of the high-priest, but what it was is not certainly known. Whatever it was, by means of it the high-priest learned the Divine will, on occasions of national importance, or even of private concern. This was done, as the Jews generally think, by rays of light from the Shechinah falling on the stones of the breast-plate, or of some letters inscribed on it. Others suppose that the Urim and Thummim only qualified the high-priest for presenting himself to receive answers from the mercy-seat, which were given in an audible voice, Ex. 28. 30; Le. 8. 8; Nu. 27. 21; De. 33. 8; Ezr. 2. 63; Ne. 7. 65.

USURP, haughtily to claim power without right, 1 Ti. 2. 12.

USURY, the gain taken for the loan of money, corn, &c.;—the Jews who were not a commercial people, and who borrowed only in cases of necessity, were forbidden to exact it from their brethren, Ex. 22. 25; Le. 25. 36; De. 23. 19;—censured, Pr. 28. 8; Eze. 18. 8, 13, 17; 22. 12;—may be taken of strangers, De. 23. 20.

UTTERANCE, the act of uttering words, pronunciation, Ac. 2. 4; 2 Co. 8. 7; Ep. 6. 19; Col. 4. 3.

UTTERMOST, extreme, most remote, 2 Ki. 7. 5; Mat. 5. 26; He. 7. 25.

UZ [council], the eldest son of Aram, and grandson of Shem, Ge. 10. 23.

———, a country in Arabia, where Job resided, situation uncertain, Job 1. 1.

UZZAH, uz'zah [strength, goat], and АНЮ, the sons of Abinadab, smitten for touching the ark, 1 Ch. 13. 9.

UZZEN-SHERAH, uz'zen-shê'rah [an ear-

lap of flesh], a city of Ephraim, near Beth-horon, 1 Ch. 7. 24.

UZZIAH, uz-zî'ah [help, or strength of the Lord], called also Azariah. See AZARIAH.

UZZIEL, uz-zî'el [the strength of God], one of the sons of Kohath, Ex. 6. 18; Nu. 3. 19; 1 Ch. 6. 2, 18;—several others of the same name, 7. 7; 25. 4; 2 Ch. 29. 14; Ne. 3. 8.

V.

VAGABOND, one who wanders about without a settled habitation, Ge. 4. 12, 14; Ps. 109. 10; Ac. 19. 13.

VAIL, a covering which the Jewish women wore over their heads and faces, in token of modesty, and reverent subjection to their husbands, Ge. 24. 65; Ru. 3. 15; 1 Co. 11. 3, 6, 7, 10;—the curtain which divided the holy place from the holy of holies, Ex. 26. 31; Le. 16. 2; Mat. 27. 51; He. 6. 19;—a darkness on the mind, 2 Co. 3. 14-16.

VAIN, unprofitable, or worthless, De. 32. 47; Ps. 33. 17; 60. 11;—proud and foolish, Job 11. 11, 12; Ps. 39. 6; Pr. 12. 11;—wicked, Ju. 9. 4; 2 Sa. 6. 20; Ps. 26. 4.

VAINLY, without effect, foolishly, Col. 2. 18.

VAJEZATHA, va-jês'a-tha [sprinkling the chamber], one of Haman's sons, Es. 9. 9.

VALE. See VALLEY.

VALIANT, brave, courageous, intrepid, 1 Sa. 14. 52; 16. 18; 2 Sa. 2. 7; 23. 20; He. 11. 34.

VALLEY, low ground, lying between hills;—as of Siddim, where stood Sodom and Gomorrah, Ge. 14. 3;—of Shaveh, 17;—of Eshcol, to the south of the promised land, Nu. 32. 9;—of Achor, near Jericho, Jos. 7. 24; Ho. 2. 15;—of Ajalon, Jos. 10. 12;—of Sorek, Ju. 16. 4;—of Elah, 1 Sa. 21. 9;—of Rephaim, on the south-west of Jerusalem, 2 Sa. 5. 18; Is. 17. 5;—of Berachah, to the west of the Dead Sea, 2 Ch. 20. 26;—of Hinnom, 28. 3; Je. 7. 32;—of Megiddo, 2 Ch. 35. 22;—of Succoth, Ps.

60. 6; 108. 7;—of Baca, 84. 6;—of Gibeon, Is. 28. 21;—of Jehoshaphat, Joel 3. 2;—of Shittim, 18;—of Megiddon, Zec. 12. 11.
- VALOUR**, personal bravery, prowess, Ju. 3. 29; 6. 12; 11. 1; 2 Ki. 5. 1; 2 Ch. 17. 17.
- VALUE**, the worth of a thing, Job 13. 4; Mat. 10. 31.
- VANISH**, to cease to be seen, to disappear, Job. 6. 17; 7. Is. 51. 6; He. 8. 13; Ja. 4. 14.
- VANITIES**, heathen idols, De. 32. 21; 1 Ki. 16. 13, 26; Je. 14. 22; Ac. 14. 15.
- VANITY**, what is unsatisfactory and perishing, Ec. 1. 1, &c.;—subjects of, named, Ps. 39. 6, 11; 60. 11; 62. 9; 94. 11; Pr. 10. 2; 21. 6; Ec. 2. 1, 3, 4—11; 4. 4; 6. 12; Is. 57. 12; Je. 23. 32;—or conceit and boasting censured, De. 8. 17; 9. 4; Ps. 62. 10; Pr. 25. 27; 26. 12; 27. 2; 30. 8; 1 Co. 8. 2; 2 Co. 10. 17; Re. 3. 17;—very common, Pr. 20. 6; Jn. 7. 18.
- VAPOUR**, moisture, like a cloud, exhaled by heat, Job 36. 27, 33; Ps. 135. 7; 148. 8; Ac. 2. 19;—life compared to, Ja. 4. 14.
- VARIABLENESS**, inconstancy and liability to change, none with God, Ja. 1. 17.
- VARIANCE**, discord or dissension, Mat. 10. 35; Ga. 5. 20.
- VASHNI**, vash'ni [the second], the son of Samuel, 1 Ch. 6. 28.
- VASHTI**, vash'ti [that drinks, thread, or woof], the queen of Ahasuerus, refused to appear at his command, Es. 1. 12;—on this account degraded from her royalty, 19.
- VAUNT**, to boast, Ju. 7. 2; 1 Co. 13. 4.
- VEHEMENT**, violent, eager, ardent, Ca. 8. 6; Jonah 4. 8; 2 Co. 7. 11.
- VEIN**, the stratum or course of metal in a mine, Job 28. 1.
- VENGEANCE**, punishment, or penal retribution, Ge. 4. 15; De. 32. 35, 41, 43; Is. 34. 8; 2 Th. 1. 8.
- VENISON**, the flesh of deer, or of beasts of chase, Ge. 25. 28; 27. 3, 19, 25, 33.
- VENOM**, poison, De. 32. 33.
- VENOMOUS**, poisonous, Ac. 28. 4.
- VENT**, passage, outlet, Job 32. 19.
- VENTURE**, a hazard or chance, 1 Ki. 22. 34; 2 Ch. 18. 33.
- VERIFIED**, proved to be true, Ge. 42. 20; 1 Ki. 8. 26; 2 Ch. 6. 17.
- VERILY**, truly, Ge. 42. 21; Ex. 31. 13; Mat. 5. 18; 6. 2, 5;—when doubled as it often is by Christ, it approaches to the solemnity of an oath, Jn. 1. 51; 3. 3, 5, 11; 5. 19, 24, 25; 6. 26; 32, 47, 53, &c.
- VERITY**, truth, Ps. 111. 7; 1 Ti. 2. 7.
- VERMILION**, a lively red colour, Je. 22. 14; Eze. 23. 14.
- VESSELS** of the temple foretold to be carried to Babylon, Je. 27. 19;—used in Belshazzar's feast, Da. 5. 2; restored, Ezr. 1. 7.
- of wrath, the wicked so called, who fit themselves for destruction, Ro. 9. 22;—of mercy, the righteous, prepared by God for glory, 23.
- VESTMENTS**, robes for the idolatrous priests, 2 Ki. 10. 22. *See* CLOTHES.
- VESTRY**, the place where the robes of the priests lay, 2 Ki. 10. 22.
- VESTURE**, a dress, chiefly an upper robe, Ge. 41. 42; De. 22. 12; Ps. 22. 18; 102. 26; Mat. 27. 35; He. 1. 12; Re. 19. 13, 16.
- VEX**, to distress by provocation, frowns, wickedness, &c., Ex. 22. 21; Le. 18. 18; Nu. 25. 17, 18; Is. 63. 10; 2 Pe. 2. 7, 8.
- VEEXATION**, the cause of trouble and uneasiness, De. 28. 20; Ec. 1. 14, 17; Is. 9. 1; 28. 19; 65. 14.
- VIAL**, a kind of vessel, in the form of a bottle or censer, 1 Sa. 10. 1;—seven of them, representing the last plagues, Re. 15. 1;—poured out, 16. 1, &c.
- VICES**, or faults and sins, many enumerated, Mat. 15. 19, &c.; Mar. 7. 21; Ro. 1. 19, &c.; 1 Co. 6. 9; Ga. 5. 19, &c.; 2 Ti. 3. 2; Tit. 3. 3; 1 Pe. 2. 1; 4. 3, 15; Re. 21. 8.
- VICTORY**, or conquest of enemies, from God, 1 Sa. 17. 47; Ps. 33. 16; 46. 9; 60. 12; 76. 6; 108. 13; 144. 10; Ec. 9. 11;—over death and the grave, 1 Co. 15. 55, 57.
- VICTUALS**, meat, food, sustenance, Ge. 14. 11; Ex. 12. 39; Le. 25. 37; De. 23. 19; Mat. 14. 15.
- VIGILANT**, watchful, attentive to duty, 1 Ti. 3. 2; 1 Pe. 5. 8.
- VILE**, worthless, base, or wicked, De. 25.

- 3; Ju. 19. 24; 1 Sa. 3. 13; Job 40. 4; Ps. 15. 4; Is. 32. 5, 6.
- VILLAGE, a small town, without walls, Ex. 8. 13; Le. 25. 31; Mat. 14. 15; 21. 2; Lu. 24. 13.
- VILLANY, wickedness, baseness, Is. 32. 6; Je. 29. 23.
- VINE, a plant which bears clusters of grapes, out of which wine is pressed; and which so abounded in Palestine that almost every family had a vineyard, Ge. 40. 9, 10; Le. 25. 5; 1 Ki. 4. 25; 2 Ki. 18. 31;—Israel compared to, Ps. 80. 8; Is. 5. 1, 2; Eze. 15. 1, &c.;—Christ compares himself to, Jn. 15. 1.
- VINEGAR, weak wine or other liquors grown sour, Nu. 6. 3; Ru. 2. 14; Ps. 69. 21; Pr. 10. 26; Mat. 27. 48.
- VINTAGE, season for making wine, or the produce of wine for the year, Le. 26. 5; Is. 16. 10; 24. 13; Mi. 7. 1.
- , an emblem of judgments, Re. 14. 18.
- VIOL, a stringed instrument of music, Is. 5. 12; 14. 11; Am. 5. 23; 6. 5.
- VIOLATE, to break or transgress, Eze. 22. 26.
- VIOLENCE, application of strength to do hurt, Ge. 6. 11; Le. 6. 2; 2 Sa. 22. 3; Ps. 11. 5; Lu. 3. 14;—earnest endeavour, Mat. 11. 12.
- VIPER, a kind of serpent, which brings forth its young alive. It is about half a yard long, and very poisonous in its bite, Job 20. 16; Is. 30. 6; 59. 5; Ac. 28. 3;—the Pharisees compared to, Mat. 3. 7; 12. 34; 23. 33; Lu. 3. 7.
- VIRGIN, a woman who has had no carnal commerce with man, Ge. 24. 16; Is. 7. 14;—*figuratively*, the church, or people of Israel, 2 Ki. 19. 21; Is. 23. 12; 37. 22; Je. 14. 17; 18. 13; 31. 4, 21.
- VIRGINITY, purity, Le. 21. 13; De. 22. 15; Lu. 2. 36.
- VIRGINS, parable of the ten, Mat. 25. 1, &c.;—four daughters of Philip, who were prophetesses, Ac. 21. 9;—persons of either sex, not married, 1 Co. 7. 25; Re. 14. 4.
- VIRTUE, moral probity of manners, Phi. 4. 8;—Christian courage or fortitude, 2 Pe. 1. 4;—power or efficacy, Mar. 5. 30; Lu. 6. 19; 8. 46.
- VIRTUOUS WOMAN, one who is chaste, pious, and industrious, Ru. 3. 11; Pr. 12. 4;—her character described, 31. 10-31.
- VISAGE, the countenance, face, or look, Is. 52. 14; La. 4. 8; Da. 3. 19.
- VISION, a supernatural appearance, exhibited to the eye of the body or mind, while the person is awake, Nu. 24. 4; 1 Sa. 3. 1, 15; 2 Sa. 7. 17; Mat. 17. 9; Lu. 1. 22; 24. 23; Ac. 10. 17.
- VISIONS, or appearances of God to man, in various ways;—to Adam, probably in a human form, and by an articulate voice, Ge. 2. 16; 3. 8; 4. 9; 6. 13;—to Abraham, 12. 1; 13. 14;—in a vision, 15. 1; 17. 1; 20. 3;—as an angel to Hagar, 16. 7; 21. 17;—to Abraham as a traveller. 18. 1, &c.;—probably in a vision, 22. 1;—by an angel, 11;—to Jacob in a vision, 28. 12;—to Laban in a dream, 31. 24;—to Jacob in a human form, 32. 1, 24;—perhaps in a vision, 35. 1, 9;—in a vision by night, 46. 2;—to Moses in a burning bush, Ex. 3. 2;—to Balaam by an angel, Nu. 22. 31;—to Joshua by an angel, Jos. 5. 13;—to Gideon by an angel, Ju. 6. 12;—to Daniel in a vision, Da. 8. 1;—to Joseph by an angel, Mat. 1. 20; 2. 19.
- VISIT, to go to see and meet with another, Ju. 15. 1; Ac. 7. 23;—God visits men, by bestowing on them mercies, Ge. 50. 24; Ps. 80. 14; 106. 4; Lu. 1. 68; Ac. 15. 14;—by inflicting chastisement or punishment, Ex. 32. 34; Ps. 89. 32; Je. 5. 9; 14. 10.
- VISITATION, a judicial visit, a judgment, Nu. 16. 29; Job 10. 12; Is. 10. 3; Je. 8. 12; 10. 15; Lu. 19. 44; 1 Pe. 2. 12.
- VISITING *others* not to be frequent, Pr. 25. 17; 1 Ti. 5. 13; Tit. 2. 5.
- *the sick*, &c., recommended, Mat. 25. 35; 2 Ti. 1. 16; Ja. 1. 27.
- VOCATION, calling by the Spirit and grace of God, Ep. 4. 1. See CALL, EFFECTUAL.
- VOICE OF GOD, thunder, Ps. 18. 13; 29. 3, 4, 7, 8, 9;—his word and commandment, De. 30. 8; Jos. 5. 6; 1 Sa. 28. 18; Ps. 106. 25.
- *from heaven*, at the baptism of Jesus, Mat. 3. 17; Mar. 1. 10; Lu. 3. 22;—at the transfiguration, Mat. 17. 5; Mar. 9. 7; Lu.

9. 35; 2 Pe. 1. 18;—in the temple, Jn. 12. 28;—addressed Saul, Ac. 4.

VOID, empty, or without, Ge. 1. 2; De. 82. 28; Ps. 89. 39; Ac. 24. 16; Ro. 3. 31.

VOLUME, something *rolled up*, as was the ancient form of books, Ps. 40. 7; He. 10. 7. *See* BOOKS.

VOLUNTARY, willing, done from free inclination, Le. 1. 3; 7. 16; Eze. 46. 12; Col. 2. 18.

VOMIT, to discharge or throw up, Job 20. 15; Pr. 23. 8; 25. 16; Jonah 2. 16.

VOWS, solemn engagements to God, to perform some duty, or to abstain from something sinful, not to be broken, and rules concerning them, Nu. 30. 1, &c.; Le. 27. 1; De. 23. 21; Ps. 50. 14; 56. 12; 66. 13; 76. 11; 116. 18; Ec. 5. 4; Je. 35. 6.

VOWS, of a person, Le. 27. 2;—of a beast, 9;—of a house, 24;—of a field, 16;—of Jacob, Ge. 28. 20;—of Jephtha, Ju. 11. 30, 35;—of the Israelites against the Benjamites, 21. 1, &c.;—of the Rechabites, Je. 35. 6;—of the Israelites, for the destruction of the Canaanites, Nu. 21. 2;—of Hannah, concerning Samuel, 1. Sa. 1. 11;—of David, Ps. 132. 2. *See* OATHS.

VOYAGE, travel by sea, Ac. 27. 10.

VULTURE, a large bird of prey, of the eagle kind, with a long neck almost bare of feathers, and with the legs covered with feathers to the feet, and which feeds on carrion, Le. 11. 14; De. 14. 13; Job 28. 7; Is. 34. 15.

W.

WAFER, a thin cake of fine flour, anointed, or baken with oil, and used in the consecration offerings of the priests, Ex. 29. 2, 23;—in the meat-offerings, Le. 2. 4;—in thank offerings, 7. 12; in the offerings of Nazarites, Nu. 6. 15.

WAGES, money or goods given for service, Ge. 29. 15; 30. 28; 31. 7, 8; Ex. 2. 9;—not to be kept from a hired servant for even one night, Le. 19. 13.

WAGGING OF THE HEAD, imported insult

and mocking, Je. 18. 16; La. 2. 15; Zep. 2. 15; Mat. 27. 39; Mar. 15. 29.

WAGGONS, sent by Joseph for his father. Ge. 45. 19, 27;—offered by the princes for the service of the tabernacle, Nu. 7. 2-8.

WAILING, mourning aloud, accompanied with wringing the hands, beating the breast, &c., Es. 4. 3; Je. 9. 10, 18; Eze. 27. 31; Mar. 5. 38.

WAITING on God, attending on his worship, Is. 40. 31; Pr. 8. 34;—trusting in his promise, and patiently expecting its fulfilment, Ps. 25; 3. 5; 27. 14; 33. 20; 37. 7, 9; 40. 1; 62. 1; 69. 3, 6; 130. 5, 6;—blessings to be waited for, pardon, Ps. 39. 7, 8;—mercy, Ps. 123. 2;—guidance and teaching, Ps. 125. 5;—protection, Ps. 33. 20; 59. 9, 10;—salvation, Ge. 49. 18; Ps. 62. 1, 2.

WALK WITH GOD, to live as in his sight, and in obedience to his will, as did Enoch and Noah, Ge. 5. 22; 6. 9;—*after the Spirit*, to follow the teaching of the Holy Ghost in his Word, and to depend on his assistance, Ro. 8. 1, 4; Ga. 5. 16, 25;—*in Christ*, to adhere to his truth, and to tread in his steps, Col. 2. 6;—*by faith*, to be habitually impressed with the realities of the eternal world, 2 Co. 5. 7.

WALLOW, to roll in the mire, or to turn from side to side, 2 Sa. 20. 12; Je. 6. 26; 48. 26; Eze. 27. 30; Mar. 9. 20; 2 Pe. 2. 22.

WANDER, to rove, or to go without knowing whither, Ge. 20. 13; Nu. 14. 33; De. 27. 18; He. 11. 37, 38.

WANT, poverty, or indigence, De. 28. 48, 57; Job 30. 3; Lu. 15. 14;—to be borne with patience, Job 1. 21; Phil. 4. 12.

WANTONNESS, or lasciviousness, censured, Ro. 13. 13; Ja. 5. 5; 2 Pe. 2. 18.

WAR, the laws of it, De. 20. 1, &c.;—wickedness not to be practised in it, 23. 9;—who are to be excused from fighting, 24. 5;—the original cause of it, Ja. 4. 1.

—often a divine judgment, Le. 26. 25; Ju. 3. 8, 12; 4. 2; 6. 1; 10. 7; 2 Ch. 16. 9; Is. 5. 25; Je. 5. 15; Eze. 14. 17.

WARD, a prison, Ge. 40. 3; 41. 10; 42. 17; Le. 24. 12;—a watch or guard, Ne. 12.

- 25; Is. 21. 8; Ac. 12. 10;—a class of persons who serve together, Ne. 12. 24; 13. 30.
- WARDROBE, a place where clothes are kept, 2 Ki. 22. 14; 2 Ch. 34. 22.
- WARE, something exposed to be sold, Ne. 10. 31; 13. 16, 20; Je. 10. 17; Eze. 27. 16, 18, 33.
- , to be *aware*, Ac. 14. 6; 2 Ti. 4. 15.
- WARFARE, a state of war, 1 Sa. 28. 1;—the Christian life is a warfare with spiritual enemies, 1 Co. 9. 7; 2 Co. 10. 4; 1 Ti. 1. 18;—the flesh, Ro. 7. 23; 1 Co. 9. 25–27; Col. 3. 5;—the world, Jn. 16. 33; 1 Jn. 5. 4, 5;—the devil, 2 Co. 2. 11; Ep. 6. 11;—powers of darkness, Ep. 6. 12;—the armour described, Ep. 6. 13–17; Ro. 13. 12; 2 Co. 6. 7; 1 Th. 5. 8;—how to be conducted, He. 2. 10; 1 Ti. 1. 18, 19; 1 Pe. 5. 8; 1 Th. 5. 6; 2 Ti. 2. 4; Jude 3.
- WARNING, to be given to sinners, Eze. 3. 17, 18; Col. 1. 28; 1 Th. 5. 11.
- WARRIOR, a man for war, 1 Ki. 12. 21; Is. 9. 5.
- WASHING the feet of strangers, customary in eastern countries, where they journeyed barefoot, or only with sandals, Ge. 18. 4; 19. 2; 24. 32; 43. 24;—the hands, the superstition of the Jews with respect to it, Mar. 7. 3; Lu. 11. 38; *figuratively*, the purification of the soul both from the guilt and the defilement of sin, Is. 4. 4; Ep. 5. 26; Tit. 3. 5; Re. 1. 5.
- WASH-POT, a word applied to Moab, to point out its lowest servitude in washing hands and feet, Ps. 60. 8.
- WASTE, a desolate place, De. 32. 10; Job 30. 3; Is. 24. 1;—loss not to be made, Pr. 18. 9; Jn. 6. 12.
- WASTER, one who spends lavishly, Pr. 13. 9;—anything which destroys, as a desolating army, &c., Is. 54. 16.
- WATCHES, the Jews in ancient times divided the night into *three*, the *evening*, the *middle*, and the *morning*, each including four hours, Ex. 14. 24; Jn. 7. 19; 1 Sa. 11. 11;—in after times they divided the night into *four*, in imitation of the Romans, who relieved their sentinels at the end of every three hours, Mat. 14. 25; Mar. 6. 48.
- WATCHFULNESS, vigilance, or care to avoid surrounding enemies and dangers, a duty, Mat. 24. 42; 25. 13; Mar. 13. 37; Lu. 12. 35; 21. 36; 1 Co. 10. 12; 16. 3; Ep. 5. 15; 1 Th. 5. 6; 1 Pe. 5. 8; Re. 3. 2; 16. 15.
- WATER turned into blood, Ex. 7. 19; made to appear as blood, 2 Ki. 3. 22;—bitter made sweet, Ex. 15. 23;—turned into wine, Jn. 2. 3;—brought out of a rock, Ex. 17. 6; Nu. 20. 7;—miraculously brought to supply an army, 2 Ki. 3. 20;—divided and made to stand on a heap, Ex. 14. 21; Jos. 3. 13; 2 Ki. 2. 8, 14;—supports iron, 6. 6;—Jesus walks on it, Mat. 14. 25; Mar. 6. 48; Jn. 6. 12;—of jealousy, Nu. 5. 17, &c.;—of purification 19. 1, &c.;—of life, Re. 22. 1.
- WATER, *figuratively*, trouble, Ps. 69. 1;—a multitude of people, Is. 8. 7;—the doctrines and ordinances of the gospel, 55. 1;—the refreshing influences of the Spirit, 12. 3; 35. 6, 7; 44. 3; Jn. 7. 37, 38.
- WATER-SPOUTS, a large mass of water collected into a sort of column, one end of which is on the sea or land, and the other in the clouds; and by which water, in the former case, is sometimes raised into the clouds, and sometimes in both cases, descends from them in torrents, Ps. 42. 7.
- WATERS, a vision of, Eze. 47. 1, &c.;—living, Zec. 14. 8; Jn. 7. 38; Re. 7. 17; 21. 6; 22. 1, 17.
- WAVE-OFFERINGS, those moved in various directions by the priests, Ex. 29. 24; Le. 8. 27.
- WAVERING, unstable or unsettled, He. 10. 23; Ja. 1. 6.
- WAVES, billows, or swellings above the level of water, Ps. 107. 25; Mat. 8. 24;—afflictions, Ps. 42. 7; 88. 7;—overwhelming enemies, Je. 51. 55; Eze. 26. 3.
- WAX, the substance of which bees form their cells, Ps. 22. 14; 68. 2; 97. 5; Mi. 1. 4.
- to grow or increase, Ge. 26. 13; Ex. 1. 7;—to become, Nu. 11. 23; Jos. 23. 1; 1 Sa. 2. 5.
- WAY, is put for a journey, Ge. 24. 42; 42. 25;—custom, or manner, 6. 12; Je. 10. 2;—human conduct, Is. 59. 8; Ps. 1. 6; Pr. 2. 8.
- WAYFARING, travelling, Ju. 19. 17; 2 Sa.

12. 4: Is. 33. 8; 35. 8; Je. 9. 1; 14. 8.

WAYS OF THE LORD, his laws and commandments, 2 Sa. 22. 22; Ps. 18. 21; 138. 5;—his providential allotments, 145. 17;—are always right, Ho. 14. 9; Ac. 13. 10.

WEAK IN FAITH, how to be treated, Ro. 14. 1; 15. 1; 1 Co. 8. 7; 9. 22; 1 Th. 5. 14.

WEAKNESS, a defect, feebleness, 1 Co. 1. 25; 2 Co. 12. 9; He. 7. 18.

WEALTH. *See* RICHES.

WEAN, to deprive a child of the breast, Ge. 21. 8; 1 Sa. 1. 22; Ps. 131. 2; Is. 8. 11.

WEAPONS, or arms of the Christian warfare, not carnal, 2 Co. 10. 4.

WEARINESS, fatigue, or lassitude, much study is, Ec. 12. 12;—wicked men account the service of God, Mal. 1. 13.

WEARISOME, tedious, tiresome, Job 7. 3.

WEASEL, a small animal, which lives in out-houses, or in the fields, and which is a formidable enemy to moles, rats, and mice, Le. 11. 29.

WEATHER, the state of the air, Job 37. 22; Pr. 25. 20; Mat. 16. 2, 3.

WEAVER, one who works webs of cloth, Ex. 35. 35; 1 Sa. 17. 7; Job 7. 6; Is. 38. 12.

WEDDING, the marriage ceremony, Mat. 22. 3, 8, 10; Lu. 12. 36; 14. 8.

WEDLOCK, the marriage state, Eze. 16. 38.

WEEKS, *natural*, each containing the space of seven days, Ge. 29. 27, 28;—*prophetic*, each including seven years, Da. 9. 24.

WEEPING accompanying contrition, Ps. 6. 6; 69. 10; Joel 2. 12, 17; Mat. 26. 75.

— of Hagar, Ge. 21. 16;—of Esau, 27. 38;—of Esau and Jacob, 33. 4;—of Jacob, 29. 11;—for the loss of Joseph, 37. 35;—of Joseph on seeing his brethren, 42. 24; 43. 30; 45. 2, 14;—on meeting his father, 46. 29;—over him when dead, 50. 1;—of the daughter-in-law of Naomi, Ru. 1. 9, 14;—of Elisha before Hazael, 2 Ki. 8. 11;—of Hezekiah, 20. 3;—of the old Jews, Eze. 3. 13;—of the disciples of Jesus, Mar. 16. 10;—of Jesus at the

grave of Lazarus, Ju. 11. 35;—over Jerusalem, Lu. 19. 41;—of Peter, Mat. 26. 75; Mar. 14. 72; Lu. 22. 62;—of the elders of Ephesus, Ac. 20. 37;—of Paul, Phil. 3. 18.

WEIGH, to find the heaviness of anything by balance, or scales, 1 Ch. 20. 2; Ezr. 8. 29;—to determine the worth of a character, or an action, 1 Sa. 2. 3; Is. 26. 7; Da. 5. 27.

WEIGHTS require to be just, Le. 19. 35; De. 25. 13; Pr. 11. 1; 16. 11; 20. 10, 23; Eze. 45. 10; Mi. 6. 10.

WELFARE, happiness, success, Ge. 43. 27; Ex. 18. 7; Ps. 69. 22; Je. 38. 4.

WELLS, *of water*, of great value in eastern countries, where the people are much exposed to heat, Ge. 21. 30; 26. 15, 18; Ex. 15. 27; Nu. 20. 17; Jn. 4. 6;—*of salvation*, or the word and ordinances of Christ, Is. 12. 3.

WEN, a fleshy excrescence, or hard knob, Le. 22. 22.

WENCH, a young girl, 2 Sa. 17. 17.

WHALE, the largest of fishes, sometimes measuring above 100 feet in length, Ge. 1. 21;—the Hebrew word thus translated, signifies any large fish, Job. 7. 12; Eze. 32. 2; Mat. 12. 40, compared with Jon. 1. 17.

WHATSOEVER, that, Ge. 31. 16; Nu. 22. 17; Ps. 8. 8; Mat. 5. 37; 7. 12.

WHEAT, a well-known grain, of which bread is usually made, Ex. 9. 32; Ju. 6. 11;—parable of it, mixed with tares, Mat. 13. 25.

WHEELS, for chariots, &c., to roll upon, Ex. 14. 25; Ju. 5. 28;—a species of punishment inflicted by, Pr. 20. 26;—employed by potters, Je. 18. 3;—seen in vision, Eze. 1. 15, 16; 10. 10.

WHET, to make sharp, De. 32. 41; Ps. 7. 12; 64. 3; Ec. 10. 10.

WHIRLWIND, a strong wind which moves rapidly about in a circular manner; and which sometimes raises heavy bodies from the ground, carries them to a distance, and produces great devastation, 2 Ki. 2. 1, 11; Job 37. 9; 38. 1; 40. 6; Ps. 58. 9; Pr. 1. 27;—*figuratively*, destruction by foreign armies, &c., Je. 25. 32; Eze. 1. 4; Da. 11. 40.

WHISPERER, one who secretly bears tales,

an odious character. Pr. 16. 28; Ro. 1. 29; 2 Co. 12. 20.

WHIT, the least point, jot, or tittle, 1 Sa. 3. 18; Jn. 7. 23; 13. 10; 2 Co. 11. 5.

WHITE, *stone*, the token of acquittal from a charge of guilt, Re. 2. 17;—*raiment*, the emblem of complete victory, immaculate purity, and festive joy, 3. 4; 4. 4; 7. 9, 13; 15. 6; 19. 8, 14.

WHITHERSOEVER, to whatsoever place, Pr. 17. 8; Mat. 3. 19; Re. 14. 4.

WHOLESOME, contributing to health, Pr. 15. 4; 1 Ti. 6. 3.

WHORE, described, Pr. 2. 16; 5. 3; 7. 5; 9. 13.

——, *the great mystical one*, judged, Re. 17. 1; 19. 2.

WHOREDOM, every species of illicit commerce between the sexes forbidden (*see* ADULTERY, FORNICATION, and INCEST); this sin disgraces and destroys the body, Job 31. 12; Pr. 5. 11; 1 Co. 6. 18;—stupefies the conscience, and hardens the heart, Ec. 7. 26; Ho. 4. 11;—blots the reputation, Pr. 6. 32, 33;—wastes the estate, 5. 10; 6. 26;—leads to all manner of impiety and villany, 5. 8–14;—involves whole families in shame and misery, Ge. 34. 1–7;—brings many to an untimely end, Pr. 6. 26; 7. 26;—exposes to the wrath of God, and the everlasting perdition, He. 13. 4; Re. 21. 8; 22. 15;—to guard against this sin, we ought to be deeply impressed with its evil nature and consequences, Ge. 39. 9;—to watch against indulging it in thought, Pr. 4. 23; Mat. 15. 19;—to avoid seeing or hearing what might prove an incentive to it, Job 31. 1; Mat. 5. 28;—to shun idleness and intemperance, Pr. 23. 31, 33; 1 Co. 9. 27;—to cherish the belief of the presence and all-seeing eye of God, Pr. 5. 20, 21;—to meditate often on death, the grave, and the final judgment, Job 30. 23; Ro. 14. 10;—to be frequent in prayer for the help of the Spirit, Ps. 19. 13;—and when circumstances render it proper to marry 1 Co. 7. 9;—often signifies the idolatrous practices of the professing people of God, Je. 3. 9; 13. 27; Eze. 16. 33; 23. 8, 17; 43. 7, 9, &c.

WHOREMONGERS, they who converse with fornicators, 1 Ti. 1. 10; He. 13. 4; Re. 21. 8; 22. 15.

WHOSOEVER, any without restriction, Mat. 11. 6; 13. 12; Ro. 2. 1; Re. 22. 17.

WICKED, or ungodly persons, characterized, 2 Ki. 19. 26; Job 24. 2; Ps. 10. 3; 22. 12; 36. 1; 37. 21; 50. 17; 58. 3; Pr. 2. 12; 4. 16; 6. 12; 16. 27; 21. 10; 24. 2; Is. 59. 3; Eze. 18. 10; 22. 6–12; Ro. 1. 29; 3. 11, &c.;—compared to despicable things, Ps. 1. 4; 58. 4; 59. 6; Is. 57. 20; Je. 6. 30; Eze. 2. 6; Ho. 13. 3; Mat. 7. 6, 26;—not to be envied, Ps. 37. 1; 73. 2; Pr. 23. 17; 24. 1, 19; Je. 12. 1;—no peace to them, Is. 57. 21;—their punishment, 27. 13–23. *See* PUNISHMENT.

WIDE, the gate and way to destruction, Mat. 7. 13.

WIDOW, a woman whose husband is dead, Ge. 38. 11; Ro. 7. 3;—of Zarephath, her meal and oil multiplied, and her son raised to life, 1 Ki. 17. 8, &c.;—of Nain, her son raised to life, Lu. 7. 12;—one that gave her mite commended by Jesus, Mar. 12. 42.

WIDOWS, destitute, but under the care of Providence, De. 10. 18; Ps. 68. 5; 146. 9; Pr. 15. 25; Je. 49. 11;—proper objects of charity, Ex. 22. 22; De. 24. 17; 27. 19; Job 22. 9; Is. 1. 17, 23; Je. 7. 6; 1 Ti. 5. 3; Ja. 1. 27;—their qualifications for offices in the Christian church, 1 Ti. 5. 4, &c.

WIFE. *See* MARRIAGE, and WIVES.

WILDERNESS, a desert place, uncultivated and uninhabited, as that of Arabia, of Shur, of Paran, &c., Ex. 14. 3; 15. 22; Nu. 10. 12; 13. 3, 14, 2, 29; De. 1. 19; 32. 10; Lu. 8. 29;—the Hebrews thus named the common ground near cities and villages, which remained uncultivated, and was destined for feeding their cattle, 1 Ki. 19. 15; Is. 40. 3; Mat. 3. 1; 15. 33; Lu. 15. 4;—*figuratively*, the world, Ca. 8. 5.

WILES, crafty tricks, Nu. 25. 18;—enticing temptations, Ep. 6. 11.

WILLY, artfully, Jos. 9. 4.

WILL of God, his sovereign pleasure, Da. 4. 35; Ac. 21. 14; Ep. 1. 5;—his purpose and decree, 11;—his written word and law, Mat. 7. 21; Ep. 5. 17; 6. 6; 1 Th. 4. 3; 5. 18.

—— OF MAN, that faculty of the soul by which he freely chooses or rejects, Le. 1. 3; 19. 5;—as he sees not the excellency

and importance of Divine things, till his mind be enlightened by the Spirit of God; so till this be the case, he cannot choose them, Ps. 110. 3; 1 Co. 2. 14; Ro. 8. 5-8.

WILL-WORSHIP, religious rites and services not commended, Col. 2. 23.

WILLOW, a well-known plant, which grows in moist places, and by the brinks of rivers, Le. 23. 40; Job 30. 22; Ps. 137. 2; Is. 15. 7; 44. 4.

WIMPLES, hoods or plaids, Is. 3. 22.

WIND, a sensible motion of the air, Ge. 8. 1; Ex. 15. 10;—*figuratively*, destruction, Je. 49. 36; 51. 1; Da. 7. 2.

—, a most destructive, called the *simoon* or *samiel*, which appears like a purple haze, advances with great rapidity, and, though it rarely lasts more than seven or eight minutes, is so poisonous in its effects, that it instantly dries up and withers everything over which it passes, and suffocates all who inhale it. Camels and other animals instinctively perceive its approach, and bury their mouths and nostrils in the ground; and travellers throw themselves on the sand, with their faces wrapped in their clothes, till it be past. Though not mentioned in Scripture by either of the above names, yet it is plainly referred to by its awful effects, 2 Ki. 19. 7, 35; Ps. 103. 15, 16; Je. 4. 11.

WINDOWS, passages for admitting light into houses, were made of lattice-work before the invention of glass (*see* LATTICE), Ge. 6. 16; 8. 6; 26. 8; Jos. 2. 15, 21; Ju. 5. 28;—*of heaven*, the clouds, Ge. 7. 11; 8. 2;—abundant effusion of blessings, Mal. 3. 10.

WINE, the juice of the grape, prepared by fermentation, forbidden to the priests while officiating in the tabernacle, Le. 10. 9;—intoxicates Noah, Ge. 9. 21;—the proper use of it, Ju. 9. 13; Ps. 104. 15; Pr. 31. 6; Ec. 10. 19; 1 Ti. 5. 23; a type of God's anger, to be drunk by all nations, Je. 25. 15;—by mystical Babylon, Re. 16. 19.

WINE-PRESS, *to tread*, or press the juice out of the grapes, Ne. 13. 15; Job 24. 11;—*figuratively*, to execute judgment with great slaughter, Is. 63. 1-6; La. 1. 15; Re. 14. 19, 20; 19. 15.

WINGS, are figuratively used to signify the spreading and warming beams of the sun, Mal. 4. 2;—protection, Ps. 17. 8; 36. 7; 57. 1; 61. 4; 63. 7;—a vast army, Is. 8. 8;—the swift motions of the wind, Ps. 18. 10; 104. 3.

WINKING with the eye, is expressive of mockery, or of giving a token to hurt others, Pr. 6. 13; 10. 10; Ps. 35. 19;—*of God* at the times of ignorance, his patient bearing with the heathen world, Ac. 17. 30.

WINNOW, to clean corn from chaff by wind, Ru. 3. 2; Is. 30. 24.

WINTER, in the Holy Land, extends from the beginning of December to the end of January, when the weather is variable, and often remarkable for its heavy rains, falls of snow and hail, and excessive cold and frost in the mountainous parts, though in the lower ground it is comparatively mild, Ge. 8. 22; Ps. 74. 17; Ca. 2. 11; Mat. 24. 20; 2 Ti. 4. 21.

WISDOM, prudence and discretion to perceive what is proper, Ec. 2. 13, 14;—knowledge of sciences and arts, Ac. 7. 22;—quickness of invention and dexterity in the execution of curious works, Ex. 31. 2, 3;—craft and cunning, 2 Sa. 13. 3; Job 5. 13;—genuine piety, Ps. 90. 12; Job 28. 28;—this described, De. 4. 6; Job 28. 28; Ps. 111. 10; Pr. 9. 10; 23. 7; Je. 9. 24; Mat. 7. 24; Ja. 3. 13, 17;—the advantage of gaining it, Job 28. 12, &c.; Pr. 3. 13; 8. 11; 16. 16, 24; 3. 14; Ec. 7. 11; 12. 11;—better than folly, 2. 13; 7. 19; 9. 13;—the way to obtain it, 1 Ki. 3. 9; Ps. 119. 98; Pr. 2. 1, &c.; Ec. 2. 26; Da. 2. 21, &c.; Ja. 1. 5;—*personified*, her complaint, Pr. 1. 20;—her invitation, 8. 9;—her promises, 2. 3;—a spurious and deceitful kind, Je. 8. 9; 9. 23; 1 Co. 1. 19; 2 Co. 1. 12; Ja. 3. 15;—marks of, in the works of God, Ps. 104. 1, 24; 136. 5; Pr. 3. 19; Je. 10. 12;—*of God*, the Gospel so called, 1 Co. 1. 24; 2. 7;—creatures accounted wise, Pr. 6. 6; 30. 24.

—, men celebrated for it in different respects, Bezaleel and Aholiab, Ex. 31. 2, &c.;—Ahithophel, 2 Sa. 16. 20, &c.;—Solomon, 1 Ki. 4. 30;—Ethan, Heman, Chalcol, and Darda, 31;—Hiram from Tyre, 7. 13;—Daniel, Eze. 28. 3.

WISE MEN, or MAGI, come from the east to Jerusalem, to see Christ, Mat. 2. 1, 2; --were sent for by Herod, who attempted to deceive them, 7. 8;--were guided by a supernatural star or *meteor*, 9, 10;--worshipped the Saviour, and presented to him gifts, 11;--were warned of God not to return to Herod, 12.

WISHES, *good* and commendable, 2 Co. 13. 9; 3 Jn. 2:--*evil*, to be suppressed, Job 31. 1, 30; Ps. 40. 14.

WIST, thought, knew, or understood, Ex. 16. 15; 34. 29; Le. 5. 17; Jos. 2. 4; 8. 14; Ju. 16. 20; Mar. 9. 6; 14. 40; Lu. 2. 49; Jn. 5. 13; Ac. 12. 9; 23. 5.

WIT, *we do you to wit*, we inform you, 2 Co. 8. 1.

WITCHCRAFT, sorcery or wicked arts and cheats, Ga. 5. 20; Re. 18. 23;--strictly forbidden, Le. 19. 26, 31; 20. 6; De. 18. 10; Mal. 3. 5; Re. 21. 8; 22. 15;--instances of it, and of similar acts, 1 Sa. 28. 7; 2 Ki. 9. 22; 17. 17; 21. 6; 2 Ch. 33. 6; Ac. 8. 9; 16. 16; 19. 19.

WITCHES are women, and WIZARDS are men, who practised secret arts, and pretended to do so by the assistance of some evil spirit, who was ever ready at their call. They appear to have been acquainted with the art of *venriliquism*, by which they made the sounds of their voices to be heard, as if they issued from their belly or from the ground, and then pretended that it was the said evil spirit speaking, Is. 8. 19; 29. 4. By this and other impostures they deceived men, and excited a belief and dread of their power, as if they had been able to reveal secrets, and to perform deeds, beyond the province of mortals. On these accounts. God was justly displeased with them, and required them to be cut off, Ex. 22. 18; Le. 20. 27; De. 18. 10, 11.

WITHAL, likewise, or at the same time, 1 Ki. 19. 1; Ps. 141. 10; Ac. 25. 27; --with, or by means of, Ex. 25. 29; 30. 4.

WITHDRAW, to remove or take away, 1 Sa. 14. 19; Job 9. 13; 13. 21; Pr. 25. 17; 2 Th. 3. 6; 1 Ti. 6. 5.

WITHERED, sapless, dried up, Ge. 41. 23; Ps. 102. 4; Mat. 12. 10; Jn. 5. 3.

WITHHOLD, to refrain, hold back, or keep from, Ge. 23. 6; 2 Sa. 13. 13; Ps. 40. 11; 84. 11; Pr. 3. 27.

WITHS, willow twigs, or twisted boughs Ju. 16. 7-9.

WITHSTAND, to oppose or resist, Nu. 22. 32; 2 Ch. 13. 7, 8; Ac. 11. 17; Ep. 6. 13.

WITNESS, a person who gives his evidence or testimony, Jn. 1. 7; Ac. 1. 22; 2. 32; 7. 58; 10. 43; a *martyr* for the truth, or one who suffers death for his testimony, Re. 1. 5; 3. 14;--a testimony, evidence, or proof, Ex. 22. 13; De. 31. 19; Mar. 14. 55;--*false*, laws against it, Ex. 23. 1; De. 19. 16, &c.;--strictly forbidden, Ex. 20. 16; Pr. 6. 16, 19; 19. 5, 9, 28; 21. 28; 25. 18.

WITNESSES, not to be fewer than two, Nu. 35. 30; De. 17. 6; 19. 15; Mat. 18. 16; 2 Co. 13. 1; 1 Ti. 5. 19;--*two*, that prophecy, Re. 11. 3, &c.

WITTINGLY, knowingly, by design, Ge. 48. 14.

WITTY, ingenious, skilful, Pr. 8. 12.

WIVES, not to be slandered, De. 22. 13;--when not to cohabit with, Le. 12. 1-5; 20. 18;--their duty, Ge. 3. 16; Ep. 5. 22; Col. 3. 18; Tit. 2. 5; 1 Pe. 3. 1;--good ones are of the Lord, Pr. 18. 22; 19. 14;--a blessing to their husbands, Pr. 12. 4; 31. 10-12, 23;--good ones mentioned, Ju. 13. 10; 1 Sa. 25. 3; Es. 2. 15-17; Lu. 1. 6; Ac. 18. 2, 26; 1 Pe. 3. 6;--bad ones mentioned, Ju. 14. 15-17; 2 Sa. 6. 16; 1 Ki. 21. 25; Job 2. 9; Mar. 6. 17.

WIZARDS. *See* WITCHES.

WOE pronounced upon the covetous oppressors, &c., Is. 5. 8-22; Hab. 2. 9;--by Jesus on Chorazin, &c., Mat. 11. 21, &c.;--on the scribes, Pharisees, and hypocrites, 23. 13-29;--on the rich, full, &c., Lu. 6. 24-26;--*three* upon all the earth, Re. 8. 13;--the first of them past, 9. 12;--the second past, 11. 14.

WOLF, a fierce and cruel beast of prey, of the dog kind, is of a quick smell, can long bear hunger, and which inhabits the forests of Palestine, and of every country of Europe, except the British isles, from which it has been exterminated, Ge. 49. 27; Is. 11. 6; Je. 5. 6; Jn. 10. 12;--wicked rulers, judges, persecutors, and false teachers, compared to *wolves*, Eze. 22. 27; Zep. 3. 3; Mat. 7. 15; 10. 16; Lu. 10. 3; Ac. 20. 29.

WOMAN formed, Ge. 2. 21;—a virtuous one described, Pr. 31. 10, &c.;—the mischief arising from a wicked one, Ec. 7. 26;—one clothed with the sun, or the church, Re. 12. 1;—one clothed in purple and scarlet, sitting upon a beast, 17. 3.

WOMEN, *immodest*, punished, De. 25. 11;—how they should behave in assemblies for public worship, 1 Co. 11. 5, &c.;—not to speak there, 14. 34; 1 Ti. 2. 11;—*aged*, their duty, Tit. 2. 3;—*young*, theirs, 2. 4; 1 Ti. 5. 14;—how to adorn themselves, 1 Ti. 2. 9; 1 Pe. 3. 3;—*wise and prudent ones*, Deborah, Ju. 4. 4, &c.;—Abigail, 1 Sa. 25. 3, 14, &c.;—the women that interceded for Absalom, 2 Sa. 14. 2, &c.;—one that advised the surrender of Sheba to Joab, 2 Sa. 20. 16;—the queen of Babylon, Da. 5. 10;—*pious ones*, Elizabeth, the wife of Zacharias, Lu. 1. 6;—Mary, the mother of Jesus, 27;—Mary Magdalene, and others that attended Jesus, Mar. 15. 40; Lu. 8. 2;—Martha and Mary, the sisters of Lazarus, Jn. 11. 5;—Dorcas, Ac. 9. 36;—Lydia, 16. 14;—Priscilla, 18. 26;—*artful ones*, Rebekah, Ge. 27. 6;—Michal, 1 Sa. 19. 13;—*wicked ones*, Jezebel, 1 Ki. 21. 7, &c., 25;—Athaliah, 2 Ki. 11. 1.

WONDERFUL, surprising or astonishing;—God's testimonies are, Ps. 119. 129;—things that are so, Pr. 30. 18;—Christ so called, Is. 9. 6.

WONDERS, signifying *miracles*, Ex. 3. 20; 4. 21; Ac. 2. 22, 43; 4. 30;—*signs* or tokens, Is. 8. 18.

WONT, accustomed or used, Ex. 21. 19; Nu. 22. 30; 2 Sa. 20. 18; Mat. 27. 15.

WOOD, the timber of trees, Ge. 22. 6, 7;—a forest, Jos. 17. 18; 1 Sa. 23. 16; 2 Sa. 18. 8.

WOOF, the threads that cross the warp in cloth, the weft, Le. 13. 48, 51, &c.

WOOL, the fleece of sheep, Ju. 6. 37; 2 Ki. 3. 4; Pr. 31. 13; Is. 1. 18.

WORD of God, one of the titles given to the Lord Jesus Christ, expressive of his being the teacher and interpreter of the Divine mind and will, Jn. 1. 1, 14; 1 Jn. 5. 7; Re. 19. 13;—the Holy Scriptures, Lu. 4. 4; Ep. 6. 17; 1 Pe. 1. 23;—the gospel of Christ, Lu. 5. 1; Ac. 4. 31; 6. 7; 8. 14; 13. 7;—a revelation of some particular message from God, 1 Ki. 12. 22; 1 Ch. 17. 3.

WORDS OF MEN, shall be judged by God, Mat. 12. 36, 37.

WORKMANSHIP, manufacture, skill, 1 Ch. 22. 15; Is. 44. 11; Ac. 19. 25.

WORKS of God, in creation and providence, great and unsearchable, Job 5. 9; 37. 5; Ps. 89. 5, &c.; 104. 1; Ec. 8. 17; Je. 10. 12;—lead to their author, Ps. 19. 1; 75. 1; 145. 10; Ac. 14. 17; Ro. 1. 19;—in redemption, Ac. 2. 11;—great and marvellous, Ps. 139. 14; Re. 15. 3.

— OF MEN, they are to be judged by them, Job 34. 11; Ps. 62. 12; Pr. 24. 12; Is. 3. 10; Je. 17. 10; 32. 19; Eze. 7. 8, 27; 24. 14; Mat. 16. 27; Ro. 2. 6; 2 Co. 5. 10; 1 Pe. 1. 17; Re. 2. 23; 20. 12; 22. 12.

—, *good*, must be such as are required of God, De. 6. 24;—must spring from love to him, 11. 1;—be performed from the heart, 10. 12;—and must be done to his glory, 1 Co. 10. 31; Phi. 1. 11;—are wrought by God, Is. 26. 12; Phi. 2. 13;—only spring from abiding in Christ, Jn. 15. 4, 5;—are *evidences* of the goodness of men's principles, Mat. 7. 17; 12. 33;—absolutely required, 5. 16; 2 Co. 9. 8; Ep. 2. 10; Col. 1. 10; 1 Ti. 2. 10; 2 Ti. 2. 21; 3. 17; Tit. 2. 14; 3. 8, 14; He. 13. 16, 21; Ja. 2. 17. See OBEDIENCE.

—, *of the law*, will not justify, Ro. 3. 20; 4. 2; 11. 6; Ga. 2. 16; Ep. 2. 8, 9;—men said to be justified by, Ja. 2. 24. See JUSTIFICATION.

WORLD, the whole material universe, Jn. 1. 10;—this globe which we inhabit, 1 Sa. 2. 8; Ps. 24. 1; 90. 2;—the Roman empire, Lu. 2. 1; Re. 13. 3;—Gentiles, Ro. 11. 12, 25;—earthly and sensual possessions and enjoyments, 1 Jn. 2. 15;—the corruptions which prevail on earth, Ga. 1. 4; Ep. 2. 2; Ja. 1. 27;—ungodly men, Jn. 7. 7; 14. 17, 19. 22, 27; 15. 18, 19;—to it the followers of Christ are not to be conformed, Ro. 12. 2; Ga. 6. 14; Ja. 1. 27; 4. 4; 1 Jn. 2. 15; 5. 4.

WORLDLY, human, bent upon the world, Tit. 2. 12; He. 9. 1.

WORMS, Job's flesh was covered with, Job 7. 5;—Herod was eaten of, Ac. 12. 23;—one which dieth not, or an accusing conscience, Mar. 9. 44, 46, 48.

WORMWOOD, an herb of a very bitter

taste, destructive to worms;—anything bitter and painful compared to, De. 29. 18; Pr. 5. 4; Je. 9. 15; 23. 15; La. 3. 15, 19; Am. 5. 7; Re. 8. 11.

WORSHIP, *civil*, the honour and reverence given to a superior, Mat. 18. 26; Lu. 14. 10;—*religious*, to be paid to God only, Ex. 30. 14; Mat. 4. 10; Lu. 4. 8; Ac. 10. 25; 14. 13, &c.; Re. 19. 10; 22. 8;—not to be given to angels, Col. 2. 18;—refused and reproved when offered to them, Re. 19. 10; 22. 8, 9.

—, *family*, in which all the members of a household meet to read the Holy Scriptures, and to join in prayer and praise, exemplified by Joshua, Jos. 24. 15;—by David, 2 Sa. 6. 20;—by Daniel, Da. 6. 10;—by Christ and his disciples who were his household, Lu. 9. 18;—its obligation is plainly acknowledged, in the judgment threatened for its neglect, Je. 10. 25; *public*, required, De. 26. 10, 11; 2 Ki. 17. 36; Ps. 22. 22, 25; 35. 18; 95. 6; 107. 32; 116. 14; 122. 1, 4; Mat. 18. 20; Ac. 1. 14; 10. 33; He. 10. 25;—ought to be *solemn*, not light and trifling, Le. 10. 3; Ps. 89. 11; Ec. 5. 1;—*sincere*, and not hypocritical, Eze. 33. 31, 32;—with *holy cheerfulness*, and not with forbidding gloom, Ps. 33. 1; 100. 1, 2; 147. 1; and with *simplicity and purity*, Mat. 15. 9; He. 10. 22.

—, *public*, advantages of; by it our knowledge of Divine things is increased, Pr. 8. 33, 34; Mal. 2. 7;—our attention is called away from worldly objects and pursuits, and directed to the concerns of eternity, Ps. 85. 8; Ac. 10. 33;—our devotion is enlivened, and our zeal excited, Pr. 27. 17; Is. 40. 31;—worldly distinctions are in some measure forgotten, and the poor meet on the same level with the rich, Pr. 22. 2; Ja. 2. 1-5;—brotherly love is promoted, Ps. 122. 1, &c.;—we place ourselves within the reach of many encouraging promises, Ex. 20. 24; Ps. 36. 8; 92. 13; 132. 13-16; Is. 40. 31; 56. 3-7; Mat. 18. 20;—sinners are thus converted, Ac. 16. 13, 14;—saints are refreshed and strengthened, Ps. 63. 1-5; 84. 1, &c.; Is. 40. 31;—the honor of Christ's ordinances is maintained, Ps. 72. 17-19; Is. 56. 4-7.

WORTHY, deserving of, Ge. 32. 10; De. 25. 2; 2 Sa. 22. 4;—valuable, 1 Sa. 1. 5;—

suitable, or answerable to, Lu. 3. 8; Ep. 4. 1; Col. 1. 10;—good or pious, Mat. 10. 11, 13; Lu. 7. 4.

WOT, to know, or be aware of, Ge. 21. 26; 39. 8; 44. 15; Ex. 32. 1; Nu. 22. 6; Jos. 2. 5; Ac. 3. 17; Ro. 11. 2; Phi. 1. 22.

WRAP, to roll up in a covering, Ge. 38. 14; 1 Ki. 19. 13; Mat. 27. 59; Lu. 2. 7;—to roll together, 2 Ki. 2. 8; Jn. 20. 7.

WRATH OF MAN, extreme anger, prompting to revenge, Ge. 49. 7; Es. 2. 1; 3. 5; 7. 10;—just punishment, Ro. 2. 5; 13. 4, 5.

— of God, his holy indignation at sin, and righteous punishment of it, De. 9. 7; Jos. 22. 20; 2 Ch. 19. 2; 24. 18;—denounced on impenitent sinners, Ex. 22. 24; Ezr. 8. 22; Lu. 21. 23; Jn. 3. 36; Ro. 1. 18; 2. 5, 8; Ep. 5. 6.

WREATHS, a kind of net-work, in the form of garlands or chaplets, with artificial sprigs, leaves, flowers, and fruit, Ex. 28. 14, &c.; 1 Ki. 7. 17; 2 Ch. 4. 12, 13.

WREST, to twist by violence, to turn by force in a wrong way, Ex. 23. 2, 6; De. 16. 19; Ps. 56. 5; 2 Pe. 3. 16.

WRESTLE, to struggle with one for victory, Ge. 30. 8; 32. 24, 25; Ep. 6. 12.

WRETCHED, miserable, Ro. 7. 24; Re. 3. 17.

WRING, to twist or turn round with violence, Le. 1. 15; Ju. 6. 38; Ps. 75. 8; Pr. 30. 33.

WRINKLE, a furrow of the skin or face, caused by age, or emaciation from disease, Job 16. 8;—any roughness or deformity, Ep. 5. 27.

WRITING, was originally practised on hard substances, such as stones and metals;—thus the decalogue was written on two *tables*, or smooth flat pieces of stone, Ex. 34. 1; De. 10. 4. *See* Books.

WRONG, an injury, Ge. 16. 5; Je. 22. 3, 13. La. 3. 59; Mat. 20. 13;—what is improper or unjust, De. 19. 16; Hab. 1. 4.

WRONGFULLY, unjustly, Job 21. 27; Ps. 35. 19; 38. 19; 119. 86; Eze. 22. 29; 1 Pe. 2. 19.

WROTH, angry, or irritated, Ge. 4. 5; 31. 36; 40. 2; Ex. 16. 20; Is. 54. 9; 64. 5; Mat. 18. 34; 22. 7.

Y.

Y A R N , *linen*, brought from Egypt by Solomon, 1 Ki. 10. 28; 2 Ch. 1. 14.

YEA, YEA, and NAY, NAY, our speech required to be; or our *affirmations* and *denials* to be simple, and free from oaths Mat. 5. 37; Ja. 5. 12.

Y E A R , is either *solar* or *lunar*, or *civil*.

The *solar* year is measured by the apparent motion of the *sun* through the twelve signs of the *zodiac*, and consists of 365 days, 5 hours, and 48 minutes. The *lunar* is measured by twelve *lunations* or revolutions of the moon from change to change, and is eleven days less than the solar, consisting of 354 days 8 hours and 48 minutes. And the *civil* is that which, for convenience, computes by whole days; and among us consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366. Among the Hebrews, the year was partly lunar and wandering, and partly solar and fixed. It consisted ordinarily of twelve, and occasionally of thirteen synodical months, alternately of twenty-nine and thirty days each, so that two months included two moons, and the one of these, years 354 days, and the other no less than 383 days. As the former of these falls eleven days short of the *true* or solar year, they were compelled in order to keep their festivals at the proper season, to add a whole month to the year as often as it was needful, commonly once in three, and sometimes once in two years. This intercalary month was added at the end of the year, after the month *Adar*, and was therefore called *Veadar*, or a *second Adar*. The year was also distinguished into the *civil*, and the *sacred* or *ecclesiastical* year. The *civil* year commenced on the fifteenth of our September, because it was an old tradition that the world was created at that season; and by it they computed their jubilees, and dated all contracts, the birth of children, and the reign of kings. The months of this year, consisting alternately of twenty-nine and thirty days, are exhibited in the following table

with the corresponding months of our year:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Tisri, | to part of Sept. and October. |
| 2. Marchesvan, | October and Nov. |
| 3. Chisleu or Kisleu, | Nov. and Dec. |
| 4. Thebet, | Dec. and January. |
| 5. Sebat, | January and Feb. |
| 6. Adar, | Feb. and March. |
| 7. Nisan, or Abib, | March and April. |
| 8. Jayar, or Zif, | April and May. |
| 9. Sivan, | May and June. |
| 10. Thammuz, | June and July. |
| 11. Ab, | July and August. |
| 12. Elul, | August and Sept. |

YEAR, the *sacred*, or *ecclesiastical*, begun in March, or the first day of the month Nisan, because at that time they departed out of Egypt, Ex. 12. 1; Le. 23. 5;—by this year they computed their festivals, and the prophets also occasionally dated their oracles and visions, Zec. 7. 1. The months of this, with the corresponding months of our year, are here presented:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nisan, or Abib, | March and April. |
| 2. Jayar, or Zif, | April and May. |
| 3. Sivan, | May and June. |
| 4. Thammuz, | June and July. |
| 5. Ab, | July and August. |
| 6. Elul, | August and Sept. |
| 7. Tisri, | Sept. and October. |
| 8. Marchesvan, | October and Nov. |
| 9. Chisleu, or Kisleu, | Nov. and Dec. |
| 10. Thebet, | Dec. and January. |
| 11. Sebat, | January and Feb. |
| 12. Adar, | Feb. and March. |

—, *Sabbatical*, or every seventh, Ex. 23. 10; Le. 25. 1; De. 15. 1;—of Jubilee, Le. 25. 8. See JUBILEE.

YEARNING OF THE BOWELS, imports the movings of tender affection and compassion, Ge. 43. 30; 1 Ki. 3. 26.

YELL, to cry like a young lion, Je. 2. 15; 51. 38.

YESTERDAY, a thousand years are as, with God, Ps. 90. 4;—*to day, and for ever* Christ is the same during, expressive both of his eternity and immutability, He. 13. 8.

YIELD, to produce, Ge. 1. 11; 4. 12; Le. 19. 25; 26. 4, 20;—*to surrender, or resign*. 2 Ch. 30. 8; Pr. 7. 21; Mat. 27. 50; Ro. 6. 19.

YOKE, the bandage placed on the neck of cattle, for drawing waggons, &c., Nu. 19. 2; De. 21. 3;—*figuratively*, bondage, or servitude, Ge. 27. 40; Le. 26. 13; Ac. 15. 10; Ga. 5. 1; 1 Ti. 6. 1;—a prophetic emblem, Je. 27. 2;—of Christ, easy, Mat. 11. 30; Ro. 12. 1; 1 Jn. 5. 3.

YOUNG PERSONS, their duty, Le. 19. 32; Pr. 1. 5; Ec. 12. 1; La. 3. 27; Tit. 2. 6; 1 Pe. 5. 5;—examples of good ones;—Obadiah, 1 Ki. 18. 12;—Josiah, 2 Ch. 34. 3;—David, Ps. 71. 5, 17;—Jesus, Lu. 2. 52;—Timothy, 2 Ti. 3. 15;—bad ones;—Er, the son of Judah, Ge. 38. 7;—the sons of Eli, 1 Sa. 2. 12; 3. 13, 22;—Absalom, 2 Sa. 15. 2, &c.;—those that mocked Elisha, 2 Ki. 2. 23. *See* CHILDREN.

YOUNGER, more young, Ge. 9. 24; 19. 31, 38; Job 30. 1; Eze. 16. 46, 61; Lu. 15. 12, 13; 1 Ti. 5. 1, 2; 1 Pe. 5. 5.

YOUNGEST, Ge. 42. 13, 15; 44. 2, 12; Jos. 6. 26; Ju. 9. 5; 1 Sa. 16. 11.

YOUTH, early life, imagination of men evil from, Ge. 8. 21;—sins of bewailed, Job 13. 26; Ps. 25. 7;—wife of, Pr. 5. 18; Is. 54. 6; Mal. 2. 14, 15;—husband of, Joel 1. 8.

Z.

ZAANAIM, or ZAAANANIM, za-a-nā'im, or za-a-nān'im [movings, one sleeping], a city of Naphtali, situated near Kadesh-Naphtali, Jos. 19. 33; Ju. 4. 11.

ZABAD, zā'bad [dowry, endowed], one of David's mighty men, 1 Ch. 11. 41.

ZABDI, zāb'dī [portion, dowry], the father of Carmi, Jos. 7. 1.

ZACCHEUS, zak-ké'us [pure, just], a chief publican, seeks to see Christ, Lu. 19. 2-4; is called by him, 5;—entertains Jesus, and avows concern for the poor, &c., 8;—is encouraged by him, 9, 10.

ZACHARIAH, zāk-a-rī'ah, or ZECHARIAH, [memory of the Lord, or man of the Lord], king of Israel, succeeds his father Jeroboam the second, 2 Ki. 14. 29;—after a wicked reign of six months, was slain, 15. 3, 10;—son of Jehoiada, high-priest of the Jews, is supposed to be the same with Azariah, 1 Ch. 6. 10, 11;—was put

to death in the temple by order of Joash, 2 Ch. 24. 20, 21; Mat. 23. 35; the son of Jeberechiah, who understood the visions of God, 2 Ch. 26. 5; attested Isaiah's writing, Is. 8. 2;—one of the minor prophets, who returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel; and while yet young, began to prophesy soon after Haggai, Ezr. 5. 1;—greatly encouraged the Jews in building the second temple, Zec. 1. 12, &c.; 8. 1, &c.

ZACHARIAS [same as Zachariah], an ordinary priest, and the father of John the Baptist, his character, Lu. 1. 6;—his vision, 11;—his prophecy, 67.

ZADOK, zā'dok [righteous, justified], and Abiathar, accompany David in his flight from Absalom, 2 Sa. 15. 24;—put in the place of Abiathar as high priest, 1 Ki. 2. 35;—anoints Solomon, 1. 39;—his descendants to be high-priests in future time, Eze. 44. 15.

ZAIR, zā'ir [little, in tribulation], a city or place in the land of Edom, south of Canaan;—here Joram punished the Edomites, 2 Ki. 8. 21.

ZALMON, zal'mon [darkness, his image], or SALMON, a lofty hill near Shechem, which is often covered with snow, Ju. 9. 48; Ps. 68. 14.

ZALMUNNA, zal-mun'nah [shadow, noise of trouble], and ZEBI, kings of Midian, after whom Gideon pursued, Ju. 8. 5, 6; conquered and slain by him, 10-21; Ps. 83. 11.

ZAMZUMMIMS, zam-zum'mims [thinking wickedness, wickedness of wicked men], a race of giants, dispossessed by the Ammonites, De. 20.

ZANOAH, zan-ō'ah, forgetfulness, desertion, or this rest], two towns thus named in Judah, Jos. 15. 34, 56; Ne. 3. 13.

ZAPHNATH-PAANEAH, zāf'nath-pa-a-nē'-ah [discoverer of secrets], the name which Pharaoh gave to Joseph, Ge. 41. 45.

ZAPHON, zāfon [the north-east wind, a be holder] a city of Gad, a few miles east of the sea of Galilee, Jos. 13. 27.

ZARAH, zā'rah, or ZERAH [cast, brightness, rising], the son of Judah by Tamar, and twin-brother of Pharez, Ge. 38. 30;—his posterity 1 Ch. 2. 6.

ZARED, zā'red, [a strange going down, power spread abroad, or ZERED, a brook, from the mountains of Moab, falling into the Dead Sea, Nu. 21. 12; De. 2. 14.

ZAREPHATH, zār'e-fath [ambush of the mouth, perplexity of bread], or SAREPTA, a city of the Sidonians, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, between Tyre and Sidon, where Elijah lodged some time with a widow, 1 Ki. 17. 9, 10; Lu. 4. 26;—a few ruins of it are found.

ZARETAN, or ZARTANAH, zār'e-tan, or zār'ta-nah [tribulation, a binding], the place where the waters of Jordan rose up in a heap, and its channel for a long time made dry, Jos. 3. 16;—opposite Succoth, brazen vessels were cast for the temple, 1 Ki. 4. 12; 2 Ch. 4. 17.

ZARETH-SHAHAR, zā'reth-shā'har [of the mourning, bringing together], a city of Reuben, a few miles south of Heshbon, Jos. 13. 19.

ZATTHU, zāt'thū [an olive tree], one who signed the covenant with Nehemiah, Ne. 10. 14.

ZEAL, ardour of mind for or against a person or cause, 2 Sa. 21. 2; 2 Ki. 10. 16;—that which is good commended, Nu. 25. 11; 2 Ch. 31. 21; Ec. 9. 10; Mat. 5. 6; 1 Co. 16. 13; Ga. 4. 18; Tit. 2. 14; Jude 3; Re. 3. 19;—*Christian*, includes scriptural knowledge of that for which we are zealous, Ro. 14. 5;—unfeigned concern for the glory of God, 1 Co. 10. 31; fervent desire to promote the spiritual interests both of ourselves and others, Ro. 10. 1;—active exertions in the use of appointed means, 11. 14; 1 Co. 9. 20-22;—exertions proportioned to the importance of our object, Mat. 23. 34;—the *motives* to it, are the Divine command, Ga. 4. 17; Re. 3. 19;—God abhors and threatens the want of it, Am. 6. 1; Re. 3. 15, 16;—the example of Christ, Ps. 69. 9; Jn. 2. 17;—the importance of religion, Lu. 10. 42; Phil. 3. 7-9;—the difficulties which attend our salvation, Ep. 6. 12;—the advantage of it to ourselves and others, 2 Co. 9. 2, 6; Ja. 5. 20;—the glory which it brings to God, Jn. 15. 8; Ga. 1. 24; 2 Th. 1. 11, 12;—*commendable*, examples of, in Moses, Ex. 32. 20;—Phinehas, in Nu. 25. 11-13;—Caleb, 13. 30; 14. 6-9;—David, Ps. 119. 139;—Paul, Ac. 20. 24;—Epaphras, Col. 4. 12, 13;—the Corinthians, 1 Co. 14. 12; 7. 11;

9. 2;—*excessive*, its bad effects, Mat. 10. 35; Lu. 21. 16; Jn. 16. 2;—*improper*, re-proved, Lu. 9. 55; Ro. 10. 2, 3;—*erroneous*, examples, of Saul in slaying the Gibeonites, 2 Sa. 21. 1, 2;—of the Jews against Stephen, Ac. 7. 55;—of the heathens of Ephesus, 19. 23;—of the Jews at Jerusalem against Paul, 21. 28; 22. 22;—his own zeal for the law before his conversion, 9. 1, &c.; 22. 3; 26. 5; Phil. 3. 6;—*hypocritical*, in Jehu, 2 Ki. 10. 16;—*of God*, his fixed and earnest concern for his own glory, and the good of his people, 2 Ki. 19. 31; Is. 9. 7; 59. 17; 63. 15; Eze. 5. 13.

ZEALOUS, ardently, Nu. 25. 11, 13; Ac. 21. 20; 1 Co. 14. 12; Tit. 2. 14; Re. 3. 19.

ZEALOUSLY, with passionate ardour, Ga. 4. 17, 18.

ZEBAH, zē'bah [sacrifice, a beheading]. See ZALMUNNA.

ZEBEDEE, zeb'e-dee [abundant, portion], the father of the apostles James and John, Mat. 4. 21; 10. 2; Mar. 1. 19, 20.

ZEBOIM, ze-bō'im [little does, goats, fair, or chief], the name of a valley near to Jericho, 1 Sa. 13. 18;—also a city of the Benjamites, Ne. 11. 34;—also one of the cities which God overthrew. See SODOM.

ZEBUL, zē'bul [habitation], governor of the city of Shechem, Ju. 9. 28;—calls Abimelech to fight against Gaal, 30-41.

ZEBULUN, zeb'u-lun [dwelling], the sixth son of Jacob by Leah, Ge. 30. 20; 35. 23;—his sons, 46. 14; Nu. 1. 30;—prophetic benediction of his father respecting his offspring, Ge. 49. 13.

———, a city of this name situated 16 miles south-east of Acco, Jos. 19. 27;—it was burnt by Cestius, the Roman general, about 66 years after Christ.

ZECHARIAH. See ZACHARIAH.

ZEDAD, zē'dad [his hunting, his side, his traps], a city of Syria, not far from the north of Canaan, Nu. 34. 8; Eze. 47. 1, 15.

ZEDEKIAH, zēu-e-ki'ah [the Lord my righteousness], the son of Josiah, and last king of Judah, succeeds Jehoiachin, 2 Ki. 24. 17; 2 Ch. 36. 10;—rebels against Nebuchadnezzar, 13; Je. 52. 1;—his captivity foretold, 34. 1; 37. 17; Eze. 12. 8; 21. 25;—sends for Jeremiah, Je. 21. 1;—taken, and his eyes put out, 2 Ki. 25. 4,

&c.; Je. 39. 4; 52. 8;—the false prophet, reprov'd, 1 Ki. 22. 11, 24;—another false prophet, awfully denounced by Jeremiah, Je. 29. 21, 22.

ZEEB, zē'eb [wolf], and OREB, two princes of Midian taken and slain, Ju. 7. 25.

ZELAH, zē'lah [a rib, a side, a halting], a city of the tribe of Benjamin, situated about 6 miles north-west of Jerusalem;—here Saul was buried, 2 Sa. 21. 14.

ZELOPHEHAD, ze-lō'fe-had [the shadow of fear], the son of Hephar, died without sons, but left five daughters, their inheritance, Nu. 27. 1;—to whom married, 36. 10.

ZELOTES, ze-lō'tes [jealous or zealous], the surname of Simon the Canaanite, one of the apostles, Lu. 6. 15.

ZELZAH, zēl'zah [noon-tide], a place near Rachel's sepulchre, about 5 miles south-west of Jerusalem, 1 Sa. 10. 2.

ZEMARAIM, zem-a-rā'im [wool, pith of trees], a city of the Benjamites, near Bethel, Jos. 18. 22;—near to it was a mount of the same name, at the foot of which 500,000 of Jeroboam's army were killed, 2 Ch. 13. 4, 17.

ZENAS, zē'nas [living], a distinguished Christian, and the only pious lawyer mentioned in Scripture, Tit. 3. 13.

ZEPHANIAH, zef-a-nī'ah [north, or secret, of the Lord], one of the minor prophets, who lived in the time of Josiah king of Judah, Zep. 1. 1, &c.;—the deputy high-priest, under Seraiah, 2 Ki. 25. 18; Je. 52. 24;—by him Zedekiah consulted the prophet Jeremiah, 21. 1; 29. 29; 37. 3.

ZERAH, zē'rah [east, brightness], called also ZOHAR, the son of Simeon, and father of the Zarhites, Ge. 46. 10; Nu. 26. 13;—king of Ethiopia, or Cush, invaded Judah with 1,000,000 of infantry, and 300 chariots, but was defeated by Asa, 2 Ch. 14. 9-15.

ZERED. See ZARED.

ZERUBBABEL, ze-rub'ba-bel [stranger in Babel, or alien from confusion], or ZOROBABEL, the son of Shealtiel, and of the royal race of David, Ezr. 3. 2; Mat. 1. 12;—the same with *Sheshbazzar*, his Chaldean name, Ezr. 1. 8, 11; 5. 14, 16;—to his care Cyrus committed the sacred vessels, sent back to Jerusalem,

which had been carried to Babylon, to the number of 5400, 1. 1-11;—with him went up from Babylon to Jerusalem 42,360 Jews, together with 7337 servants, 2. 64, 65;—was zealous in rebuilding the temple, Ezr. 5. 2; Hag. 1. 12;—was encouraged by the prophets Haggai and Zechariah, Hag. 1. 1, &c.; Zec. 4. 6-10.

ZERUAH, ze-rū'ah [full of leprosy, a hornet], the mother of Jeroboam, 1 Ki. 11. 26.

ZERUIAH, zēr-u-ī'ah [tribulation, or pain, or chains of the Lord], the sister of David, and mother of Joab, Abishai, and Asahel, 2 Sa. 2. 18; 3. 39; 8. 16; 16. 10; 1 Ch. 2. 16.

ZIBA, zī'bah [army, strength, stag], servant of King Saul, his treachery, 2 Sa. 16. 1; 19. 24.

ZIBIAH, zih-ī'ah [a deer, or goat, the Lord standing], the mother of king Joash, 2 Ki. 12. 1.

ZICHRI, zik'rī [a remembering, mankind], several of the posterity of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8. 19, 23, 27; also, 2 Ch. 17. 16.

ZIDKIJAH, zid-kī'jah [the justice of the Lord], one who sealed the covenant with Nehemiah, Ne. 10. 1.

ZIDON. See SIDON.

ZIF, or JAIR, the second month of the Jewish sacred year, and the eighth of their civil year, agreeing to part of our April, 1 Ki. 6. 1, 37.

ZIKLAG, zik'lag [measure pressed down], a city in the south-west extremity of the tribe of Judah, allotted to that of Simeon, Jos. 15. 31; 19. 5;—was given by Achish, king of Gath, to David for an asylum from the rage of Saul, 1 Sa. 27. 6;—was burned by the Amalekites, 30. 1;—David repaired and dwelt in it, 2 Sa. 1. 1.

ZILLAH, zil'lah [a shadow, a roasting, talk], one of the wives of Lamech, Ge. 4. 19.

ZILPAH, zil'pah [distillation, contempt of the mouth], the handmaid of Leah, and concubine of Jacob, Ge. 29. 24; 30. 9, 10; 35. 26.

ZILTHAI, zil'thā [my shadow, my talk], one of the posterity of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8. 20.

ZIMRAN, zim'ran [song, singer, or vine], son of Abraham by Keturah, Ge. 25. 2.

ZIMRI, zim'ri [my friend, or my vine], a general in the army of Elah, king of Israel, murders and succeeds him, 1 Ki. 16. 10;—burns himself, 18.

—, the son of Salul, a prince of a chief house of the Simeonites slain by Phinehas for criminal connection with Cozbi, the daughter of Zur, a prince of Midian, Nu. 25. 14, 15.

ZIN [weapons, targets, coldness], the wilderness of Paran, between Elath and the Dead Sea;—the Israelites come thither, Nu. 20. 1;—rebelled in, 27. 14; De. 32. 51.

ZION, zî'on [a heap, a tomb, looking-glasses], or SION, a hill or mount in Jerusalem, on which Solomon erected the temple of God; and where David, after he had taken its stronghold built what is called the city of David,—taken by David, 2 Sa. 5. 7; 1 Ch. 11. 5; 1 Ki. 8. 1; 2 Ch. 5. 2;—the citizens of it described, Ps. 15. 1, &c.;—its glory, 87;—its lamentation, La. 4. 1, 5, &c.;—its glory in future time, Is. 2. 3; Mi. 4. 2.

ZIPH, zif [that mouth, falsehood], the name of two cities of the tribe of Judah, the one about 8 miles eastward from Hebron, where David concealed himself from Saul, 1 Sa. 23. 14, 15, 19; Ps. 54. *title*;—the other was near Maon and Carmel of Judah, Jos. 15. 24, 55.

ZIPPOR, zip'por [bird, turning about], the father of Balak, Nu. 22. 2.

ZIPPORAH, zip-pō'rah [bird, beauty, trumpet], the daughter of Jethro, and the wife of Moses, Ex. 2. 21;—bare to him two sons, 22; 4. 20;—circumcised them, 25;—she with her sons, were brought by her father to Moses in the wilderness, 18. 1-6.

ZITHRI, zith'ri [my secret, my refuge, overturned], son of Uzziel, Ge. 6. 22.

ZIZ, a hill in the south of Judah, near which the Moabites and Ammonites were destroyed by God, for the help of Jehoshaphat, 2 Ch. 20. 16-25.

ZOAN, zō'an [motion], or TANIS, a very ancient city of Egypt, situated not far from the Mediterranean, near the east of the Nile; and long of great note, Nu. 13.

22; Ps. 78. 12, 43; Is. 19. 11; 30. 4; Eze. 30. 14.

ZOAR, zō'ar [little, small], or BELA, one of the five cities which rebelled against Chedorlaomer, Ge. 14. 2;—for its safety Lot interceded, and to it he fled, 19. 20-23;—it seems to have stood about the south end of the Dead Sea, De. 34. 3; Is. 15. 5.

ZOBAB, zō'bah [an army, warring, a swelling], the capital of the kingdom of Syria, and supposed about 20 miles west of Damascus;—against the kings of which Saul fought, 1 Sa. 14. 47;—David smote the king of, 2 Sa. 8. 3; 1 Ki. 11. 24. Its ruins cannot be found.

ZOHELETH, zō'he-leth [that creeps, slides, or draws], a place mentioned, 1 Ki. 1. 9.

ZOPHAR, zō'far [rising early a bird], one of Job's three friends who came to visit him, called the *Naamathite*, probably because he came from *Naama*, a town in the neighbourhood of Idumea, Job 2. 11;—answers Job, 11. 1, &c.;—his second speech, 20. 1, &c.

ZORAH, zō'rah [leprosy, a hornet], a city of the tribe of Dan, near the border of Judah, and about 20 miles south-west of Jerusalem, Jos. 19. 41;—here Samson was born, and buried, Ju. 13. 2-25; 16. 31;—men sent from to spy the land, 18. 2;—rebuilt and fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Ch. 11. 10.

ZUPH, zuf [observer, covering, honeycomb], a Levite, the great-grandfather of Elkanah, the father of Samuel, 1 Sa. 1. 1; 1 Ch. 6. 34, 35;—the place where his posterity dwelt was thus named, 1 Sa. 9. 5.

ZUR [stone, rock], a prince of Midian, whose daughter was killed by Phinehas for criminal connection with Zimri, Nu. 25. 15;—was himself slain, 31. 8.

ZURISHADDAI, zū'rî-shād'a-i [the Almighty my rock, or strength], the father of Shalumiel, chief of the tribe of Simeon at the departure of the Hebrews from Egypt, Nu. 1. 6; 7. 36.

ZUZIMS, zū'zims [posts, lintels, over a door, beauty], a race of giants who dwelt beyond Jordan, and who were conquered by Chedorlaomer and his allies, Ge. 14. 5;—supposed by some to be the same with the ZAMZUMMINS, *which see*.

A HARMONY OF THE MOSAIC LAW.

[FROM JENK'S SUPPLEMENT TO THE COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY].

1ST CLASS.—THE MORAL LAW, WRITTEN ON THE TWO TABLES, CONTAINING THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

	EXODUS.	LEVITICUS.	NUMBERS.	DEUT.
The FIRST TABLE, which includes—	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter
The First Commandment, . . .	20. 13.	.....	.....	5. 6.
The Second Commandment, . . .	20. 23. 34.	19. 26. 18.	.....	4. 5. 6. 7. 8.
The Third Commandment, . . .	20. 23	.....	.....	11. 12. 13. 5.
The Fourth Commandment, . . .	{ 20. 23. 31. 34. 35.	{ 19. 23. 26	.....	6. 10.
The SECOND TABLE, which includes—				5.
The Fifth Commandment, . . .	20. 22.	19.	.....	5.
The Sixth Commandment, . . .	20.	19.	.....	5.
The Seventh Commandment, . . .	20.	18. 19.	.....	5. 23.
The Eighth Commandment, . . .	20. 22.	19.	.....	5.
The Ninth Commandment, . . .	20. 23.	19.	.....	5.
The Tenth Commandment, . . .	20.	.....	.....	5.
The sum of both Tables, . . .	.....	19.	.....	6.

2D CLASS.—THE CEREMONIAL LAW.

Of the Holy Place,	20.	17.	.....	12.
Of the structure of the Tabernacle, .	25.26.27.35			
Of the instruments of the same viz.:				
Of the laver of brass,	30.			
The altar of burnt-offerings, . . .	27.			
The altar of incense,	30.			
The candlestick of pure gold, . . .	25.			
The table of shew-bread,	25. 26.			
The ark,	25. 26.			
Of the Priests and their vestments, .	28.			
Of the choosing of the Levites, . . .	.....	.....	18. 3. 8.	
Of the Priests' office in general, . .	.....	.....	3. 18.	
Of their office in teaching, . . . . .	.....	19. 10.	.....	18. 12. 17. 31.
blessing, . . . . .	.....	.....	6.	
offering, viz.: —				
What the sacrifices ought to be, . .	.....	22.	.....	15. 17.
Of the continual fire, . . . . .	.....	6.	.....
Of the manner of the burnt-offerings,	.....	6. 7.	.....
peace-offerings, . . . . .	.....	3. 7.	.....

2D CLASS.—THE CEREMONIAL LAW—(Continued).

	EXODUS.	LEVITICUS	NUMBERS.	DEUT.
	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter
Manner and kinds of sacrifices, viz.:—				
For sin in ignorance of the law, . . . . .	.....	4.	5.	
..... fact,		5. 7.		
For witting sin, yet not impious,		6.	5.	
The special law of sacrifice for sin,		6. 7.		
Things belonging to the sacrifices,		2. 6. 7.	15.	
Of the shew-bread, . . . . .	.....	24.		
Of the lamps,	27.	24.	8.	
Of the sweet incense,	30.			
Of the use of ordinary oblations, viz.:—				
Of the consecration of Priests,	29. 30.	6. 8.		
..... and office of Levites,			8.	
Of the dwellings of the Levites,			35.	
Of the anointing of the altar, &c.	29. 30.			
Of the continual daily sacrifice,	29.		28.	
..... Sabbath-day's sacrifice,			28.	
Solemn Sacrifices for Feast-days, viz.:—				
Of trumpets,			10.	
Of beginnings of months,			28.	
The three most solemn feasts in gen'l.	23. 34.	23.		16.
Of the Feast of Passover,	12. 13. 23. 34.	23.	9. 28.	16.
..... Pentecost,	23. 24.	23.	28.	16.
..... Tabernacles,	23. 34.	23.	29.	16.
..... Blowing the Trumpets,		23.	29.	
..... Expiation,	30.	16. 13.	29.	
Of first-fruits,	22. 23. 34.	2.	15.	26.
Of tithes,		21.	18.	12. 14. 26.
Of fruits growing, and not eaten of,		19.		
Of the first-born,	13. 22. 24.			15.
Of the Sabbatical year,	23.	25.		
Of the year of jubilee,		25.		
Of vows in general,		27.	30.	13.
What persons not to make vows,			30.	
What things cannot be vowed,		27.		23.
Of redemption of vows,		27.		
Of the vows of the Nazarites,			6.	
Laws proper for the Priests, viz.:—				
Of pollutions,		22.		
Of the High Priest's mourning,		21.		
Of his marriage,		21.		
Mourning of the ordinary Priests,		21.		
Of their marriage,		21.		
Forbidden the use of wine, &c.		10.		
Of sanctified meats,		6. 17. 19. 22.	5. 18.	12. 15. 18.
Of the office of the Levites:—				
In teaching,				17. 27. 31.
In offering,			3. 4. 18.	10.
Other promiscuous Ceremonial Laws:—				
Of uncleanness in general,		15. 19.	5.	
Of uncleanness in meats, viz.:—				
Of blood, Ge. 9	23.	7. 17. 10.		12.
Of fat,		3. 7.		
Of dead carcasses,	22.	17.		14.
Other meats, and divers creatures,		11. 20.		14.
Of personal uncleanness,		15. 12.		23.
In the dead bodies of men,			19.	
In the leprosy,		13. 14.	5.	24.
Of circumcision, Ge. 17.		12.		
Of the water of expiation,			19.	

2D CLASS.—THE CEREMONIAL LAW—(*Continued*).

	EXODUS.	LEVITICUS.	NUMBERS.	DEUT.
	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter
Of the mourning of the Israelites,	19.	.....	14.
Of mixtures,	19.	.....	22.
Garments; and writing the Law,	5.	6. 11. 22.
Of not taking young birds with } the dam, }	22.
Of their paddle-staves,	23.

3D CLASS.—THE POLITICAL LAW.

The Magistrate is the keeper of the precepts of both Tables, and to have respect to human society; therefore the POLITICAL LAWS of the Israelites are referred to both the Tables, and are to be reduced to the several precepts of the MORAL LAW, viz. :—

LAWS REFERRED TO THE FIRST TABLE.

I.—*To the First and Second Commandments.*

	EXODUS.	LEVITICUS.	NUMBERS.	DEUT.
	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter
Of Idolaters and Apostates,	22.	20.	.....	13. 17.
Of abolishing idolatry,	23. 24.	.....	33.	7. 12.
Of Diviners and false Prophets, . .	22.	19. 20.	.....	18.
Of covenants with other gods, . . .	23. 34.	.....	.....	7.

II.—*To the third Commandment.*

Of blasphemies, | | 24. | 15. |

III.—*To the Fourth Commandment.*

Of breaking the Sabbath, | 31. 35. | | 15. |

POLITICAL LAWS REFERRED TO THE SECOND TABLE.

I.—*To the Fifth Commandment.*

Of Magistrates, and their authority, | 18. 30. | | 11. | 1. 16. 17. 23

Of the power of Fathers, | 21. | 20. | | 21.

II.—*To the Sixth Commandment.*

Of Capital Punishments in general, . | | | | 21. 24.

Of wilful murder, | 21. | 24. | 35. | 19.

Of manslaughter and refuge, . . . | 21. | | 35. | 19. 21. 22.

Of heinous injury, | 21. | 24. | | 25.

Of punishments, not capital, . . . | | | | 25.

Of the law of war, | | | | 20. 23.

3D CLASS.—THE POLITICAL LAW—(Continued).

III.—To the Seventh Commandment.

	EXODUS.	LEVITICUS.	NUMBERS.	DEUT.
	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter
Of unlawful marriages,	18. 20.	19.	7. 22.	23.
Of fornication,	22.	21.	22.	22.
Of whoredom,	19. 20.	5.	22.	24.
Of adultery and jealousy,	22.	18. 20.	21. 22. 24. 25.	21. 22. 24. 25.
Of copulation against nature,	21.	18. 20.		
Of divorcements,				
Other matrimonial laws,				

IV.—To the Eighth Commandment.

Of the punishment of thefts,	22.	5.	
Of sacrilege, Jos. 7,	22. 23.	19.	10.
Of not injuring strangers,	19.	26. 25.	25.
Of not defrauding hirelings,	19.	19.	19.
Of just weights,	22.	22.	22.
Of removing the landmark,	23.	16. 24.	24.
Of lost goods,	22.	23.	23.
Of stray cattle,	23.	23. 24.	24.
Of corrupted judgments,	22.	23.	23.
Of fire breaking out by chance,	19. 23.	23. 24.	15.
Of man-stealing,	22.	24.	24.
Of the fugitive servant,	22.	25.	23.
Of gathering fruits,	21.	25.	15.
Of contracts, viz.:—	22.	26. 27. 33. 36.	21.
Of borrowing,	22.		
Of the pledge,	22.		
Of usury,	21.		
Of selling,	22.		
Of a thing lent,	22.		
Of a thing committed to be kept,			
Of heirs,			

V.—To the Ninth Commandment.

Of witnesses,	5.	17. 19.
Establishing of the political law,		4.
The establishing of the Divine law in } general, }		{ 6. 11. 29. 30. 31.
From the dignity of the lawgiver,	19. 20. 22.	15. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. 26. 27.
From the excellency of the laws,		4. 26.
From the promises, 15. 19. 23. 24.	18. 26.	{ 4. 5. 6. 7. 10 11. 12. 23.
From the threatenings, 23.	26.	{ 4. 7. 11. 27. 28. 29. 30.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

TO

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

POINTING OUT THE TIME OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS,
AND THE PLACES OF HOLY WRIT WHEREIN THEY ARE RECORDED :
SERVING AT ONCE AS AN INDEX OF DATES, AND A CHRONOLOGICAL
ARRANGEMENT OF THE WHOLE BIBLE, BY WHICH THE SCRIPTURES
MAY BE READ IN ONE CONNECTED NARRATIVE.

[FROM TOWNSEND'S HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE OLD AND
NEW TESTAMENTS.]

PERIOD I.—FROM THE CREATION TO THE DELUGE.

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.	Hales		
A. M. B. C.	B. C.		
1 4004	5411	THE CREATION,	Gen. 1: 2. 4, <i>to end</i> .
....	....	INSTITUTION OF THE SABBATH, AND FALL OF MAN,	Gen. 2. 1-3; 3.
1 4003	5311	HISTORY OF ADAM AND HIS DESCENDANTS, TILL THE DELUGE,	Gen. 4. 1-16, 24, 17-25, 26.
....	....	GENEALOGY OF THE PATRIARCHS,	Gen. 5.
1535 2469	3275	STATE OF THE WORLD IMMEDIATELY PRE- CEDING THE DELUGE,	Gen. 6; 7. 1-4.
1656 2348	3155	THE DELUGE,	Gen. 7. 5, <i>to end</i> ; 8. 1-12
1657 2347	3154	THE COVENANT WITH NOAH,	Gen. 8. 13, <i>to end</i> ; 9. 1-17
1657 2341	3148	NOAH PROPHECIES THE FATE OF HIS SONS, . .	Gen. 9. 18, <i>to end</i> .

PERIOD II.—FROM THE DISPERSION TO THE EXODUS.

		THE CONFUSION OF TONGUES, AND DISPERSION OF MANKIND.	
1770 2234	2554	The Building of Babel,	Gen. 11. 1-9.
....	....	The Genealogy of Noah,	Gen. 10.
....	....	The Genealogy of Shem to Abram,	Gen. 11. 10-26.
		THE LIFE OF JOB.*	
1874 2130	2337	The Character of Job,	Job 1. 1-5.

* The life of Job is placed before the life of Abraham, on the authority of Dr. Hales. Job himself, or one of his cotemporaries, is generally supposed to have been the author of this book, which Moses obtained when in Midian, and, with some alterations, addressed to the Israelites.—For Dr. Hales' arguments, see his "Analysis."

But my chief reason for assygning to the life of Job its present date is derived from a consideration of the manner in which God has condescended to deal with mankind.

Idolatry, as we read in the preceding part of this period, had occasioned the dispersion from Babel. It was gradually encroaching still further on every family which had not yet lost the knowledge of the true God. Whoever has studied the conduct of Providence, will have observed that God has never left himself without witnesses in the world to the truth of his religion. To the old world Noah was a preacher and a witness; to the latter times of patriarchism, Abraham and his descendants; to the ages of the Levitical Law, Moses, David, and the prophets; and to the first ages of Christianity, the apostles and the martyrs were severally witnesses of the truth of God. But we have no account whatever, unless Job be

PERIOD II.—(Continued.)

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.	Hales		
A. M. B. C.	B. C.		
1874	2130	First Trial of Job,	Job 1. 6, <i>to end</i> .
.....	2337	Second Trial of Job,	Job 2. 1-10.
.....	.....	The Friends of Job visit him, and hear his Com- plaints,	Job 2. 11, <i>to end</i> ; 3.
.....	.....	First Controversy between Job and his Friends, begun by Eliphaz, who asserts that the Suffer- ings of Job were the Punishment of his ini- quity,	Job 4. 5.
.....	.....	Reply of Job to Eliphaz,	Job 6. 7.
.....	.....	The Argument taken up by Bildad,	Job 8.
.....	.....	Reply of Job to Bildad, in which he asserts that Affliction is no Proof of Wickedness,	Job 9; 10.
.....	.....	Zophar takes up the Argument of Eliphaz with great Asperity, and urges the Necessity of Re- pentance,	Job 11.
.....	.....	Reply of Job to the whole Argument,	Job 12; 13; 14.
.....	.....	The Second Controversy between Job and his Friends,	Job 15.
.....	.....	Job declares his Innocence,	Job 16; 17.
.....	.....	Bildad replies to Job,	Job 18.
.....	.....	Job complains of the Cruelty of his Friends,	Job 19.
.....	.....	Zophar replies to Job,	Job 20.
.....	.....	Reply of Job to Zophar,	Job 21.
.....	.....	The Third Controversy between Job and his Friends—began by Eliphaz,	Job 22.
.....	.....	Reply of Job,	Job 23; 24.
.....	.....	Bildad again takes up the Argument,	Job 25.
.....	.....	Job again asserts his Integrity, and contrasts his former Prosperity, with his present Adversity, Elihu, who had hitherto been silent, takes up the Argument, and shows that Affliction is sent by God, for wise though inscrutable Pur- poses, and that the Duty of Man is Submission,	Job 26 to 31.
.....	.....	God appeareth to Job and his Friends,	Job 32 to 37.
.....	.....	Self-abasement of Job,	Job 38; 39; 40. 1, 2.
.....	.....	Address of God to Job, concluded,	Job 40. 3-5.
.....	.....	Entire Submission of Job,	Job 40. 6, <i>to end</i> ; 41.
.....	.....	Restoration of Job's Prosperity,	Job 42. 1-6.
.....	.....		Job 42. 7, <i>to end</i> .
THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM.			
2008	1996	2153 From the Birth of Abram till his Return from Egypt,	Gen. 11. 27, <i>to end</i> ; 12; 13. 1.
2086	1918	2077 Abraham at Gerar,	Gen. 20; 13. 2-4.
.....	.....	..... Separation of Abraham and Lot,	Gen. 13. 5-13.
2091	1913	..... Renewal of the Promise,	Gen. 13. 14, <i>to end</i> .
2092	1912	2096 War with the Five Kings—The Blessing of Mel- chizedek,	Gen. 14.
2093	1911	2067 Covenant of God with Abram,	Gen. 15.
2094	1910	2067 Birth of Ishmael,	Gen. 16.
2107	1897	2054 Renewal of the Covenant—Institution of Circum- cision—Promise of a Son,	Gen. 17.
.....	.....	..... Second Promise of a Son,	Gen. 18. 1-15.
.....	.....	..... Condemnation and Destruction of Sodom,	Gen. 18. 16, <i>to end</i> ; 19. 1-29.
.....	.....	..... Lot and his two Daughters,	Gen. 19. 30, <i>to end</i> .
.....	.....	..... The Birth of Isaac,	Gen. 21. 1-8.
2112	1892	..... Casting out of Hagar and Ishmael,	Gen. 21. 9-21.

the man, that any faithful confessor of the one true God arose between the dispersion from Babel and the call of Abraham. If it be said that the family of Shem was the visible church of that age, it may be answered, that it is doubtful whether even this family were not idolaters; for Joshua tells the Israelites, Jos. xxiv. 2 that the ancestors of Abraham were worshipers of images.—TOWNSEND.

PERIOD II.—(Continued.)

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.	Hales		
A. M. B.C.	B. C.		
2113	1891	2053 Abraham's Covenant with Abimelech,	Gen. 21. 22, <i>to end</i> .
2132	1872	2028 The Temptation of Abraham,	Gen. 22. 1-19.
2144	1860	2016 Death and Burial of Sarah,	Gen. 23.
....	....	.... Family of Rebekah,	Gen. 22. 20, <i>to end</i> .
2147	1857	2013 Marriage of Isaac and Rebekah,	Gen. 24.
2151	1853	2012 Marriage of Abraham with Keturah,	Gen. 25. 1-6.
2231	1857	1993 Birth of Esau and Jacob,	Gen. 25. 19-28.
2182	1822	1978 Death of Abraham,	Gen. 25. 7-10.
		FROM THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM TO THE SELLING OF JOSEPH BY HIS BRETHREN.	
2200	1804	.... Esau Sells his Birthright,	Gen. 25. 11; 26. <i>part of</i> 1; 25. 29, <i>to end</i> .
....	....	.... Covenant of Isaac with Abimelech at Gerar,	Gen. 26. <i>latter part of</i> 1, <i>to end</i> .
2231	1773	1930 Death of Ishmael;—His Family,	Gen. 25. 12-18.
2244	1760	1916 Jacob, by Stratagem, obtains his Father's Blessing,	Gen. 27. 1-45.
....	....	.... Journey of Jacob to Padan-aram,	Gen. 27. 46; 28; 29. 1-14.
2251	1753	.... Residence of Jacob with Laban—Jacob's Family,	Gen. 29. 15, <i>to end</i> ; 30.
2265	1739	1902 Jacob leaves Laban—their Covenant,	Gen. 31.
....	....	.... Journey of Jacob to Succoth, after his Covenant with Laban,	Gen. 32; 33. 1-17.
2268	1736	.... Transactions at Shalem, or Shechem,	Gen. 33. 18, <i>to end</i> ; 38. 1-5; 34.
2275	1729	.... Events between the Flight of Jacob from Shechem till his Return to his Father,	Gen. 35. 1-27.
2208	1796	.... The Family of Esau,	Gen. 36.
		HISTORY OF JOSEPH AND HIS FAMILY IN EGYPT.	
2276	1728	1885 Joseph Sold into Egypt,	Gen. 37; 39. 1-6.
2286	1718	.... The Family of Judah,	Gen. 38. 6, <i>to end</i> .
....	....	.... Imprisonment of Joseph—he interprets the Dreams of his Fellow-prisoners,	Gen. 39. 7, <i>to end</i> ; 40.
2288	1716	1899 The Death of Isaac,	Gen. 35. 28, 29.
2289	1715	1872 Elevation of Joseph,	Gen. 41. 1-45.
2289	1715	.... The Famine in Egypt, and first Journey of the Brothers of Joseph to buy Corn,	Gen. 41. 46, <i>to end</i> ; 42.
2298	1706	1863 Second Descent of the Brethren of Joseph into Egypt—he maketh himself known to them,	Gen. 43; 44; 45.
....	....	.... Journey of Jacob into Egypt with his Family,	Gen. 46. 1-7; 37, <i>begin- ning of verse 2</i> ; 46. 8, <i>to end</i> , and 47. 1-12.
2300	1704	1872 Government of Egypt by Joseph,	Gen. 47. 13-26.
		FROM THE DEATH OF JACOB TO THE DEATH OF JOSEPH.	
2315	1689	1846 Death of Jacob, and his Blessing on his Sons,	Gen. 47. 27, <i>to end</i> ; 48. 49.
....	....	.... Funeral of Jacob—Death of Joseph,	Gen. 50. 2, <i>to end</i> .
2547	1457	1728 Oppression of the Israelites, after the Death of Joseph,	Exod. 1.
		PERIOD III.—FROM THE BIRTH TO THE DEATH OF MOSES.	
2433	1571	1722 THE BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE OF MOSES,	Exod. 2; Psalm 88.
2513	1491	1648 LEGATION OF MOSES,	Exod. 3; 4. 1-28.
		FROM THE MISSION OF MOSES TO THE INFLIC- TION OF THE PLAGUES OF EGYPT.	
.... Moses is acknowledged as their leader by the Israelites, but is rejected by Pharaoh,	Exod. 4. 29, <i>to end</i> ; 5; 6. 1-13.

PERIOD III.—(Continued.)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.	
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A. M. B. C.	B. C.			
2513	1491	1648	The Genealogy of Reuben, Simeon, and Levi, to Moses,	Exod. 6. 14-27.
5213	1491	1648	Moses demands of Pharaoh the Deliverance of the Israelites, which is refused,	Exod. 6. 28, to end; 7. 1-13
		INFLICTION OF THE FIRST EIGHT PLAGUES.		
.....	The First Plague—Water turned into Blood,	Exod. 7. 14, to end.
.....	The Second Plague—Frogs,	Exod. 8. 1-15.
.....	The Third Plague—Lice,	Exod. 8. 16-19.
.....	The Fourth Plague—Flies,	Exod. 8. 20, to end.
.....	The Fifth Plague—Murrain of Cattle,	Exod. 9. 1-7.
.....	The Sixth Plague—The Biles,	Exod. 9. 8-12.
.....	The Seventh Plague—Hail,	Exod. 9. 13, to end.
.....	The Eighth Plague—Locusts,	Exod. 10. 1-20.
.....	INSTITUTION OF THE PASSOVER,	Exod. 12. 1-20.
		CONCLUSION OF THE TEN PLAGUES.		
.....	The Ninth Plague—Three Days' Darkness.	Exod. 10. 21-27.
.....	The Passover eaten. The Tenth Plague—The Firstborn slain,	Exod. 10. 28, 29; 11. 1-10; 12. 21-30.
.....	THE EXODUS,	Exod. 12. 31-36, and 40-42
		THE WANDERING IN THE WILDERNESS.		
.....	The First Journey—from Rameses to Succoth,	Num. 33. 1-5; Exod. 12. 37-39.
.....	The Command for Observing the Passover is repeated,	Exod. 12. 43, to end; 13. 1-19.
.....	The Second Journey—from Succoth to Etham,	Exod. 13. 20, to end; Num. 33. 6.
.....	The Third Journey—from Etham to Pi-hahiroth. Pharaoh's Army approaches,	Num. 33. 7; Exod. 14. 1-18.
.....	The Fourth Journey—from Pi-hahiroth, through the Red Sea and the Wilderness of Etham, or Shur, to Marah. Moses's Song,	Num. 33. 8; Exod. 14. 19, to end; 15. 1-21.
.....	The Israelites murmur at Marah,	Exod. 15. 22-26.
.....	The Fifth Journey—from Marah to Elim. The Sixth Journey—from Elim to the Red Sea,	Num. 33. 9, 10; Exod. 15. 27.
.....	The Seventh Journey—to the Wilderness of Sin. The People murmur for Bread,	Exod. 16; Num. 33. 11.
.....	The Eighth Journey—from Sin to Dophkah. The Ninth Journey—from Dophkah to Alush,	Num. 33. 12, 13.
.....	The Tenth Journey—from Alush to Rephidim. The People murmur for Water—War with Amalek,	Exod. 17. Num. 33. 14.
.....	1647	The Eleventh Journey—from Rephidim to Sinai. Giving of the Law,	Num. 33. 15; Exod. 19.
.....	The Moral Law,	Exod. 20.
.....	The Judicial Law,	Exod. 21. 22; 23.
.....	The Israelites covenant to observe the Law. Moses goes up into the Mountain,	Exod. 24.
.....	The Ceremonial Law. Structure of the Tabernacle. Aaron and his Sons set apart for the Priesthood.	Exod. 25; 26; 27.
.....	The Ceremonies to be observed in their Consecration,	Exod. 28; 29.
.....	Structure of the Altar of Incense, Laver, &c.	Exod. 30; 31.
.....	Aaron makes the Golden Calf. The First Tables of the Law broken. Transactions in consequence,	Exod. 32; 33.
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DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
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.....
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.....	Laws concerning Sacrifices,	Lev. 1. to 7.
.....	The Consecration of Aaron and his Sons, and the Acceptance of their offering,	Lev. 8; 9.
.....	Destruction of Nadab and Abihu for offering strange Fire,	Lev. 10. 1-7.
.....	The Priests are forbidden Wine. The Law of eating Holy Things. Aaron's Transgression,	Lev. 10. 8, to end.
.....	The Second Passover—maybe kept by the Unclean, Laws concerning what Animals may be eaten,	Num. 9. 1-14.
.....	Purification of Women after Childbirth. The Offerings,	Lev. 11.
.....	The Laws and Tokens whereby the Priest is to be guided in discerning the Leprosy,	Lev. 12.
.....	The Rites and Sacrifices in Cleansing a Leper,	Lev. 13.
.....	The Signs of Leprosy in a House—Laws for the Cleansing,	Lev. 14. 1-32.
.....	Of the Uncleaness of Men and Women—Laws for their Cleansing,	Lev. 14. 33, to end.
.....	Law of the Sacrifices for Atonement,	Lev. 15.
.....	Blood to be offered to the Lord—its eating for- bidden,	Lev. 16.
.....	Unlawful Marriages—Unlawful Lusts,	Lev. 17.
.....	A Repetition of sundry Laws,	Lev. 18.
.....	Miscellaneous and Moral Laws,	Lev. 19.
.....	Laws concerning the Priests,	Lev. 20.
.....	Laws concerning Festivals,	Lev. 21; 22.
.....	Shelomith's Son is stoned for Blasphemy. Vari- ous Laws,	Lev. 23.
.....	Of the Sabbaths of Years—the Jubilee,	Lev. 24.
.....	Prophetic Threatenings and Curses,	Lev. 25.
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.....	The Numbering of the Tribes, and their Order, The Numbering and Appointment of the Levites, Various Legal Ceremonies,	Lev. 27.
.....	The Dedication of the Tabernacle and the Altar, The Offerings,	Num. 1; 2.
.....	Order of the Lamps. Consecration of the Le- vites—their Age and Time of Service,	Num. 3; 4.
.....	The Making and Use of the Silver Trumpets,	Num. 5; 6.
.....	Arrival of Jethro with Moses's Wife and Sons. Institution of the Sanhedrim,	Num. 7.
.....	Manner in which the Cloud guided the People. The Twelfth Journey—from Sinai to Kibroth- hattaavah. Order of the March. Moses's Blessing,	Num. 8.
.....	Jethro returns to Midian,	Num. 10. 1-10.
.....	The Burning at Taberah. The People murmur for Flesh,	Exod. 18. 1-26.
.....	The Thirteenth Journey—from Kibroth-hatta- vah to Hazeroth. Leprosy of Miriam,	Num. 9. 15, to end; 10. 11-28, 33, to end; and 33. 16.
2515	1489	.....	Num. 10. 29-32; Exod. 18. 27.
.....	The Fourteenth Journey—from Hazeroth to Rithmah. The Spies sent out,	Num. 11. 1-34.
.....	Laws of the Meat Offering, &c. Sins of Ignorance, Rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. The Israelites murmur. Events in consequence, Laws relating to the Priests and Levites,	Num. 11. 35; 12. 1-15, and 33. 17.
2533	1471	.....	Num. 12. 16; 13; 14; and 33. 18; Psalm 90.
.....	The Water of Separation—the Law for the Use of it in Purification of the Unclean,	Num. 15.
.....	Num. 16; 17.
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DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
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to to			
2553 1451			
.....	1609	The Thirty-second Journey—from Ezion-gaber to the Wilderness of Zin, or Kadesh-Barnea, the second time, after thirty-eight years' wandering. Death of Miriam. The People murmur for Water.	Num. 20. 1-13; 33. 36.
.....		The King of Edom refuses to permit the People to pass through his Territory. Defeat of Arad the Canaanite.	Num. 20. 14-21; 21. 1-3; 33. 40.
2553 1451	1609	The Thirty-third Journey—from Kadesh-barnea to Mount Hor. Death of Aaron.	Num. 20. 22-29; 33. 37-39.
.....		The Thirty-fourth Journey—from Mount Hor to Zalmonah. Fiery Serpents sent.	Num. 21. 4-9; 33. 41.
.....		The Thirty-fifth, -sixth, and -seventh Journeys.	Num. 33. 42-44; 21. 10, 11
.....		The Thirty-eighth Journey—from Ije-abarim, or Iim, to Dibon-gad. Defeat of Sihon King of the Amorites, and of Og King of Bashan.	Num. 33. 45; 21. 12, to part of 18, and 21, to end.
.....		The Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Journeys.	Num. 33. 46, 47; 21. last part of 18, 19, 20.
.....		The Forty-first Journey—from Abarim to the Plains of Moab by Jordan. Balaam and Balak.	Num. 22; 23; 24; 33. 48.
.....		The Forty-second Journey. The Plains of Moab—Encampment by Beth-jesimoth and Abeshittim. Idolatry of Baal-Peor.	Num. 33. 49; 25.
.....		The Third Numbering of the People.	Num. 26.
.....		The Daughters of Zelophehad sue for an Inheritance. The Law of Inheritance.	Num. 27. 1-11; 36. 1-12.
.....		The Law of Offerings, &c.	Num. 28. 29.
.....		The Law of Vows.	Num. 30.
.....		The Spoiling of Midian.	Num. 31.
.....		The Tribes of Reuben and Gad are assigned their Territories.	Num. 32.
.....		Laws for the Conduct of the Israelites after they have taken possession of Canaan.	Num. 33. 50, to end; 34.
.....		The Cities for the Levites. The Cities of Refuge, Law of Murder.	Num. 35.
.....		Moses's Speech, rehearsing the History of the Israelites, from their Departure from Egypt to the Fortieth Year of their Wandering in the Wilderness, and his Exhortation.	Deut. 1; 2. 1; 10. 6-9; 2. 2, to end; 3; and 4. 1-40.
.....		Moses appoints three Cities of Refuge.	Deut. 4. 41, to end.
.....		Moses's Speech continued—Repetition of the Moral Law—His Exhortation to Obedience.	Deut. 5. and 6.
.....		Moses's Speech continued—Alliances with foreign Nations forbidden—His Exhortation.	Deut. 7. and 8.
.....		Moses's Speech continued—Repetition of the Israelites' Rebellions. His Exhortation to Obedience.	Deut. 9; 10. 1-5, 10, to end; and 11.
.....		Moses's Speech continued—Repetition of Laws relating to Idolatry, Ceremonies, the Levites what Animals may be eaten, Tithes, the Poor Servants, the Firstling of Cattle, Feasts, and Judges.	Deut. 12 to 16; and 17. 1
.....		Moses's Speech continued—Repetition of the Judicial and Miscellaneous Laws.	Deut. 17. 2, to end; and 18. to 26.
.....		Moses's Speech concluded—Confirmation and Sanctions of the Law.	Deut. 27; 28.
.....		Concluding Appeal of Moses to the People.	Deut. 29; 30; Num. 36. 13.
.....		Moses's Death announced—Joshua appointed his Successor. Moses's last Charge to the People and to Joshua.	Num. 27. 12, to end; and Deut. 31. 1-8.

PERIOD III.—(Continued.)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend	Hales		
A. M. B. C.	B. C.		
2553 1451	1608	Moses completes the writing of the Law, and delivers it to the Priests and Levites. His second Charge to Joshua. His Song.	Deut. 31. 9, <i>to end</i> ; and 32. 1-47.
.....	.....	Moses blesses the People. He ascends Mount Nebo to die. His Death, and the Lamentation of the People.	Deut. 32. 48, <i>to end</i> ; 33 and 34.

PERIOD IV.—FROM THE ENTRANCE OF THE ISRAELITES INTO CANAAN TO THE DEATH OF DAVID.

		THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN.	
2553 1451	1608	The Mission of Joshua.	Joshua 1. 1-9.
.....	.....	The Spies sent out.	Joshua 2.
.....	.....	Passage of the River Jordan.	Joshua 1. 10, <i>to end</i> ; 3; 4.
.....	.....	The Covenant renewed.	Joshua 5. 1-12.
.....	.....	The Conquest of Jericho.	Joshua 6. 1; 5. 13, <i>to end</i> ; 6. 2, <i>to end</i> .
.....	.....	The Capture of Ai.	Joshua 7; 8. 1-29.
.....	.....	History of the Gibeonites. Conquest of the five Kings.	Joshua 9; 10.
2559 1445	.....	Conquest of Canaan completed.	Joshua 11; 8. 30, <i>to end</i> .
2560 1444	1596	The Tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh return Home.	Joshua 22.
		GENERAL DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY.	
.....	.....	Recapitulation of Conquests.	Joshua 12; 13. 1-14.
.....	.....	Division of the Country among the Tribes.	Joshua 14. 1-5; 13. 15, <i>to end</i> ; 14. 6, <i>to end</i> ; 15. 13-19, 1-12, 20, <i>to end</i> ; 16. <i>to end</i> .
.....	.....	The Appointment of Cities of Refuge, and Levitical Cities.	Joshua 20; 21. 1-42.
2561 1443	.....	LAST EXHORTATIONS AND DEATH OF JOSHUA.	Joshua 21. 43, <i>to end</i> ; 23; 24.
		EVENTS AFTER THE DEATH OF JOSHUA.	
2579 1425	1565	State of Israel after the Death of Joshua.	Judges 1; 2. 1-5.
2591 1413	.....	Introduction of Idolatry among the Israelites.	Judges 2. 6-13; 17; 18.
.....	1561	History of the Levite of Ephraim. War with Benjamin and the rest of the Tribes.	Judges 19; 20; 21.
		GOVERNMENT OF THE JUDGES.	
2599 1405	1564	Servitude of the Eastern Israelites in consequence of their Idolatry under Chushan-rishathaim. Othniel, judge.	Judges 2. 14, <i>to end</i> ; 3. 1-11.
2661 1343	1524	Servitude of the Eastern Israelites under the Moabites. Ehud, judge.	Judges 3. 12-30.
2679 1325	1506	Shamgar, judge.	Judges 3. 31.
2699 1305	.....	Servitude of the Northern Israelites under the Canaanites. Deborah the prophetess, judge.	Judges 4; 5.
2752 1252	1366	Eastern and Northern Israelites enslaved by Midian. Gideon, judge.	Judges 6. 1-6.
2759 1245	.....	The History of Ruth.	The Book of Ruth.
.....	1359	Gideon, judge—He delivereth Israel—His death.	Judges 6. 7, <i>to end</i> ; 7; 8.
2769 1235	1319	Usurpation of Abimelech—His death.	Judges 9.
2772 1232	1316	Tola and Jair, judges.	Judges 10. 1-5.
2822 1182	1253	The Philistines and Ammonites oppress Israel. Jephthah, judge.	Judges 10. 6, <i>to end</i> ; 11. 12. 1-7.
2847 1157	1222	Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon, judges.	Judges 12. 8, <i>to end</i> .
2848 1156	The Philistines oppress Israel. The Birth of Samson.	Judges 13.
.....	1152	The Birth and Call of Samuel. Government of Eli.	1 Sam. 1; 2. 1-21; 3.

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DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
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2868	1136	1152 Marriage of Samson, and his Exploits against the Philistines,	Judges 14; 15. 1-19.
2887	1117	.... A Prophet sent to Eli,	1 Sam. 2. 22, to end.
.....	1202	..... Samson is betrayed by Delilah—His death.	Judges 16; 15. 20.
2888	1116	1142 The Israelites are defeated by the Philistines, The Ark is taken, and the two Sons of Eli are slain. Death of Eli,	1 Sam. 4.
.....	.....	..... History of the Ark after its Capture,	1 Sam. 5; 6; 7. 1.
2978	1026	1122 Government of Samuel. The Israelites repent,	1 Sam. 7. 2, to end; 8.
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2909	1095	1110 Saul made King over Israel,	1 Sam. 9; 10.
..... Saul defeats the Ammonites. Samuel's Exhortation,	1 Sam. 11; 12.
2911	1093	1106 Saul and Jonathan defeat the Philistines at Gibeath, Saul's Family,	1 Sam. 13; 14.
.....	.....	..... Saul defeats the Amalekites,	1 Sam. 15.
2941	1063	1085 Samuel anoints David secretly as the future King over Israel,	1 Sam. 16. 1-13.
.....	.....	..... David overcomes Goliath,	1 Sam. 17. 1-40, 55, 56, 41-54, 57, 58; 18. 1-4; Psalm 9.
2942	1062	1074 History of David, till he flies from the Court of Saul,	1 Sam. 18. 5-9; 16. 14, to end; 18. 10, to end; 19. 1-3; Psalm 11; 1 Sam. 19. 4-17; Psalm 59.
2943	1061	1074 David flies to Ramah;—Covenant between him and Jonathan,	1 Sam. 19. 18, to end; 20.
2944	1060	.... David flies to Abimelech at Nob, from whom he obtains the hallowed bread, thence to Achish, king of Gath, where he feigns Madness;—His Psalms;—He escapes to the Cave of Adullam;—His Prayer;—He is joined by the Chief Men,	1 Sam. 21; Psalm 56; 34; 1 Sam. 22. part of 1; Psalm 142; 1 Sam. 22. 1. 2; 1 Ch. 12. 8-18; 2 Sam. 23. 13-17; 1 Ch. 11. 15-19.
.....	.....	..... David retreats to Mizpeh, and thence to the Forest of Hareth;—The Slaughter of the Priests by Doeg at the command of Saul,	1 Sam. 22. 3-19; Ps. 52; 109; 17; 140; 35; 64.
.....	.....	..... David defeats the Philistines at Keilah;—Saul pursues him, and he flies to Ziph and Maon,	1 Sam. 23. 1; 22. 20, to end; 23. 6, 2-5, 7-12; Psalm 31; 1 Sam. 23. 13-23; Psalm 54; 1 Sam. 23. 24-28.
2946	1058	.... David in En-gedi;—Saul pursues him,	1 Sam. 23. 29; 24; Ps. 57; 58; 63.
2947	1057	.... Death of Samuel;—David in the Wilderness of Paran;—Death of Nabal;—David marries Abigail and Ahinoam,	1 Sam. 25.
.....	.....	..... David in the Wilderness of Ziph,	1 Sam. 26.
2948	1056	1071 David goes to Achish, king of Gath, who assigns him Ziklag for a residence,	1 Sam. 27. 1; Ps. 141; 1 Sam. 27. 2-7; 1 Ch. 12. 1-7; 1 Sam. 27. 8, to end.
2949	1055	1070 The Philistines prepare to war with Israel;—Saul consults the Witch of Endor,	1 Sam. 28; 29; 1 Ch. 12. 19-22.
.....	.....	..... Ziklag is burned;—David defeats the Amalekites,	1 Sam. 30.
.....	.....	..... Battle of Mount Gilboa;—Death of Saul and his Sons;—David's Lamentation over them.	1 Sam. 31; 1 Ch. 10. 13, 14; 2 Sam. 1; 1 Ch. 10. 1-12.
THE REIGN OF DAVID.			
2951	1053 David made King at Hebron.—Civil War in Israel.—The Deaths of Abner and Ish-bosheth,	2 Sam. 2; 3; 4.

PERIOD IV.—(Continued)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
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2956	1048	1063 David made King over all Israel. List of David's chief men. Zion taken,	2 Sam. 5. 1-3; 1 Chron. 13. 1-4; Psalm 139; 1 Ch. 12, 23, <i>to end</i> ; 2 Sam. 23. 8-12; 1 Ch. 11. 20, <i>to end</i> ; 2 Sam. 5. 4-10; 1 Ch. 11. 1-14; 2 Sam. 23. 18, <i>to end</i> .
2957	1047	1061 Hiram congratulates David. Invasion of the Philistines—they are defeat	2 Sam. 5. 11, <i>to end</i> ; 1 Ch. 14-17, <i>and</i> 1-16.
2959	1045	1060 The Ark brought from Kirjath-jearim to the House of Obed-edom. Uzzah is smitten,	2 Sam. 6. 1-11; Ps. 68; 1 Ch. 13. 5, <i>to end</i> .
2960	1044	.... Second Removal of the Ark from the House of Obed-edom to Mount Zion. David's Psalms on the occasion.	1 Ch. 15. 1-14; Ps. 132; 1 Ch. 15. 15, <i>to end</i> ; 16; Ps. 105; 96; 106; 2 Sam. 6. 20, <i>to end</i> , 12-19.
....	....	1055 David commanded not to build the Temple. Nathan's Prophecy of the Messiah,	2 Sam. 7; Psalm 2; 1 Chron. 17.
....	....	.... David's Prophetic Psalms,	Ps. 45; 22; 16; 118; 110.
2964	1040	1052 War with the surrounding Nations,	2 Sam. 8. 1. 12; 1 Ch. 18. 12; 2 Sam. 8. 14, <i>to end</i> ; 13; 1 Kings 11. 15-20; Ps. 60; 108; 1 Ch. 18. 1-11, 13. <i>to end</i> .
2966	1038	.... Kindness of David to the House of Saul. War with the Ammonites and Syrians, who are defeated,	2 Sam. 4. 4; 9; 10; Ps. 20; 21; 1 Ch. 19.
2969	1035	.... David's Adultery with Bath-sheba. War with the Ammonites. Nathan reproves David—his repentance. Rabbah is taken,	2 Sam. 11; 12. 1-15; Ps. 51; 32; 33; 107; 2 Sam. 12. 15-23; 1 Ch. 20. 1; 2 Sam. 12. 26, <i>to end</i> ; 1 Ch. 20. 1-3.
2977	1037	1036 Amnon's Incest with Tamar. Birth of Solomon. Absalom slays Amnon. David, at Joab's instance, forgives Absalom,	2 Sam. 13. 1-20; 12. 24, <i>part of</i> 25; 13. 21, <i>to end</i> ; 14. 1-7, 15-17, 8-14, <i>and</i> 18, <i>to end</i> .
2980	1024	.... Revolt of Absalom,	2 Sam. 15. 1-29; Ps. 3; 2 Sam. 15. 30, <i>to end</i> ; 16. 1-14; Ps. 7; 2 Sam. 16. 15, <i>to end</i> ; 17.
2981	1023	.... Psalms composed by David during Absalom's Rebellion,	Ps. 42; 43; 55; 4; 5; 62; 143; 144; 70; 71.
....	....	.... Absalom is defeated and killed by Joab. David returns to Jerusalem,	2 Sam. 18; 19; 20. 3.
2982	1022	.... Revolt of Sheba—He is slain,	2 Sam. 20. 1, 2, 4, <i>to end</i>
2983	1021	1035 The Three Years of Famine stayed by the Death of seven of Saul's Sons. David buries Saul and Jonathan,	2 Sam. 21. 1-14.
2985	1019	1033 Last War with the Philistines. David's Psalms of Thanksgiving for God's Blessings,	2 Sam. 21. 15, <i>to end</i> ; 22; Ps. 18; 1 Ch. 20. 4, <i>to end</i> .
2987	1017	1032 David numbers the People—He is punished by a Pestilence,	2 Sam. 24. 1-9; 1 Ch. 21. 6, 7; 27. 23, 24; 2 Sam. 24. 10-15; 1 Ch. 21. 15, 16; 2 Sam. 24. 17; 1 Ch. 21. <i>part of</i> 17, <i>to end</i> ; Ps. 30; 1 Ch. 21. 1-5, 8-14; 2 Sam. 24. 16; 1 Ch. 21. <i>part of</i> 17; 2 Sam. 24. 18, <i>to end</i> .
2989	1015	.... David prepares to build the Temple,	1 Ch. 22.
....	1030 Adonijah's Rebellion. Solomon is anointed King,	1 Kings 1.

PERIOD IV.—(Continued.)

DATE.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
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2989	1015	1030	First Assembly of the People. David's Charge to Solomon,	1 Chron. 23. 1; 28. 1-10; Psalm 91; 145.
....	Preparations for the Service of the Temple,	1 Ch. 23. 2, to end; 24; 25; 26; 27. 1-22, 25 to end; 28. 11, to end.
....	Psalms composed by David, on which the Dates and the Occasions are unknown,	Psalm 40; 41; 61; 65; 69; 78.
....	Psalms composed by David after his Accession, of which the Dates and the Occasions are uncertain,	Psalm 6; 8; 12; 19; 23; 24; 28; 29; 38; 39; 86; 95; 101; 104; 120; 121; 122; 124; 131; 133.
....	Second Assembly of the People. David's Charge,	1 Ch. 29. 1-19; Psalm 72; 1 Ch. 29. 20-25.
....	David's Charge to Solomon—His last Words and Death,	1 Kings 2. 1-9; 2 Sam. 23. 1-7; 1 Ch. 29. 26, to end; 1 Kings 2, 10, 11.

PERIOD V.—THE REIGN OF SOLOMON.

			REIGN OF SOLOMON BEFORE THE DEDICATION OF THE TEMPLE.		
2989	1015	1027	The Offering at Gibeon. Judgment of Solomon. Deaths of Adonijah and Joab, Return of Hadad,		1 Kings 2. 12; 2 Chron. 1. 1; 1 Kings 3. 3; 2 Chron. 1. 2-6; 1 Kings 3. 5, to end; 2 Chron. 1. 13; 1 Kings 2. 13-38; 11. 21, 22; 3. 4; 2 Ch. 1. 7-12.
2990	1014	....	Preparations for Building the Temple. Death of Shimei. Solomon's Marriage,		1 Kings 4. 1-25; 2 Ch. 2. 1, 2; 1 Kings 5. 1-9; 2 Ch. 2. 3-16; 1 Kings 5. 10, to end; 2 Chron. 2. 17, 18; 1 Kings 2. 39, to end; 3. 1, 2.
2999	1005	1020	THE BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE,		2 Ch. 3. 1; 1 Kings 6. 1; 2 Ch. 3. 2-9; 1 Kings 6. 4-8 and 15-28; 2 Ch. 3, part of 13, 14; 1 Kings 6. 29-36; 7. 13-22; 2 Ch. 4. 1; 1 Kings 7. 23-50; 2 Ch. 4. 8-10; 1 Kings 6. 9-14; 7. 51; 6. 37, 38, and 2. 3; 2 Ch. 3. 10-12 part of 13. 15, to end, 4. 2, 7, 11, to end.
3000	1004	....	THE DEDICATION OF THE TEMPLE—PSALMS ON THE OCCASION,		2 Ch. 5. 1-10; Ps. 47; 97; 98; 99; and 100; 2 Ch. 5. 11-14; Ps. 135; 136; 2 Ch. 7. 4-7; 6. 1-39; 1 Kings 8 part of 50 to 61; 2 Ch. 6. 40, to end; 7. 1-3, 8-10; 1 Kings 8. 1, to middle of 50, 62, to end.
			OTHER BUILDINGS AND MAGNIFICENCE OF SOLOMON.		
3003	1001	1006	Building of the House of Lebanon. God appears to Solomon,		1 Kings 7. 1-12; 2 Ch. 7. 11, to end; 1 Kings 9. 1-9.

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....	Song of Solomon,	Book of Canticles.
3012	992	GREATNESS OF SOLOMON. VISIT OF THE QUEEN OF SHEBA,	1 Kings 9. 15-23; 2 Ch. 8. 12-16; 1 Kings 9. 26. <i>to end</i> 2 Ch. 8. 17; 1 Kings 10. 14, <i>to end</i> ; 4. 26-28, 34; 10. 1-13; 2 Ch. 8. 18; 9. 13-28; 1. 14. <i>to end</i> ; 9. 1-12.
3020	984	....	THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON,	1 Kings 4. 29-31, 33, 32. Book of Proverbs.
3024	980	....	OFFENCE OF SOLOMON,	1 Kings 11. 1-14, 23-40; Book of Ecclesiastes.
3029	975	991	DEATH OF SOLOMON,	1 Kings 11. 41-43; 2 Ch. 9. 29-31.

PERIOD VI.—FROM THE ELEVATION OF REHOBOAM TO THE BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY.

			THE REIGN OF REHOBOAM, FIRST KING OF JUDAH, WITH THE CONTEMPORARY EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.	
3029	975	991	PORTION I.—Reign of Rehoboam. Revolt of the Ten Tribes. Invasion of Shishak. Death of Rehoboam,	
3046	958	974	PORTION II. — EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF REHOBOAM, KING OF JUDAH.	1 Ki. 14. <i>part of</i> 21; 12. 1-24; 2 Ch. 11.5. <i>to end</i> ; 12. 1; 1 Kings 14. 22-24; 2 Ch. 12. 2, <i>to end</i> ; 1 Kings 14. <i>part of</i> 21, 25, <i>to end</i> ; 2 Ch. 10; 11. 1-4.
....	....	....	Idolatry of the Golden Calves. History of the Prophet of Beth-el,	1 Ki. 12. 25, <i>to end</i> ; 13. 2 Ch. 13. 1-21; 1 Ki. 15. 3-8; 2 Ch. 13. 22. 14. <i>part of</i> 1; 1 Ki. 15. 1, 2. 1 Ki. 15. 9-11; 2 Ch. 14. 3; 1 Kings 15. 12-15; 2 Ch. 14. 4-6, <i>part of</i> 1, 7, <i>to end</i> ; 15. 1-15, 18, 19; 1 Kings 15. 16-22; 2 Ch. 16. 7, <i>to end</i> ; 1 Kings 15. 23, 24; 2 Ch. 14. 2; 15. 16, 17; 16. 1-6.
3046	958	973	REIGN OF ABIJAH, KING OF JUDAH,	2 Ch. 13. 1-21; 1 Ki. 15. 3-8; 2 Ch. 13. 22. 14. <i>part of</i> 1; 1 Ki. 15. 1, 2. 1 Ki. 15. 9-11; 2 Ch. 14. 3; 1 Kings 15. 12-15; 2 Ch. 14. 4-6, <i>part of</i> 1, 7, <i>to end</i> ; 15. 1-15, 18, 19; 1 Kings 15. 16-22; 2 Ch. 16. 7, <i>to end</i> ; 1 Kings 15. 23, 24; 2 Ch. 14. 2; 15. 16, 17; 16. 1-6.
3049	955	970	PORTION I.—REIGN OF ASA, THIRD KING OF JUDAH,	1 Ki. 15. 9-11; 2 Ch. 14. 3; 1 Kings 15. 12-15; 2 Ch. 14. 4-6, <i>part of</i> 1, 7, <i>to end</i> ; 15. 1-15, 18, 19; 1 Kings 15. 16-22; 2 Ch. 16. 7, <i>to end</i> ; 1 Kings 15. 23, 24; 2 Ch. 14. 2; 15. 16, 17; 16. 1-6.
3090	914	929	PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF ASA, KING OF JUDAH.	1 Ki. 15. 9-11; 2 Ch. 14. 3; 1 Kings 15. 12-15; 2 Ch. 14. 4-6, <i>part of</i> 1, 7, <i>to end</i> ; 15. 1-15, 18, 19; 1 Kings 15. 16-22; 2 Ch. 16. 7, <i>to end</i> ; 1 Kings 15. 23, 24; 2 Ch. 14. 2; 15. 16, 17; 16. 1-6.
3049	955	968	Death of Jeroboam and his Son,	1 Kings 14. 1-20.
....	....	....	The Reign of Nadab,	1 Kings 15. 25-31.
3061	953	966	The Reign of Baasha,	1 Kings 15. 32, <i>to end</i> ; 16. 1-7.
3074	930	943	The Reign of Elah,	1 Kings 16. 8-14.
3075	929	....	The Reign of Zimri,	1 Kings 16. 15-22.
3080	924	938	The Reign of Omri,	1 Kings 16. 23-28.
3085	919	931	Commencement of the Reign of Ahab,	1 Kings 16. 29, <i>to end</i> .

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3098	906	Elijah proves the Truth of his Mission, and flies from Jezebel. The Calling of Elisha, . . .	1 Ki. 18; 19. 1-21.
3103	901	897	Ben-hadad besieges Samaria—He is defeated—He is conquered at Aphek, . . .	1 Kings 20.
3105	899	Seizure of Naboth's Vineyard by Ahab, . . .	1 Kings 21.
3107	897	Death of Ahab,	1 Kings 22. 1-40; 2 Ch. 18. 3, to end.
....	Reign and Death of Ahaziah,	1 Ki. 22. 51, to end; 2 Ki. 1.
3108	896	Reign of Jehoram. Rebellion of Mesha King of Moab,	2 Ki. 3. 1-5.
....	The Translation of Elijah,	2 Ki. 2.
3109	895	891	Elisha obtaineth Water and Promise of Victory. The Moabites are overcome,	2 Ki. 3. 6, to end.
3112	892	The Miracles of Elisha,	2 Ki. 4; 5; 6. 1-23.
3115 to 3119	889 to 885	904	PORTION I.—REIGN OF JEHOAM, KING OF JUDAH,	2 Ch. 21. 1, 5-7, 2-4, 11-15, 8-10, 16, to end; 2 Ki. 8. 23, 24, and 17. 22.
....	PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF JEHOAM, KING OF JUDAH.	
3117	887	891	Continuation of the Reign of Jehoram, King of Israel. Siege of Samaria. The Famine, and sudden Deliverance,	2 Ki. 6. 24, to end; 7. 8. 1-6.
3119	885	895	PORTION I.—THE REIGN OF AHASIAH, KING OF JUDAH,	2 Ch. 22. 1; 2 Ki. 8. 25; 2 Ch. 22. 2-7; 2 Ki. 9. part of 27; 2 Ch. 22. 8, part of 9; 2 Ki. 9. part of 27, 28; 2 Ch. 22. part of 9; 2 Ki. 9. 29; 8. 26, to end; 2 Ch. 22 middle of 9.
....	PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF AHASIAH, KING OF JUDAH.	
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3120	884	Conspiracy of Jehu. Death of Jehoram,	2 Ki. 9. 1-26.
....	Reign of Jehu. Death of Jezebel, of Ahab's Sons, of Ahaziah's Kindred, and of Baal's Priests,)	2 Ki. 9. 30, to end; 10. 1-28.

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3126	878	889	PORTION II.—REIGN OF JEHU continued,	2 Ki. 10. 29.
....	PORTION I.—THE REIGN OF JOASH KING OF JUDAH.	2 K. 12. <i>part of</i> 1; 11. 21, 13. <i>end of</i> 1, 2, 3; 2 Ch. 23. 16, <i>to end</i> ; 24. 3-5; 2 Ki. 12. 4-6; 2 Ch. 24. 6; 2 Ki. 12. 7-14; 2 Ch. 24. 12-14; 2 Ki. 12. 15-18; 2 Ch. 24. 15-27; 2 Ki. 12. 19; 11. 17. 20; 12. 20, 21; 2 Ch. 24. 1, 2.
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to	to	to	—His Apostacy—His Death,	2 Ki. 10. 30, <i>to end</i> . 2 Ki. 13. 1-9. 2 Ki. 13. 10, 14-21.
3166	838	849	PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF JOASH, KING OF JUDAH.	
3165	839	867	Death of Jehu,	2 Ki. 10. 30, <i>to end</i> .
....	Reign of Jehoahaz,	2 Ki. 13. 1-9.
....	850	Reign of Jehoash. Death of Elisha	2 Ki. 13. 10, 14-21.
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3166	838	849	Amaziah punishes the Murderers of his Father. War with Edom. War with Israel. His Death,	
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3195	809	834	Reign of Jehoash, concluded.: He is oppressed by Hazael, who dies,	
....	Reign of Jeroboam the Second,	2 Ki. 14. 23, 24.
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3194	810	809	Early Reign and Prosperity of Uzziah,	
3217	787	On the Increase of his Army by Uzziah, Joel predicts the Overthrow of the Kingdom of Judah by a foreign Army,	2 Ch. 26. 16-21. Is. 1. 1; 6; 2; 3; 4; 5.
3219	785	Uzziah is stricken with Leprosy,	
3246	758	Designation of Isaiah to the Prophetic Office—His first Prophecy,	2 Ch. 26. 22, 23; 2 Ki. 14. 21, 22; 15. 2-7.
3253	751	757	The Death of Uzziah,	
....	PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH UZZIAH, KING OF JUDAH.	2 Ki. 14. 25-27. Hosea 1; 2; 3.
3195	809	793	Reign of Jeroboam the Second, concluded,	
....	Hosea's First appeal to the Ten Tribes,	Amos 1. <i>to</i> 7. 1-9.
3211	793	Amos denounces Judgment against the neighbouring Nations, and against Israel and Judah,	
3217	787	History of Jonah,	The Book of Jonah.

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3228	776	Hosea prophesies against the Israelites during the Interregnum after the Death of Jeroboam the Second,	
3231	773	771	The Reign of Zachariah,	2 Ki. 15. 8-12.
3232	772	770	The Reign of Shallum,	2 Ki. 15. 13, 15.
....	The Reign of Menahem,	2 Ki. 15. 16-22.
3236	768	760	The Reign of Pekahiah,	2 Ki. 15. 23-26.
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3246	758	757	PORTION I.—THE REIGN OF JOTHAM. MICAH PROPHECIES,	2 Ki. 15. 32; 2 Ch. 27. 1, 2; 2 Ki. 15. part of 35; Micah 1; 2; 2 Ch. 27. 3, to end; 2 Ki. 15. 37, 33, 34, part of 35, 36, 38.
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....	758	The Reign of Pekah,	2 Ki. 15. 27-29.
			PORTION I.—THE REIGN OF AHAZ.	
3262	742	741	Character of Ahaz. Invasion of Rezin and Pekah. The Prophecies of Isaiah.	2 Ki. 16. 1-4; Isaiah 7; 8; 9; 10. 1-4; 2 Ki. 16. 5.
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3278	726	727		
3262	742	Isaiah's Prophecy of the Ruin of Damascus, and the Ten Tribes,	Isaiah 17.
3263	741	....	The Devastation of Judah by Pekah,	2 Ch. 28. 4-19.
3264	740	....	Obadiah and Isaiah prophesy,	Obadiah; Is. 1. 2. to end.
....	....	....	Alliance of Ahaz with Tiglath-pileser, King of Assyria. Ahaz commits Idolatry. Isaiah and Hosea prophesy,	2 Ki. 16. 6-9; Isaiah 28; 2 Ch. 28. 20-23; 2 Ki. 16. 10-18; 2 Ch. 28. 24-25; Hosea 5; 6.
3278	726	725	Death of Ahaz, and Prediction of the Power of Hezekiah,	2 Ch. 28. 26, 27; Is. 14. 28, to end; 2 Ki. 16. 19, 20; 2 Ch. 28. 1-3.
			PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF AHAZ, KING OF JUDAH.	
3265	739	728	The Reigns of Pekah and Hoshea,	2 Ki. 15. 30, 31; 17. 1, 2.
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3274	730			
			PORTION I.—THE REIGN OF HEZEKIAH.	
3278	726	725	Character of Hezekiah—He Abolishes Idolatry, and restores the true Worship,	2 Ki. 18. 1-6; 2 Ch. 29. 3, to end; 30; 31.
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3278	726	Isaiah prophesies the Destruction of Moab,	Isaiah 15; 16.
3282	722	The Reformation by Hezekiah supported by the Prophecies of Micah,	Micah 3. to end of the Book; 2 Ki. 18. 7, 8.
3283	721	....	Isaiah prophesies the Restoration of the Ten Tribes, the Punishment of Egypt, and the Conversion of Egypt and Assyria,	Isaiah 18; 19.
3284	720	....	The Prophecy of Nahum against Nineveh,	The Book of Nahum.
3289	715	....	Isaiah's Prophecy of the Destruction of Tyre,	Isaiah 23.
....	On the Invasion of Palestine by the Assyrian Army, Isaiah delivers a Prophecy of the Messiah, and predicts the Destruction of Babylon,	Is. 10. 5, to end; 11. to 14. 1-27.

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3291	713	Isaiah's Prophecy of the Invasion of Judea, and the Destruction of Babylon,	Isaiah 22. 1-14; 21.
....	....	711	First Invasion of Sennacherib. Hezekiah fortieth himself, and pacifieth him by paying Tribute. Capture of Ashdod. Isaiah's Prophecy of the Captivity of Egypt and Ethiopia,	2 Ch. 32. 1-8; 2 Ki. 18. 13-16; Is. 20.
....	....	....	Isaiah's Prophetic Appeal to Jerusalem, while Sennacherib's Army was in the Country,	Is. 29; 30; 31.
....	....	710	The Sickness of Hezekiah—His miraculous Restoration. Isaiah's Prophecy of the Reign of the Messiah. The King of Babylon congratulates Hezekiah on his Recovery. Isaiah prophecies the Babylonish Captivity,	2 Ki. 20. 1-11; Is. 32 to 35, and 38. 9-20; 2 Ch. 32. 25, 26; 2 Ki. 20. 12-19; 2 Ch. 32. 24; Is. 38. 1-8, 21, 22; and 39.
3294	710	....	The Second Invasion of Sennacherib—His Defeat. Psalms on this occasion,	Is. 36. 1; 2 Ki. 18. 17, to end; 19. 1-7; Ps. 44; 2 Ki. 19. 8-19; Ps. 73; 2 Ki. 19. 20-35; 2 Ch. 32. 22, 23; Ps. 75; 76; 2 Ki. 19. 36, 37; 2 Chron. 32. 9-21; Isaiah 36. 2, to end; and 37.
3294 to 3305	710 to 699	....	Isaiah prophecies Comfort to the People of God, and the final Restoration of the Jews,	Is. 40; 41.
....	....	....	Prophecy of the Advent of Christ, and the Restoration of the Jews,	Is. 42; 43.
....	....	....	Isaiah shows the Folly of Idolatry, and prophesies the Conversion of the Gentiles,	Is. 44; 45.
....	....	....	Isaiah's Prophecy of the Babylonish Captivity, and the Destruction of Babylon,	Is. 46; 47.
....	....	....	Isaiah reproves the Israelites for their Idolatry,	Is. 48.
....	....	....	The Messiah, through Isaiah, addresses his People,	Is. 49.
....	....	....	Isaiah's Prophecy of the Rejection of Christ, and the eventual Exaltation of his Church,	Is. 50; 51; 52. 1-12.
....	....	....	Isaiah predicts the Humiliation, Sufferings, and Exaltation of Christ,	Is. 52. 13, to end; 53.
....	....	....	Isaiah's Prophecy of the Enlargement and Triumph of the Church,	Is. 54.
....	....	....	Isaiah prophesies the Fulness and Excellence of the Blessings of the Gospel,	Is. 55; 56. 1-8.
....	....	....	Isaiah predicts the Calamities which should befall Judea for its Idolatry and Hypocrisy.	Is. 56. 9, to end; 57; 58; 59. 1-15.
....	....	....	Isaiah prophesies the future Glory and Triumph of the Church,	Is. 59. 16, to end of the Book.
3306	698	696	The Death of Hezekiah,	2 Ch. 32. 27-31, part of 32; 2 Ki. 20. part of 20; 2 Ch. 32. part of 32, 33; 2 Ki. 20, end of 20, 21.
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3279	725	721	Reign of Hoshea, King of Israel, continued. Shalmaneser invades the Dominions of Hoshea,	2 Ki. 17. 3, 4.
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DATE.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
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3283	721		THE REIGN OF MANASSEH, KING OF JUDAH.	
3306	698	696	PORTION I.—Idolatry of Manasseh. Isaiah's Prophecy of the Captivity of Shebna. Captiv-	2 Ki. 21. 1-16; Isa. 22. 15, to end; 2 Ch. 33. 11-19; 2 Ki. 21. 17, 18; 2 Ch. 33. 1-10, 20.
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3326	676	...	PORTION II.—STATE OF THE PROVINCES FORMERLY POSSESSED BY THE TEN TRIBES. DURING THE REIGN OF MANASSEH, KING OF JUDAH, . . . }	2 Ki. 17. 24, to end.
3361	643	641	THE REIGN OF AMON, KING OF JUDAH, . . . }	2 Ki. 21. 19, to end; 2 Ch. 33. 21, to end.
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3363	641	639	THE REIGN OF JOSIAH, KING OF JUDAH.	
3363	641	639	Josiah removes Idolatry, . . . }	2 Ki. 22. 1, 2; Ch. 34. 3-7, 1, 2.
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3394	610			
3375	628	628	Designation of Jeremiah to the prophetic office—He prophesies against Judah, . . . }	Jer. 1; 2; 3. 1-5.
3380	624	Josiah repairs the Temple. The Book of the Law is found by Hilkiah, . . . }	2 Ch. 34. 8-32; 2 Ki. 22. 3, to end; 23. 1-3.
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....	Reformation of Religion by Josiah; and Celebration of the Passover, . . . }	2 Ki. 23. 4-20; 2 Ch. 34. 33; 35. 1-19; 2 Ki. 23. 21-24.
3392	612	....	Jeremiah reproaches the People for their Backsliding, after the Reformation by Josiah, . . . }	Jer. 3. 6. to end.
....	....	....	Jeremiah describes, in prophetic anticipation, the Sorrows of the approaching Captivity, . . . }	Jer. 4; 5; 6.
....	....	....	Habakkuk predicts the Punishment of the People for their Backsliding, . . . }	The Book of Habakkuk.
....	....	....	Jeremiah exhorts the People to Repentance, and laments the Miseries of the People on the near approach of the Captivity, . . . }	Jer. 7. to 10.
3394	610	....	Jeremiah reminds the People of the Covenant of Josiah, . . . }	Jer. 11; 12.
....	608	The Death of Josiah, . . . }	2 Ch. 35. 20-24; 4; 2 Ki. 23. 25-27; 2 Ch. 35. 25, to end; 2 Ki. 23. 28, 29, part of 30.
....	THE REIGN OF JEHOIAHAZ, . . . }	2 Ki. 23. part of 30, 31-35; 2 Ch. 36. 1-4.
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3394	610	REIGN OF JEHOIAKIM.	
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3395	609	Various Predictions and Appeals to the Jews by the prophet Jeremiah declaring the Certainty of their Captivity and the Destruction of Jerusalem. Pashur smites Jeremiah therefor. Jeremiah prophesies his Fate, . . . }	Jer. 13. to 20.
....	....	....	Jeremiah's Prediction of the Fate of Shallum and Jehoiakim, . . . }	Jer. 22. 1-23.
3396	608	Jeremiah threatens the Jews with the Destruction of their Temple and City unless they Repent. His Apprehension and Arraignment. }	Jer. 26.

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			EVENTS AT JERUSALEM BETWEEN THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CAPTIVITY AND THE BURNING OF THE TEMPLE.	
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3401	603	...	Rebellion and Death of Jehoiakim,	2 Ki. 24. part of 1, 2; 2 Ch. 36. 8; 2 Ki. 24. 5; 2 Ch. 36. 5.
3405	599	605	Reign of Jehoiachin. Jeremiah prophesies the Coming of the Messiah. The Jews are carried into Captivity,	2 Ki. 24. 6-9; Jer. 22. 24. to end; 23; 2 Ki. 24. 10-16; 2 Ch. 36. 9, 10.
...	...	...	Accession of Zedekiah—He rebelleth. Jeremiah predicts the Restoration of the Jews, and the Desolation of Zedekiah,	Jer. 52. 1-3; 24.
3407	597	...	Jeremiah predicts the Duration of the Captivity,	Jer. 29. 1-14, 16-20, 15, 21. to end.
...	...	...	Jeremiah's Prophecy of the Restoration of the Jews	Jer. 30; 31.
3409	595	...	Jeremiah prefigures the Fate of the surrounding Nations. Hananiah the false prophet is punished with Death,	Jer. 27; 28.
...	...	...	Jeremiah's Prophecy of the Fate of the surrounding Nations,	Jer. 48; 49.
...	...	...	Jeremiah prophesies the Destruction of Babylon, and the Return of the Jews,	Jer. 50; 51.
...	...	...	General Introduction to the Narrative of the Destruction of the Temple and of Jerusalem,	2 Ch. 36. 11-21.
3414	590	...	Approach of the Chaldean Army. Capture of Zedekiah and the City foretold by Jeremiah. The Hebrew Slaves released,	Jer. 39. 1; 2 Ki. 25. end of 1; 2 Jer. 37. 1-4; 34. 1-10; 2 Ki. 25. beginning of 1.
3415	589	...	Imprisonment of Jeremiah—He foretells the Restoration of the Jews,	Jer. 32; 33.
...	...	...	The Chaldeans raise the Siege of Jerusalem, and march against Pharaoh Hophra, King of Egypt,	Jer. 37. 5.
...	...	...	Jeremiah foretells the Destruction of the Philistines and the Egyptians,	Jer. 47; 37. 6-10.
...	...	...	On the Departure of the Chaldeans the Hebrew Slaves are recalled, for which Jeremiah predicts the Babylonish Captivity,	Jer. 34. 11, to end.
3416	588	...	Jeremiah attempting to make his Escape from Jerusalem, is again imprisoned,	Jer. 37. 11, to end.

PERIOD VII.—(Continued).

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.	
Townsend.	Hales			
A.M. B. C.	B. C.			
3416	588	605	Jeremiah, applied to by the King, repeats his former Predictions,	Jer. 21.
.....	.....	.....	Jeremiah is committed to the Dungeon of Malchiah,	Jer. 38; 39. 15, to end.
.....	.....	586	The Capture of Jerusalem and of Zedekiah. The Deliverance of Jeremiah. The Burning of the Temple. The People are carried Captive to Babylon,	Jer. 52.5,6; 39.3; 52. 7. 11; 39. 11-14; 52. 24. 27.12-14,17-23.15. 16; 39. 10; 2 Ki. 24. 17, to end; 25. 3-21; Jer. 39. 2, 4-9; 52. 4.
.....	.....	.....	Psalms composed by the Jews during their Captivity at Babylon,	Psalms 79; 74; 83; 94.
.....	.....	.....	Jeremiah laments the Desolation of his Country,	The Lamentations of Jeremiah.
		EVENTS AT BABYLON BETWEEN THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CAPTIVITY AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE.		
3398	606	.....	Condition of Daniel and his Companions at Babylon,	Dan. 1. 8, to end.
3409	595	590	The Commission of Ezekiel,	Ezek. 1; 2; 3. 1-21.
.....	.....	.....	Ezekiel prophesies the Miseries and Destruction of Jerusalem,	Ezek. 3. 22, to end; 4 to 7.
3410	594	.....	Ezekiel's Vision of the Idolatries which occasioned the Babylonish Captivity,	Ezek. 8. to 11. 1: 21.
.....	.....	.....	Ezekiel's Prophecies against Zedekiah, the false Prophets, Jerusalem, and the Jewish Nation,	Ezek. 11. 22, to end; 12. to 19.
3411	593	.....	Prophecies addressed to the Elders of the Jews by Ezekiel,	Ezek. 20. to 23.
3413	591	.....	Prophecy of the Destruction of Jerusalem, delivered by Ezekiel at the Commencement of the Siege,	Ezek. 24.
3415	589	.....	Ezekiel prophesies the Judgment of Pharaoh for his treachery to Israel and the Desolation of Egypt,	Ezek. 29. 1-16.
3416	88	.....	Ezekiel prophesies the Destruction of Assyria and Egypt,	Ezek. 30.20, to end; 31.
		HISTORY OF THAT PORTION OF THE JEWISH NATION WHO WERE NOT CARRIED CAPTIVE TO BABYLON, AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE.		
.....	.....	.....	Gedaliah appointed Governor of Judea by Nebuchadnezzar after the Destruction of the Temple. Jeremiah and the Remainder of the People attach themselves to Gedaliah, who is assassinated by Ishmael,	2 Ki. 25. 22; Jer. 40. 41.1-10; 2 Ki. 25. 23-26.
3417	587	.....	Johanan rescues the Captives from Ishmael, and Contrary to the Commands of God given by Jeremiah, takes refuge at Tahpanhes, in Egypt,	Jer. 41. 11; to end; 42; 43. 1-7.
.....	.....	.....	Prophecy of Jeremiah against Egypt,	Jer. 43.8 to end; 46. 13. to end.
.....	.....	.....	Final Predictions of Jeremiah against the idolatrous Jews, and against Egypt,	Jer. 44.
.....	.....	.....	Brief Recapitulation of the Captivities of the Jews by Nebuchadnezzar,	Jer. 52. 28-30.
		EVENTS AT BABYLON BETWEEN THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM AND THE RETURN FROM THE CAPTIVITY.		
.....	.....	.....	Ezekiel, being informed of the Destruction of Jerusalem, predicts the utter Desolation of Judea, and the Judgments of God against the Ammonites, Moab and Seir, Edom and the Philistines, enemies to the Jews,	Ezek. 33. 21, to end; 25.

PERIOD VII.—(Continued.)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend	Halcs			
A.M.	B.C.	B. C.		
3417	587	590	Ezekiel prophecies the Destruction of Tyre, . . .	Ezek. 26. to 28.
.....	.....	.....	Ezekiel's Prophecy against Egypt, . . .	Ezek. 32. 1-16.
.....	.....	.....	Ezekiel, prophecies the final Judgment of Egypt, . . .	Ezek. 32. 17, to end.
.....	.....	.....	Ezekiel's Appeal to the Captives in Babylon, . . .	Ezek. 33. 1-20.
.....	.....	.....	Ezekiel proceeds to denounce the Anger of God on the Governors of the Jews, who had deceived the People to their Ruin. He then predicts the Restoration of the Jews to Jerusalem, and the ultimate Happiness of Christ's Kingdom, . . .	Ezek. 34. to 37.
.....	.....	.....	Ezekiel's Prophecy of the future great Contest between the Church and its Enemies, Gog and Magog. God's Judgment against them—and the Conversion of the Jews in the latter days, . . .	Ezek. 38; 39.
3430	574	.....	Ezekiel's Vision of the Second Temple, . . .	Ezek. 40. to the end of the Book.
3432	572	.....	Ezekiel's last Prediction against Egypt, . . .	Ezek. 29. 17, to end; 30. 1-19.
3434	570	.....	Daniel relates to Nebuchadnezzar the Dream the King had forgotten, . . .	Dan. 2.
.....	.....	569	Nebuchadnezzar, on the Completion of his Conquests, sets up the Golden Image, . . .	Dan. 3.
3435	569	.....	Nebuchadnezzar's Second Dream—His Madness and Recovery, . . .	Dan. 4.
3443	561	561	Accession of Evil Merodach, and Release of Jehoiachin from Prison, . . .	Jer. 52. 31, to end; 2 Ki. 25. 27, to end.
3463	541	.....	Daniel's First Vision of the four living Creatures, . . .	Dan. 7.
.....	.....	.....	Psalms written during the Distresses and Afflictions of the Church, chiefly in the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Ps. 137; 130; 80; 77; 37; 67; 49; 53; 50; 10; 13; 14; 15; 25; 26; 27; 36; 89; 92; 93; 123.
3465	539	553	Belshazzar's Feast, . . .	Dan. 5.
.....	.....	.....	Daniel's Vision of the Ram and the He Goat, . . .	Dan. 8.
3466	538	.....	Prayer of Daniel for the Restoration of Jerusalem, and Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks, . . .	Dan. 9; Ps. 102.
3467	537	.....	Daniel is cast into the Den of Lions, . . .	Dan. 6.
3468	536	536	Decree of Cyrus for the Return of the Jews. Psalms on the occasion, . . .	Ezra 1. 1-4; Ps. 126; 85; 2 Ch. 36. 22, 23.

PERIOD VIII.—FROM THE TERMINATION OF THE BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY TO THE REFORMATION OF WORSHIP BY NEHEMIAH, AND THE COMPLETION OF THE CANON OF THE OLD TESTAMENT BY SIMON THE JUST.

			FROM THE DECREE OF CYRUS TO THE DEDICATION OF THE SECOND TEMPLE.	
3468	536	536	Return of the Jews from their Captivity, Psalms composed on the occasion, . . .	Ezra 1. 5, to end; 2; 3. 1-7; Ps. 107; 87; 111; 112; 113; 114; 116; 117; 125; 127; 128; 134.
3469	535	.....	The Foundation of the Temple laid. Psalms thereon, . . .	Ezra 3. 8, to end; Ps. 84; 66.
3470	534	529	The Building of the Temple interrupted. Last Vision of Daniel, . . .	Ezra 4. 1-5, part of 24; Ps. 129; Dan. 10; 11; 12

PERIOD VIII.—(Continued).

DATE.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.	Hales			
A.M. B.C.	B.C.			
3484	520	529	The Building of the Temple resumed. Haggai and Zechariah prophecy,	Ez. 4. <i>part of</i> 24; 5. 1; Hag. 1. 1-11; Ez. 5. 2; Hag. 1. 12, <i>to end</i> ; 2. 1-9; Zech. 1. 1-6; Hag. 2.10, <i>to end</i> ; Zec. 1. 7, <i>to end</i> ; 2 to 6.
3485	519	463	The Building of the Temple again interrupted, and again resumed. Zachariah prophesies,	Ez. 5. 3, <i>to end</i> ; 6. 1-13; Ps. 138; Zec. 7; 8.
3489	515	516	The Finishing of the Temple. The Feasts of the Dedication and the Passover are kept. Psalms on the occasion,	Ez. 6. 14, <i>to end</i> ; Ps. 48. 81; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150.
			FROM THE DEDICATION OF THE SECOND TEMPLE TO THE DEATH OF HAMAN.	
3518	486	....	Opposition to the Jews in the Reign of Xerxes,	Ez. 4. 6.
3540	464	....	Opposition to the Jews in the Reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus,	Ez. 4. 7-23.
3542	462	469	Artaxerxes divorces his Queen,	Est. 1; 2. 1, <i>to part of</i> 15.
3546	458	457	Commission of Ezra,	Ez. 7; 8.
3547	457	460	Esther made Queen of Persia,	Est. 2. <i>part of ver.</i> 15-20.
....	....	....	The Reformation by Ezra,	Ez. 9; 10.
....	....	....	Concluding Prophecies of Zachariah,	Zech. 9. <i>to end of Book.</i>
....	....	....	Mordecai discovers the Conspiracy against Artaxerxes,	Est. 2. 21, <i>to end.</i>
3547	457	460	Plot of Haman for the Destruction of the Jews, and its Defeat,	Esther 3. <i>to the end of the Book.</i>
			FROM THE REFORMATION BY NEHEMIAH TO THE CLOSING OF THE CANON OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.	
3559	445	444	First Commission of Nehemiah,	Neh. 1; 2. 1-11.
....	....	....	The Walls of Jerusalem rebuilt,	Neh. 2.12, <i>to end</i> ; 3 to 6.
....	....	....	Dedication of the Wall of Jerusalem,	Neh. 12. 27-43.
....	....	....	Nehemiah returns to Persia,	Neh. 7. 1-4.
3560	444	....	Second Commission of Nehemiah, and Reformation effected by him,	Neh. 7.5, <i>to end</i> ; 8. to 11; 12. 1-9, <i>and</i> 44, <i>to end</i> ; 13. 1-3; Ps. 1; 119.
3571	433	....	Malachi prophesies against the Corruptions which had been introduced during the second absence of Nehemiah.	Mal. 1; 2; 3. 1-15.
3595	409	....	Further Reformation by Nehemiah,	Neh. 13. 4, <i>to end.</i>
3604	400	....	Final Prophecy of the Old Testament. Malachi foretells the Advent of John the Baptist, the Forerunner of the Saviour,	Mal. 3. 16, <i>to end</i> ; 4.
....	....	....	Detached Genealogies, Successions, and Events, inserted probably at the Completion of the Canon,	1 Ch. 1. to 9; Neh. 12. 10-26.

NEW TESTAMENT.

THIS INDEX FORMS NOT ONLY A CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY, BUT ALSO A COMPLETE HARMONY OF THE FOUR GOSPELS.

PERIOD IX.—FROM THE BIRTH OF CHRIST TO THE TEMPTATION.

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per.	B. C.		
		General Preface,	Mar. 1. 1; Lu. 1. 1-4.
4708	6	The Divinity, Humanity, and Office of Christ,	Jn. 1. 1-18.
4709	5	Birth of John the Baptist,	Lu. 1. 5-25.
.....	.....	The Annunciation,	Lu. 1. 26-38.
.....	.....	Interview between Mary and Elizabeth,	Lu. 1. 39-56.
.....	.....	Birth and Naming of John the Baptist,	Lu. 1. 57, <i>to end</i> .
.....	.....	An Angel appears to Joseph,	Mat. 1. 18-25.
.....	.....	Birth of Christ at Bethlehem,	Lu. 2. 1-7.
.....	.....	The Genealogies of Christ,	{ Mat. 1. 1-17; Lu. 3. 23, <i>to end</i> .
.....	.....	The Angels appear to the Shepherds,	Lu. 2. 8-20.
.....	.....	The Circumcision,	Lu. 2. 21.
.....	.....	The Purification. Presentation of Christ in the Temple, where he is acknowledged by Simeon and Anna,	Lu. 2. 22-39.
.....	.....	The Offering of the Magi,	Mat. 2. 1-12.
.....	.....	The Flight into Egypt,	Mat. 2. 13-15.
.....	.....	Slaughter of the Children at Bethlehem,	Mat. 2. 16-18.
A. D.			
4711	3	Joseph returns from Egypt,	{ Mat. 2. 19, <i>to end</i> ; Lu. 2. 40.
4720	7	History of Christ at the age of 12 years,	Lu. 2. 41, <i>to end</i> .
4739	26	Commencement of the Ministry of John the Baptist,	{ Mat. 3. 1-12; Mark 1. 2-8; Lu. 3. 1-18.
.....	.....	The Baptism of Christ,	{ Mat. 3. 13, <i>to end</i> ; Mar. 1. 9-11; Lu. 3. 21, 22, <i>and part of</i> 23.
.....	.....	The Temptation of Christ,	{ Mat. 4. 1-11; Mar. 1. 12, 13; Lu. 4. 1-13.

PERIOD X.—FROM THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF HIS MORE PUBLIC MINISTRY AFTER THE IMPRISONMENT OF JOHN.

4739	26	Further Testimony of John the Baptist,	Jn. 1. 19-34.
.....	.....	Christ obtains his first Disciples from John,	Jn. 1. 35, <i>to end</i> .
4740	27	Marriage at Cana, in Galilee,	Jn. 2. 1-11.
.....	.....	Christ goes down to Capernaum, and continues there some short time,	Jn. 2. 12.
.....	.....	The Buyers and Sellers driven from the Temple,	Jn. 2. 13, <i>to end</i> .
.....	.....	Conversation of Christ with Nicodemus,	Jn. 3. 1-21.
.....	.....	John's last Testimony to Christ,	Jn. 3. 22, <i>to end</i> .
.....	.....	Imprisonment of John the Baptist,	{ Mat. 14. 3-5; Mar. 6. 17-20; Lu. 3. 19, 20.

PERIOD XI.—FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE MORE PUBLIC MINISTRY OF CHRIST TO THE MISSION OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

4740	27	General Introduction to the History of Christ's more public ministry,	{ Mat. 4. 12-17; Mar. 1. 14, 15; Lu. 4. 14, 15.
.....	.....	Christ's Conversation with the Woman of Samaria,	Jn. 4. 1-42.

PERIOD XI.—(*Continued*).

DATES.	CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per. A. D.		
4740 27	Second Miracle at Cana in Galilee,	Jn. 4. 43, <i>to end</i> .
....	First public Preaching of Christ in the Synagogue at Nazareth, and his Danger there,	Lu. 4. 16-30.
....	Christ sojourns at Capernaum,	Lu. 4. 31, 32.
....	The miraculous Draught of Fishes, and the Calling of Andrew and Peter, James and John,	Mat. 4. 18-22; Mar. 1. 16-20; Lu. 5. 1-11.
....	The Demoniac healed at Capernaum,	Mar. 1. 21-23; Lu. 4. 33-37.
4740 27	Peter's Mother-in-Law cured of a Fever,	Mat. 8. 14, 15; Mar. 1. 29-31; Lu. 4. 38, 39.
....	Christ teaches and performs Miracles and Cures throughout Galilee,	Mat. 4. 23-25; 8. 16, 17; Mar. 1. 32-39; Lu. 4. 40, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ Cures a Leper,	Mat. 8. 2-4; Mar. 1. 40, <i>to end</i> ; Lu. 5. 12-16.
....	The Paralytic cured; and the Power of Christ to forgive Sins asserted,	Mat. 9. 2-8; Mar. 2. 1-12; Lu. 5. 17-26.
....	The Calling of Matthew,	Mat. 9. 9; Mar. 2. 13, 14; Lu. 5. 27, 28.
....	The infirm Man healed at the Pool of Bethesda,	Jn. 5. 1-15.
....	Christ vindicates the Miracle, and asserts the Dignity of his Office,	Jn. 5. 16, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ defends his Disciples for plucking the Ears of Corn on the Sabbath day,	Mat. 12. 1-8; Mar. 2. 23, <i>to end</i> ; Lu. 6. 1-5.
....	Christ heals the withered Hand,	Mat. 12. 9-14; Mar. 3. 1-6; Lu. 6. 6-11.
....	Christ is followed by great Multitudes, whose Diseases he heals,	Mat. 12. 15-21; Mar. 3. 7-12.
....	Preparation for the Sermon on the Mount—Election of the Twelve Apostles,	Mar. 3. 13-19; Lu. 6. 12-19.
....	The Sermon on the Mount,	Mat. 5. 6; 6; 7; and 8. 1; Lu. 6. 20, <i>to end</i> .
....	The Centurion's Servant healed,	Mat. 8. 5-13; Lu. 7. 1-10.
....	The Widow's Son at Nain is raised to Life,	Lu. 7. 11-18.
....	Message from John, who was still in Prison, to Christ,	Mat. 11. 2-6; Lu. 7. 19-23.
....	Christ's Testimony concerning John,	Mat. 11. 7-15; Lu. 7. 24-30.
....	Christ reproaches the Jews for their Impenitence and Insensibility,	Mat. 11. 16-24; Lu. 7. 31-35.
....	Christ invites all to come to him,	Mat. 11. 25, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ forgives the Sins of a Female Penitent, at the House of a Pharisee,	Lu. 7. 36, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ preaches again throughout Galilee,	Lu. 8. 1-3.
....	Christ Cures a Demoniac—Conduct of the Scribes and Pharisees,	Mat. 12. 22-45; Mar. 3. 19-30; Lu. 11. 14-28.
....	Christ declares his faithful Disciples to be his real Kindred,	Mat. 12. 46, <i>to end</i> ; Mar. 3. 31, <i>to end</i> ; Lu. 8. 19-21.
....	Parable of the Sower,	Mat. 13. 1-9; Mar. 4. 1-9; Lu. 8. 4-8.
..	Reasons for teaching by Parables,	Mat. 13. 10-17; Mar. 4. 10-12; Lu. 8. 9, 10.
....	Explanation of the Parable of the Sower,	Mat. 13. 18-23; Mar. 4. 13-23; Lu. 8. <i>part of verse 9, and 11-17</i> .
....	Christ directs his Hearers to practise what they hear,	Mar. 4. 24, 25; Lu. 8. 18.
....	Various Parables descriptive of Christ's kingdom,	Mat. 13. 24-53; Mar. 4. 26-34.
....	Christ crosses the Sea of Galilee, and calms the Tempest,	Mat. 8. 18-27; Mar. 4. 35, <i>to end</i> ; Lu. 8. 22-25.
....	Christ heals the Gadarene Demoniac,	Mat. 8. 28, <i>to end</i> ; Mar. 5. 1-20; Lu. 8. 26-40.

PERIOD XI.—(Continued).

DATE.	CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per. A.D.		
4740 27	Christ dines with Matthew,	Mat. 9. 10-17; Mar. 2. 15-22; Lu. 5. 29, <i>to end</i> .
....	Jairus' Daughter is healed, and the infirm Woman,	Mat. 9. 1, 18-26; Mar. 5. 21, <i>to end</i> ; Lu. 8. 40, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ restores two blind Men to Sight,	Mat. 9. 27-31.
....	Christ casts out a dumb Spirit,	Mat. 9. 32-34.
Probably early in 4741 28	Christ returns to Nazareth, and is again ill-treated there,	Mat. 13. 54, <i>to end</i> ; Mar. 6. 1-6.
	Christ preaches again throughout Galilee,	Mat. 9. 35, <i>to end</i> .

PERIOD XII.—FROM THE MISSION OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES TO THE MISSION OF THE SEVENTY.

4741 28	Christ's Mission of the Twelve Apostles,	Mat. 10 and 11. 1; Mar. 6. 7-13; Lu. 9. 1-6.
....	Death of John the Baptist—Herod desires to see Christ,	Mat. 14. 1-12; Mar. 6. 14-29; Lu. 9. 7-9.
....	The Twelve return, and Jesus retires with them to the Desert of Bethsaida,	Mat. 14. 13, 14; Mar. 6. 30-34; Lu. 9. 10, 11; Jn. 6. 1, 2.
....	Five thousand are fed miraculously,	Mat. 14. 15-21; Mar. 6. 35, 44; Lu. 9. 12-17; Jn. 6. 3-14.
....	Christ sends the multitude away, and prays alone	Mat. 14. 22, 23; Mar. 6. 45, 46; Jn. 6. 15.
....	Christ walks on the Sea to his Disciples, who are overtaken with a Storm,	Mat. 14. 24-33; Mar. 6. 47-52; Jn. 6. 16-21.
....	Christ heals many People,	Mat. 14. 34-36; Mar. 6. 53, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ teaches in the Synagogue of Capernaum—His Conversation there,	Jn. 6. 22, <i>to end</i> ; and 7. 1.
....	Christ converses with the Scribes and Pharisees on the subject of Jewish Traditions,	Mat. 15. 1-20; Mar. 7. 1-23.
....	Christ heals the Daughter of the Canaanite, or Syro-Phœnician Woman,	Mat. 15. 21-28; Mar. 7. 24-30.
....	Christ goes through Decapolis, healing and teaching,	Mat. 15. 29-31; Mar. 7. 31, <i>to end</i> .
....	Four thousand Men are fed miraculously,	Mat. 15. 32, <i>to end</i> ; Mar. 8. 1-10.
....	The Pharisees require other Signs—Christ charges them with hypocrisy,	Mat. 16. 1-12; Mar. 8. 11-21.
....	Christ heals a blind Man at Bethsaida,	Mar. 8. 22-26.
....	Peter confesses Christ to be the Messiah,	Mat. 16. 13-20; Mar. 8. 27-30; Lu. 9. 18-21.
....	Christ astonishes the Disciples by declaring the Necessity of his Death and Resurrection,	Mat. 16. 21, <i>to end</i> ; Mar. 8. 31, <i>to end</i> , and 9. 1; Lu. 9. 22-27.
....	The Transfiguration of Christ,	Mat. 17. 1-13; Mar. 9. 2-13; Lu. 9. 28-36.
....	The Deaf and Dumb Spirit cast out,	Mat. 17. 14-21; Mar. 9. 14-29; Lu. 9. 37-42, and part of 43.
....	Christ again foretells his Death and Resurrection.	Mat. 17. 22, 23; Mar. 9. 30-32, and part of 33; Lu. 9. 43-46.
....	Christ works a Miracle to pay the Half-shekel for the Temple Service,	Mat. 17. 24, <i>to end</i> .
....	The Disciples contend for superiority,	Mat. 18. 1, <i>to end</i> ; Mar. 9. part of 33, <i>to end</i> ; Lu. 9. 47-50.

PERIOD XIII.—FROM THE MISSION OF THE SEVENTY DISCIPLES TO THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF CHRIST INTO JERUSALEM, SIX DAYS BEFORE THE CRUCIFIXION.

DATE.	CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per. 4741 A. D. 28	The Mission of the Seventy Disciples, . . .	Lu. 10. 1-16.
....	Christ goes up to the Feast of Tabernacles, .	Mat. 19. 1; Mar. 10. 1; Jn. 7. 2-10.
....	Agitation of the Public Mind at Jerusalem concerning Christ, . . .	Jn. 7. 11-52.
....	Conduct of Christ to the Adulteress and her Accusers, . . .	Jn. 7. 53; 8. 1-11.
....	Christ declares himself to be the Son of God, . . .	Jn. 8. 12-20.
....	Christ declares the manner of his death, . . .	Jn. 8. 21, <i>to end</i> .
....	The Seventy return with Joy, . . .	Lu. 10. 17-24.
....	Christ directs the Lawyer how he may attain Eternal Life, . . .	Lu. 10. 25-28.
....	The Parable of the good Samaritan, . . .	Lu. 10. 29-37.
....	Christ in the House of Martha, . . .	Lu. 10. 38, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ teaches his Disciples to pray, . . .	Lu. 11. 1-13.
....	Christ reproaches the Pharisees and Lawyers, . . .	Lu. 11. 37, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ cautions his Disciples against Hypocrisy, . . .	Lu. 12. 1-12.
....	Christ refuses to act as Judge, . . .	Lu. 12. 13, 14.
....	Christ cautions the Multitude against World-mindedness, . . .	Lu. 12. 15-34.
....	Christ exhorts to Watchfulness, Fidelity, and Repentance, . . .	Lu. 12. 35, <i>to end</i> ; 13. 1-9.
....	Christ cures an infirm woman in the Synagogue, . . .	Lu. 13. 10-17.
....	Christ begins his Journey towards Jerusalem, to be present at the Feast of the Dedication, . . .	Lu. 13. 22, 18-21.
....	Christ restores to Sight a blind Man, who is summoned before the Sanhedrim, . . .	Jn. 9. 1-34.
....	Christ declares that he is the True Shepherd, . . .	Jn. 9. 35, <i>to end</i> ; 10. 1-21.
....	Christ publicly asserts his Divinity, . . .	Jn. 10. 22-38.
....	In consequence of the Opposition of the Jews, Christ retires beyond the Jordan, . . .	Jn. 10. 39, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ, leaving the City, laments over Jerusalem, . . .	Lu. 13. 23, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ dines with a Pharisee--Parable of the great Supper, . . .	Lu. 14. 1-24.
....	Christ's Disciples must forsake the World, . . .	Lu. 14. 25, <i>to end</i> .
....	Parables of the Lost Sheep, and of the Lost Piece of Silver, . . .	Lu. 15. 1-10.
....	Parable of the Prodigal Son, . . .	Lu. 15. 11, <i>to end</i> .
....	Parable of the Unjust Steward, . . .	Lu. 16. 1-13.
....	Christ reproves the Pharisees, . . .	Lu. 16. 14-17.
....	Christ answers the Question concerning Divorce and Marriage, . . .	Mat. 19. 3-12; Mar. 10. 2-12; Lu. 16. 18.
....	Christ receives and blesses little Children, . . .	Mat. 19. 13-15; Mar. 10. 13-17; Lu. 18. 15-17.
....	Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus, . . .	Lu. 16. 19, <i>to end</i> .
....	On Forgiveness of Injuries, . . .	Lu. 17. 1-10.
....	Christ journeys towards Jerusalem, . . .	Lu. 9. 51, <i>to end</i> ; 17. 11.
....	Christ heals ten Lepers, . . .	Lu. 17. 12-19.
....	Christ declares the Lowliness of his Kingdom, and the sudden Destruction of Jerusalem, . . .	Lu. 17. 20, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ teacheth the True Nature of Prayer, . . .	Lu. 18. 1-8.
....	Parable of the Publican and Pharisee, . . .	Lu. 18. 9-14.
....	From the Conduct of the young Ruler, Christ cautions his Disciples on the Dangers of Wealth, . . .	Mat. 19. 16-29; Mar. 10. 17-30; Lu. 18. 18-30.
....	Parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard, . . .	Mat. 19. 30; 20. 1-16; Mar. 10. 31.
....	Christ is informed of the Sickness of Lazarus, . . .	Jn. 11. 1-16.
4742 29	Christ again predicts his sufferings and Death, . . .	Mat. 20. 17-19; Mar. 10. 32-34; Lu. 18. 31-34.
....	Ambition of the Sons of Zebedee, . . .	Mat. 20. 20-28; Mar. 10. 35-45.

PERIOD XIII.—(Continued.)

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju.Per.	A.D.		
4742	29	Two blind men healed at Jericho, . . .	Mat. 20. 29, <i>to end</i> ; Mar. 10. 46, <i>to end</i> ; Lu. 18. 35, <i>to end</i> .
....	..	Conversion of Zaccheus, and the Parable of the Pounds.	Lu. 19. 1-23.
....	The Resurrection of Lazarus,	Jn. 11. 17. 46.
....	The Sanhedrim assemble to deliberate concerning the Resurrection of Lazarus, . . .	Jn. 11. 47-48.
4742	29	Caiaphas prophesies,	John 11 49-52.
....	The Sanhedrim resolve to put Christ to death, . .	Jn. 11. 53.
....	Christ retires to Ephraim or Ephrata,	Jn. 11. 54.
....	State of the Public Mind at Jerusalem, immediately preceding the last Passover, at which Christ attended,	Jn. 11. 55, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ comes to Bethany, where he is anointed by Mary,	Mat. 26. 6-13; Mar. 14. 3-9; Jn. 12. 1-11.
....	...	Christ prepares to enter Jerusalem,	Mat. 21. 1-7; Mar. 11. 1-7; Lu. 19. 29-40; Jn. 12. 12-18.

PERIOD XIV.—FROM CHRIST'S TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM, TO HIS APPREHENSION—SUNDAY, THE FIFTH DAY BEFORE THE LAST PASSOVER.

4742	29	The People meet Christ with Hosannas. Christ approaches Jerusalem,	Mat. 21. 8-9; Mar. 11. 8-10; Lu. 19. 36-40; Jn. 12. 19.
....	....	Christ's Lamentation over Jerusalem, and the Prophecy of its Destruction,	Lu. 19. 41-44.
....	....	Christ, on entering the City, casts the Buyers and Sellers out of the Temple,	Mat. 21. 10-13; Mar. 11. <i>part of ver.</i> 11. Lu. 19. 45, 46.
....	....	Christ heals the Sick in the Temple, and reproves the Chief Priests,	Mat. 21. 14-16.
....	....	Some Greeks at Jerusalem desire to see Christ. The Bath Col is heard,	Jn. 12. 20-43.
....	....	Christ declares the Object of his Mission,	Jn. 12. 44, <i>to end</i> .
....	....	Christ leaves Jerusalem in the Evening, and goes to Bethany,	Mat. 21. 17; Mar. 11. <i>part of ver.</i> 11.
....	....	Monday—Fourth Day before the Passover Christ, entering Jerusalem, again curses the barren Fig Tree,	Mat. 21. 18, 19; Mar. 11. 12-14.
....	....	Christ again casts the Buyers and Sellers out of the Temple,	Mar. 11. 15-17.
....	....	The Scribes and Chief Priests seek to destroy Jesus,	Mar. 11, 18; Lu. 19. 47, 48.
....	....	Christ retires in the Evening from the City,	Mar. 11. 19.
....	....	Tuesday—Third Day before the Passover. The Fig Tree is now withered,	Mat. 21. 20-22; Mar. 11. 20-26.
....	....	Christ answers the Chief Priests, who inquire concerning the Authority by which he acted. Parables of the Vineyard and Marriage Feast,	Mat. 21. 23, <i>to end</i> ; 22. 1-14; Mar. 11. 27. <i>to end</i> ; 12. 1-12; Lu. 19. 1-19.
....	....	Christ replies to the Herodians,	Mat. 22. 15-22; Mar. 12. 13-17; Lu. 20. 20-26.
....	....	Christ replies to the Sadducees,	Mat. 22. 23-33; Mar. 12. 18-27; Lu. 20. 27-40.
....	....	Christ replies to the Pharisees,	Mat. 22. 34-40; Mar. 12. 28-35.
....	....	Christ inquires of the Pharisees concerning the Messiah,	Mat. 22. 41, <i>to end</i> ; Mar. 12. 35-37; Lu. 20. 41-44.
....	....	Christ severely reproves the Pharisees,	Mat. 23. 1, <i>to end</i> ; Mar. 12. 38-40; Lu. 20. 45, <i>to end</i> .

PERIOD XIV.—(Continued).

DATE.	CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per. A. D.		
4742 29	Christ applauds the Liberality of the poor Widow,	Mar. 12. 41, <i>to end</i> ; Lu. 21. 1-4.
....	Christ foretells the Destruction of Jerusalem, the End of the Jewish Dispensation, and of the World,	Mat. 24. 1-35; Mar. 13. 1-31; Lu. 21. 5-33.
....	Christ compares the Suddenness of his Second Advent to the Coming of the Deluge,	Mat. 24. 36, <i>to end</i> ; Mar. 13. 32, <i>to end</i> ; Lu. 21. 34-36.
....	The Parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins,	Mat. 25. 1-13.
....	The Parable of the Servants and the Talents,	Mat. 25. 14-30.
....	Christ declares the Proceedings at the Day of Judgment,	Mat. 25. 31, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ retires from the City to the Mount of Olives,	Lu. 21. 37, 38.
....	Wednesday—Second Day before the Crucifixion. Christ foretells his approaching Death,	Mat. 26. 1, 2; Mar. 14. <i>part of ver. 1</i> .
....	The Rulers consult how they may take Christ,	Mat. 26. 3-5; Mar. 14. <i>part of ver. 1, ver. 2</i> ; Lu. 22. 1, 2.
....	Judas agrees with the Chief Priests to betray Christ	Mat. 26. 14-16; Mar. 14. 10, 11; Lu. 22. 3-6.
....	Thursday—The day before the Crucifixion. Christ directs two of his Disciples to prepare the Passover	Mat. 26. 17-19; Mar. 14. 12-16; Lu. 22. 7-13.
....	Christ partakes of the last Passover,	Mat. 26. 20; Mar. 14. 17; Lu. 22. 14-18; Jn. 13. 1.
....	Christ again reproves the Ambition of his Disciples,	Lu. 22. 24-27; Jn. 13. 2-16.
....	Christ, sitting at the Passover, and continuing the Conversation, speaks of his Betrayer,	Mat. 26. 21-25; Mar. 14. 18-21; Lu. 22. 21-23; Jn. 13. 17-30.
....	Judas goes out to betray Christ, who predicts Peter's Denial of him, and the Danger of the rest of the Apostles,	Lu. 22. 28-38; Jn. 13. 31, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ institutes the Eucharist,	Mat. 26. 26-29; Mar. 14. 22-25; Lu. 22. 19, 20.
....	Christ exhorts the Apostles, and consoles them on his approaching Death,	Jn. 14.
....	Christ goes with his Disciples to the Mount of Olives,	Mat. 26. 30; Mar. 14. 26; Lu. 22. 39.
....	Christ declares himself to be the True Vine,	Jn. 15. 1-8.
....	Christ exhorts his Apostles to mutual Love, and to prepare for Persecution,	Jn. 15. 9, <i>to end</i> ; 16. 1-4.
....	Christ promises the Gifts of the Holy Spirit.	Jn. 16. 5, <i>to end</i> .
....	Christ intercedes for all his Followers,	Jn. 17.
....	Christ again predicts Peter's denial of him,	Mat. 26. 31-35; Mar. 14. 27-31.
....	Christ goes into the Garden of Gethsemane—His agony there,	Mat. 26. 36-46; Mar. 14. 32-42; Lu. 22. 40-46; Jn. 18. 1, 2.
....	Christ is betrayed and apprehended. The Resistance of Peter,	Mat. 26. 47-56; Mar. 14. 43-50; Lu. 22. 47-53; Jn. 18. 3-11.

PERIOD XV.—FROM THE APPREHENSION OF CHRIST TO THE CRUCIFIXION.

4742 29	Christ is taken to Annas, and to the Place of Caiaphas,	Mat. 26. 57; Mar. 14. 51-53; Lu. 22. 54; Jn. 18. 12-14.
....	Peter and John follow their Master,	Mat. 26. 58; Mar. 14. 54; Lu. 22. 55; Jn. 18. 15, 16.
....	Christ is first examined and condemned in the House of the High Priest,	Mat. 26. 59-66; Mar. 14. 55-64; Jn. 18. 19-24.
....	Twelve at Night. Christ is struck, and insulted by the Soldiers,	Mat. 26. 67, 68; Mar. 14. 65; Lu. 22. 63-65.

PERIOD XV.—(Continued).

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per.	A. D.		
4742	29	Peter's first Denial of Christ, at the fire, in the Hall of the High Priest's Palace, . . .	Mat. 26. 69, 70; Mar. 14. 66-68; Lu. 22. 56, 57; Jn. 18. 17, 18, 25-27.
....	After midnight. Peter's second Denial of Christ, at the Porch of the Palace of the High Priest, . . .	Mat. 26. 71, 72; Mar. 14. 69. <i>part of</i> 70; Lu. 22. 58.
....	Friday, the Day of the Crucifixion—Time, about three in the Morning. Peter's third Denial of Christ in the Room where Christ was waiting among the Soldiers till the Dawn of Day, . . .	Mat. 26. 73, <i>to end</i> ; Mar. 14. <i>part of</i> 70. <i>to end</i> ; Lu. 22. 59-61.
....	Christ is taken before the Sanhedrim and condemned, . . .	Mat. 27. 1; Mar. 15. <i>part of</i> 1; Lu. 22. 66, <i>to end</i> .
....	Judas declares the Innocence of Christ, . . .	Mat. 27. 3-10.
....	Christ is accused before Pilate, and is by him also declared to be innocent, . . .	Mat. 27. 2, <i>and</i> 11-14; Mar. 15. 1-5; Lu. 23. 1-4; Jn. 18. 28-38.
....	Christ is sent by Pilate to Herod, . . .	Lu. 23. 5-12.
....	Christ is brought back again to Pilate, who again declares him innocent, and endeavours to persuade the people to ask for his release, . . .	Mat. 27. 15-20; Mar. 15. 6-11; Lu. 23. 13-19; Jn. 18. 39.
....	Pilate three times endeavours again to release Christ, . . .	Mat. 27. 21-23; Mar. 15. 12-14; Lu. 23. 20-23; Jn. 18. 40.
....	The Jews imprecate the punishment of Christ's Death upon themselves, . . .	Mat. 27. 24, 25.
....	Pilate releases Barabbas, and delivers Christ to be Crucified, . . .	Mat. 27. 26-30; Mar. 15. 15-19; Lu. 23. 24, 25. Jn. 19. 1-16.
....	Christ is led away from the Judgment hall of Pilate to Mount Calvary, . . .	Mat. 27. 31, 32; Mar. 15. 20, 21; Lu. 23. 26-32; Jn. 19. <i>part of</i> 16, <i>and</i> 17.
....	Christ arrives at Mount Calvary, and is Crucified, . . .	Mat. 27. 33, 34, 37, 38; Mar. 15. 22, 23, 26, 27, 28; Lu. 23. 33-38; Jn. 19. 18-22.
....	Christ prays for his Murderers, . . .	Lu. 23. <i>part of</i> 34.
....	The Soldiers divide and cast Lots for the Raiment of Christ, . . .	Mat. 27. 35, 36; Mar. 15. 24, 25; Lu. 23. <i>part of</i> 34; Jn. 19. 23. 24.
....	Christ is reviled, when on the Cross, by the Chief Priests, the Rulers, the Soldiers, the Passengers, and the Malefactors, . . .	Mat. 27. 39-44; Mar. 15. 29-32; Lu. 23. 35-37.
....	Christ, when dying as a Man, asserts his Divinity, in his Answer to the Penitent Thief, . . .	Lu. 23. 39-43.
....	Christ commends his Mother to the Care of John, . . .	Jn. 19. 25-27.
....	The Death of Christ and its attendant circumstances, . . .	Mat. 27. 45-51, 54-56; Mar. 15. 33-41; Lu. 23. 44-49; Jn. 19. 28-37.

PERIOD XVI.—FROM THE DEATH OF CHRIST TILL HIS ASCENSION INTO HEAVEN.

4742	29	Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus bury the Body of Christ, . . .	Mat. 27. 57-60; Mar. 15. 42-46; Lu. 23. 50-54; Jn. 19. 38, <i>to end</i> .
....	....	Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, and the Women from Galilee, observe where the Body of Christ was laid, . . .	Mar. 15. 47; Lu. 23. 55.
....	....	The Women from Galilee hasten to return Home before the Sabbath began to prepare Spices, . . .	Lu. 23. 56.

PERIOD XVI.—(Continued).

DATE.	CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per. A.D. 4742 29	Mary Magdalene and the other Mary continue to sit opposite the Sepulchre till it is too late to prepare their Spices,	Mat. 27. 61.
....	The Sabbath being ended, the Chief Priests prepare a Guard of Soldiers to watch the Sepulchre,	Mat. 27. 62, to end.
....	The Sabbath being over, Mary Magdalene, the other Mary, and Salome, purchase their Spices to anoint the Body of Christ,	Mar. 16. 1.
....	The Morning of Easter-day. Mary Magdalene, the other Mary, and Salome, leave their Homes very early to go to the Sepulchre,	Mat. 28. 1; Mar. 16. part of 2; Jn. 20. part of 1.
....	After they had left their Homes, and before their arrival at the Sepulchre, Christ rises from the Dead	Mat. 28. 2-4.
....	The Bodies of many come out of their Graves, and go to Jerusalem,	Mat. 27. part of 52, and 53.
....	Mary Magdalene, the other Mary, and Salome, arrive at the Sepulchre, and find the Stone rolled away,	Mar. 16. part of 2, and 3, 4; Jn. 20. part of 1.
....	Mary Magdalene leaves the other Mary and Salome to tell Peter,	Jn. 20. 2.
....	Salome and the other Mary, during the absence of Mary Magdalene, enter the porch of the Sepulchre, and see one Angel, who commands them to inform the Disciples that Jesus was risen,	Mat. 28. 5-7; Mar. 16. 5-7.
....	Salome and the other Mary leave the Sepulchre, Peter and John, as soon as they hear the Report of Mary Magdalene, hasten to the Sepulchre, which they inspect, and immediately depart,	Mat. 28. 8; Mar. 16. 8.
....	Mary Magdalene, having followed Peter and John, remains at the Sepulchre after their departure,	Jn. 20. 3-10.
....	Mary Magdalene looks into the Tomb, and sees two Angels,	Jn. 20. part of 11.
....	Christ first appears to Mary Magdalene, and commands her to inform the Disciples that he has risen,	Jn. 20. part of 11, 12, 13, and part of 14.
....	Mary Magdalene when going to inform the Disciples that Christ had risen, meets again with Salome and the other Mary. Christ appears to the three Women,	Mar. 16. 9; Jn. 20. part of 14, and 15-17.
....	The Soldiers, who had fled from the Sepulchre, report to the High Priests the Resurrection of Christ,	Mat. 28. 9, 10; Jn. 20. 18.
....	The Second Party of Women, from Galilee, who had bought their Spices on the Evening previous to the Sabbath, having had a longer Way to come to the Sepulchre, arrive after the Departure of the others, and find the Stone rolled away,	Mat. 28. 11-15.
....	Two Angels appear also to the Second Party of Women, from Galilee, assuring them that Christ was risen, and reminding them of his foretelling this Fact.	Lu. 24. 1-3.
....	Mary Magdalene unites her Testimony to that of the Galilean Women,	Lu. 24. 4-9.
....	The Apostles are still incredulous,	Mar. 16. 10; Lu. 24. 10.
....	Peter goes again to the Sepulchre,	Mar. 16. 11; Lu. 24. 11.
....	Peter, who had probably seen Christ, departs from the Sepulchre.	Lu. 24. part of 12.
....	Christ appears to Cleopas and another Disciple, going to Emmaus,	Mar. 16. 12; Lu. 24. 13-32.
....	Cleopas and his Companion return to Jerusalem, and assure the Apostles that Christ had certainly risen,	Mar. 16. 13; Lu. 24. 33-35.
....	Christ appears to the assembled Apostles, Thomas only being absent, convinces them of the Identity of his resurrection Body, and Blesses them,	Lu. 24. 36-43; Jn. 20. 19-23.

PERIOD XVI.—(Continued).

DATE.	CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per. A.D. 4742 29	Thomas is still incredulous,	Jn. 20. 24, 25.
.....	Christ appears to the Eleven, Thomas being present,	Mar. 16. 14; Jn. 20. 26-29.
.....	Christ appears to a large number of his Disciples on a Mountain in Galilee,	Mat. 28. 16, 17, and part of 18.
.....	Christ appears again at the Sea of Tiberias—His Conversation with St. Peter,	Jn. 21. 1-24.
.....	Christ appears to his Apostles at Jerusalem, and commissions them to convert the World,	Lu. 24. 44-49; Ac. 1. 4, 5.
.....	Christ leads out his Apostles to Bethany, within Sight of Jerusalem, gives them their final commission, blesses them, and ascends visibly into Heaven; from whence he will come to judge the Living and the Dead,	Mat. 28. part of 18-20; Mar. 16. 15, to end; Lu. 24. 50, to end; Ac. 1. 6-12.
.....	St. John's Conclusion to the Gospel History of Jesus Christ,	Jn. 20. 30, 31, and 21. 25.

PERIOD XVII.—FROM THE ASCENSION OF CHRIST TO THE TERMINATION OF THE PERIOD IN WHICH THE GOSPEL WAS PREACHED TO PROSELYTES OF RIGHTEOUSNESS, AND TO THE JEWS ONLY.

4742 29	After the Ascension of Christ, the Apostles re- turn to Jerusalem,	Acts 1. 1-3, and ver. 12-14.
.....	Matthias by lot appointed to the Apostleship in the place of Judas,	Ac. 1. 15, to end.
.....	Descent of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost,	Ac. 2. 1-13.
.....	Address of St. Peter to the Multitude,	Ac. 2. 14-36.
.....	Effects of St. Peter's Address,	Ac. 2. 37-42.
.....	Union of the first Converts in the primitive Church,	Ac. 2. 43, to end.
4743 30	A Cripple is miraculously and publicly healed by St. Peter and St. John,	Ac. 3. 1-10.
.....	St. Peter again Addresses the People,	Ac. 3. 11, to end.
.....	St. Peter and St. John are imprisoned by Order of the Sanhedrim,	Ac. 4. 1-7.
.....	St. Peter's Address to the assembled Sanhedrim,	Ac. 4. 8-22.
.....	The Prayer of the Church on the liberation of St. Peter and St. John,	Ac. 4. 23-31.
.....	The Union and Munificence of the primitive Church,	Ac. 4. 32, to end.
4744 31	Deaths of Ananias and Sapphira,	Ac. 5. 1-10.
.....	State of the Church at this time,	Ac. 5. 11-16.
4745 32	An Angel delivers the Apostles from Prison,	Ac. 5. 17-20, part of ver. 21.
.....	The Sanhedrim again assemble. St. Peter asserts before them the Messiahship of Christ.	Ac. 5. part of 21, 22-33.
.....	By the Advice of Gamaliel the Apostles are dismissed	Ac. 5. 34, to end.
.....	The Appointment of the seven Deacons,	Ac. 6. 1-6.
4746 33	The Church continues to increase in number,	Ac. 6. 7.
4746 33	St. Stephen, having boldly asserted the Messiahship of Christ, is accused of Blasphemy before the Sanhedrim,	Ac. 6. 8-14.
4747 34	St. Stephen defends himself before the Sanhedrim.	Ac. 6. 15; 7. 1-50.
.....	Stephen, being interrupted in his Defence, reproaches the Sanhedrim as the Murderers of their Messiah,	Ac. 7. 51-53.
.....	Stephen praying for his Murderers, is stoned to Death,	Ac. 7. 54, to end; 8. part of ver. 1, and ver. 2.
4747 34	General Persecution of the Christians, in which Saul (afterwards St. Paul) particularly distinguishes himself,	Ac. 8. part of ver. 1, and ver. 3.
.....	Philip the Deacon, having left Jerusalem on account of the Persecution, goes to Samaria, and preaches there, and works Miracles.	Ac. 8. 5-13.

PERIOD XVII.—(Continued).

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per.	A.D.		
4747	34	St. Peter and St. John come down from Jerusalem to Samaria, to confer the Gifts of the Holy Ghost on the new Converts,	Ac. 8. 14-17.
....	....	St. Peter reproves Simon Magus,	Ac. 8. 18-24.
....	....	St. Peter and St. John preach in many Villages of the Samaritans,	Ac. 8. 25.
....	....	The Treasurer of Queen Candace, a Proselyte of righteousness, is converted and baptized by Philip, who now preaches through the Cities of Judea	Ac. 8. 26, to end.
....	....	Many of the Converts, who had fled from Jerusalem in consequence of the Persecution there, preach the Gospel to the Jews in the Provinces,	Ac. 8. 4.
4748	35	Saul on his way to Damascus, is converted to the Religion he was opposing, on hearing the Bath Col, and seeing the Shechinah,	Ac. 9 1-9.
....	....	Saul is baptized,	Ac. 9. 10-19.
....	....	Saul preaches in the Synagogues to the Jews,	Ac. 9. 19-30.
4751	38	St. Peter having preached through Judea, comes to Lydda, where he cures Æneas, and raises Dorcas from the Dead,	Ac. 9. 32, to end.
4753	40	The Churches are at rest from Persecution, in consequence of the Conversion of Saul, and the Conduct of Caligula,	Ac. 9. 31.

PERIOD XVIII.—THE GOSPEL HAVING NOW BEEN PREACHED TO THE JEWS IN JERUSALEM, JUDEA, SAMARIA, AND THE PROVINCES, THE TIME ARRIVES FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE DEVOUT GENTILES, OR PROSELYTES OF THE GATE.

4753	40	St. Peter sees a Vision, in which he is commanded to visit a Gentile who had been miraculously instructed to send for him,	Ac. 10. 1-16.
....	....	St. Peter visits Cornelius, a Roman centurion,	Ac. 10. 17-33.
....	....	St. Peter first declares Christ to be the Saviour of all, even of the Gentiles who believe in him,	Ac. 10. 34-43.
....	....	Cornelius and his Friends receive the Holy Ghost, and are baptized,	Ac. 10. 44, to end.
....	....	St. Peter defends his conduct in visiting and baptizing Cornelius,	Ac. 11. 1-18.
4754	41	The Converts who had been dispersed by the persecution, after the Death of Stephen, having heard of the Vision of St. Peter, preach to the devout Gentiles also,	Ac. 11. 19-21.
....	....	The Church at Jerusalem commissions Barnabas to make Inquiries into this matter,	Ac. 11. 22-24.
4755	42	Barnabas goes to Tarsus for Saul, whom he takes with him to Antioch, where the Converts were preaching to the devout Gentiles,	Ac. 11. 25, 26.
4756	43	Herod Agrippa condemns James, the Brother of John, to death, and imprisons Peter who is miraculously released, and presents himself to the other James, who had been made Bishop of Jerusalem,	Ac. 12. 1-18, and part of ver. 19.
4757	44	The Converts at Antioch, being forewarned by Agabus, send relief to their Brethren at Jerusalem, by the hands of Barnabas and Saul,	Ac. 11. 27, to end.
....	....	The Death of Herod Agrippa,	Ac. 12. part of ver. 19, and 20-23.
....	....	The Churches continue to increase,	Ac. 12. 24.
4758	45	Saul having seen a Vision in the Temple, in which he is commanded to leave Jerusalem, and to preach to the Gentiles, returns with Banabas to Antioch,	Ac. 12. 25.

PERIOD XIX.—PERIOD FOR PREACHING THE GOSPEL TO THE IDOLA-
TROUS GENTILES, AND ST. PAUL'S FIRST APOSTOLICAL JOURNEY.

DATE.	CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per. A.D.		
4758 45	The Apostles having been absent from Jerusalem when Saul saw his vision in the Temple, he and Barnabas are separated to the Apostolic Office by the Heads of the Church at Antioch.	Ac. 13. 1-3.
....	Saul in company with Barnabas, commences his first Apostolical Journey, by going from Antioch to Seleucia.	Ac. 13. <i>part of 4.</i>
....	From Seleucia Saul and Barnabas proceed to Salamis, and Paphos, in Cyprus, where Sergius Paulus is converted; being the first known or recorded Convert of the idolatrous Gentiles.	Ac. 13. <i>part of 4-12.</i>
....	From Cyprus to Perga, in Pamphylia.	Ac. 13. 13.
4759 46	From Perga to Antioch in Pisidia. St. Paul, according to his custom, first preaches to the Jews. They are driven out of Antioch.	Ac. 13. 14-50.
....	From Antioch in Pisidia, to Iconium in Lycaonia. The people about to stone them.	Ac. 13. 51, 52, and 14. 1-5, and <i>part of 6.</i>
....	From Iconium to Lystra. The people attempt to offer them Sacrifice, and afterwards stone them.	Ac. 14. 8-19, and <i>part of 20.</i>
4760 47	From Lystra to Derbe.	Ac. 14. <i>last part of 20, part of 6, and 7.</i>
....	St. Paul, and Barnabas return to Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch in Pisidia, ordaining in all the Churches.	Ac. 14. 21-23.
4761 48	They proceed through Pisidia, Perga, and Attalia in Pamphylia.	Ac. 14. 24, 25.
....	They return to Antioch, and submit an Account of their proceedings to the Church in that place.	Ac. 14. 26, <i>to end.</i>
4762 49	Dissensions at Antioch concerning Circumcision, before the commencement of St. Paul's second Apostolical Journey.	Ac. 15. 1, 2.
....	St. Paul and Barnabas go up to Jerusalem to consult the Apostles and Elders on the Dispute concerning Circumcision. Decree of James and of the Church therein.	Ac. 15. 3-29.
....	St. Paul and Barnabas return to the Church at Antioch, with the Decree of the Church at Jerusalem on the Subject of the Necessity of Circumcision.	Ac. 15. 30-35.

PERIOD XX.—ST. PAUL'S SECOND APOSTOLICAL JOURNEY.

4763 50	After remaining some time at Antioch, St. Paul proposes to Barnabas to commence another Visitation of the Churches.	Ac. 15. 36.
....	St. Paul, separating from Barnabas, proceeds from Antioch to Syria and Cilicia.	Ac. 15. 37, <i>to end;</i> 16. 4, 5.
....	St. Paul proceeds to Derbe and Lystra in Iconium—Timothy his attendant.	Ac. 16. 1-3.
....	They proceed from Iconium to Phrygia and Galatia.	Ac. 16. 6.
....	From Galatia to Mysia and Troas.	Ac. 16. 7-10.
....	From Troas to Samothracia.	Ac. 16. <i>part of 11.</i>
....	From Samothracia to Neapolis.	Ac. 16. <i>part of 11.</i>
....	From Neapolis to Philippi, where the Pythoness is dispossessed, and the Jailor converted.	Ac. 16. 12, <i>to end.</i>
4764 51	From Philippi, through Amphipolis and Apollonia, to Thessalonica, where they are opposed by the Jews.	Ac. 17. 1-9.
....	St. Paul writes his Epistle to the Galatians, to prove, in opposition to the Judaizing Teachers, that Faith in Christ, and not their imperfect Obedience to the Ceremonial Law, was the Cause of their Salvation.	EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS.

PERIOD XX.—(Continued).

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per.	A.D.		
4764	51	From Thessalonica to Berea. The Causes for which the Bereans are favourably disposed to receive the Gospel,	Ac. 17. 10-14.
....	....	From Berea, having left there Silas and Timothy. St. Paul proceeds to Athens, where he preaches to the Philosophers and Students,	Ac. 17. 15, to end.
....	....	From Athens St. Paul proceeds to Corinth, where he is reduced to labour for his support. Silas and Timothy join him there,	Ac. 18. 1-5.
....	....	St. Paul writes his First Epistle to the Thessalonians, to establish them in the Faith (when they were exposed to the Attacks of the unconverted Jews), by enforcing the Evidences of Christianity,	FIRST EPISTLE TO THE THESSALONIANS.
4765	52	St. Paul, being rejected by the Jews, continues at Corinth, preaching to the Gentiles.	Ac. 18. 6-11.
....	....	St. Paul writes his Second Epistle to the Thessalonians, to refute an Error into which they had fallen concerning the sudden coming of the Day of Judgment. He prophesies the Rise, Prosperity, and Overthrow of a great Apostacy in the Christian Church,	SECOND EPISTLE TO THE THESSALONIANS
....	....	St. Paul, still at Corinth, is brought before the Judgment-seat of Gallio, the Proconsul, the Brother of Seneca,	Ac. 18. 12-17, <i>part of</i> 18.
4766	53	St. Paul, having left Corinth for Crete, is compelled on his return, to winter at Nicopolis, from whence he writes his Epistle to Titus, whom he had left in Crete, with Power to ordain Teachers, and to Govern the Church in that Island,	EPISTLE TO TITUS.
4767	54	St. Paul proceeds to Cenchrea,	Ac. 18. <i>part of</i> 18.
....	....	From Cenchrea to Ephesus, where he disputes with the Jews,	Ac. 18. 19.
....	....	From Ephesus St. Paul proceeds to Cæsarea, and, having saluted the Church at Jerusalem, completes his Second Apostolical Journey, by returning to Antioch in Syria,	Ac. 18. 20-22.

PERIOD XXI.—THE THIRD APOSTOLICAL JOURNEY OF ST. PAUL.

4768	55	St. Paul again leaves Antioch, to visit the Churches of Galatia and Phrygia,	Ac. 18. 23.
....	....	History of Apollos, who was now preaching to the Church at Ephesus, planted by St. Paul.	Ac. 18. 24, to end.
....	....	St. Paul proceeds from Phrygia to Ephesus, and disputes there with the Jews,	Ac. 19. 1-10.
4769	56	St. Paul continues two Years at Ephesus. The People burn their Magical Books.	Ac. 19. 11-20.
....	....	St. Paul sends Timothy and Erastus to Macedonia and Achaia,	Ac. 19. 21, <i>part of</i> 22.
4769 or more probably 4770	56	St. Paul writes his First Epistle to the Corinthians, to assert his apostolic authority, to reprove the Irregularities and Disorders of the Church, and to answer the Questions of the Converts on various points of Doctrine and Discipline,	FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS.
....	....	St. Paul continues at Ephesus—a Mob is occasioned at that Place by Demetrius,	Ac. 19. <i>part of</i> 22, to end.
....	....	St. Paul leaves Ephesus and goes to Macedonia,	Ac. 20. 1.

PERIOD XXI.—(Continued).

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per.	A.D.		
4770	57	St. Paul writes his First Epistle to Timothy, to direct him how to proceed in the Suppression of those false Doctrines and Corruptions which the Jewish Zealots were endeavouring to establish in the Church of Ephesus, over which he was appointed to preside,	FIRST EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY.
or	or		
4771	58	St. Paul proceeds from Macedonia to Greece, or Achaia, and continues there three Months,	Acts 20. 2, <i>part of</i> 3.
....	....	St. Paul, having been informed of the reception his First Epistle had met with from the Corinthians, writes his Second Epistle from Philippi, to justify his apostolic Conduct, and vindicate his Authority, both of which had been impugned by a false Teacher,	SECOND EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS.
4771	58	St. Paul returns from Achaia and Corinth to Macedonia, sending his Companions forward to Troas,	Acts 20. <i>part of</i> 3, and 4, 5.
....	....	St. Paul, in his way from Achaia to Macedonia, writes from Corinth his Epistle to the Gentiles and Jews of Rome—to the Gentiles, to prove to them that neither their boasted Philosophy, nor their moral Virtue, nor the Light of human Reason—and to the Jews, that neither their Knowledge of, nor Obedience to, the Law of Moses, could justify them before God; but that Faith in Christ alone was, and ever had been, the only way of Salvation to all Mankind,	EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS.
....	....	From Macedonia St. Paul proceeds to Troas, where he raises Eutychus to life,	Acts 20. 6-12.
....	....	From Troas to Assos and Mitylene,	Acts 20. 13, 14.
....	....	From Mitylene to Chios,	Acts 20. <i>part of</i> 15.
....	....	From Chios to Samos, and Trogyllium,	Acts 20. <i>part of</i> 15.
....	....	From Trogyllium to Miletus, where St. Paul meets, and takes his Farewell of, the Elders of the Church at Ephesus,	Acts 20. <i>part of</i> 15, to end.
....	....	From Miletus to Coos, and Rhodes, and Patara; whence St. Paul, together with St. Luke, the writer of the Book of the Acts of the Apostles, sails in a Phenician vessel to Syria, and lands in Tyre,	Acts. 21. 1-3.
....	....	St. Paul and St. Luke continue at Tyre seven Days,	Acts 21. 4-6.
....	....	They proceed from Tyre to Ptolemais,	Acts 21. 7.
....	....	From Ptolemais to Cæsarea, to the House of Philip the Evangelist. Agabus prophesies the near Imprisonment of St. Paul,	Acts 21. 8-14.
....	....	St. Paul and St. Luke arrive at Jerusalem, and present themselves to St. James and the Church,	Acts 21. 15-26.
....	....	St. Paul is apprehended by the chief Captain of the Temple, in consequence of a Mob, occasioned by some of the Asiatic Jews who met St. Paul in the Temple.	Acts 21. 27-36.
....	....	St. Paul makes his Defence before the Populace,	Acts 21. 37, to end; 22-1-24.
....	....	On declaring his Mission to preach to the Gentiles, the Jews clamour for his Death,	Acts 22. 22.
....	....	St. Paul claims the Privilege of a Roman Citizen,	Acts 22. 23-29.
....	....	St. Paul is brought before the Sanhedrim, who are summoned by the Captain of the Temple,	Acts 22. 30; 23. 1-10.
....	....	St. Paul is encouraged by a Vision to persevere,	Acts 23. 11.
....	....	In consequence of the Discovery of a Conspiracy to kill St. Paul, he is removed by Night from Jerusalem through Antipatris to Cæsarea,	Acts 23. 12, to end.
....	....	St. Paul is accused of Sedition before Felix, the Governor of Judea—His Defence,	Acts 24. 1-21.
....	....	After many Conferences with Felix, St. Paul is continued in Prison till the arrival of Porcius Festus,	Acts 24. 22, to end.

PERIOD XXI.—(Continued).

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per.	A.D.		
4773	60	Trial of St. Paul before Festus—He appeals to the Emperor,	Acts 25. 1-12.
....	....	Curious Account given to Agrippa by Festus of the Accusation against St. Paul,	Acts 25. 13-22.
....	....	St. Paul defends his Cause before Festus and Agrippa—Their Conduct on that Occasion,	Acts 25. 23, <i>to end</i> ; 26.
....	....	St. Paul, being surrendered as a Prisoner to the Centurion, is prevented from completing this Journey, by returning to Antioch, as he had usually done,	Acts 27. 1.

PERIOD XXII.—THE FOURTH JOURNEY OF ST. PAUL.

4773	60	St. Paul commences his Voyage to Rome as a Prisoner,	Ac. 27. 2.
...	....	The Ship arrives at Sidon, from whence it proceeds to Cyprus,	Ac. 27. 3, 4.
....	....	After changing their Ship at Tyre, they proceed to Cnidus, Salmone in Crete, and the City of Lasea,	Ac. 27. 5-8.
...	....	St. Paul warns the Master of the Ship of the Danger they were in. They attempt to reach Phenice in Crete,	Ac. 27. 9-13.
....	....	The Ship is wrecked, but the Lives of all on board are saved as St. Paul had foretold,	Ac. 27. 14, <i>to end</i> .
....	....	They land on the Island of Melita,	Ac. 28. 1-10.
....	....	After three Months they sail to Rome,	Ac. 28. 11, <i>to part of 14</i> .
...	....	St. Paul arrives at Rome, and is kindly received by the Brethren,	Ac. 28. <i>part of 14 to 16</i> .
....	...	St. Paul summons the Jews at Rome, to explain to them the Causes of his Imprisonment,	Ac. 28. 17-29.
4774	61	St. Paul writes his Epistle to the Ephesians, to establish them in the Christian Faith, by describing, in the most animated language, the Mercy of God displayed in the Calling of the Gentiles through Faith in Christ, without being subjected to the Law of Moses, and to enforce upon them that Holiness and Consistency of Conduct which is required of all who have received the Knowledge of Salvation,	THE EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS.
4775	62	St. Paul writes his Epistle to the Philippians, to comfort them under the Concern they had expressed on the Subject of his Imprisonment—to exhort them to continue in union and mutual love, and to caution them against the Seductions of false Teachers, who had begun to introduce themselves among them,	THE EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS.
....	....	St. Paul writes his Epistle to the Colossians, in reply to the Message of Epaphras, to prove that the Hope of Man's Salvation is founded on the Atonement of Christ alone; and, by the Establishment of opposite Truths, to eradicate the Errors of the Judaizers, who not only preached the Mosaic Law, but also the Opinions of the Heathen, Oriental, or Essenian Philosophers, concerning the Worship of Angels, on account of their supposed Agency in human Affairs and the necessity of Abstaining from animal Food,	THE EPISTLE TO THE COLOSSIANS.
....	....	St. Paul writes his Epistle to his Friend Philemon, to intercede with him in favour of his Slave Onesimus who had fled from the Service of his Master to Rome; in which City he had been converted to Christianity by means of the Apostle's Ministry,	THE EPISTLE TO PHILEMON.

PERIOD XXII.—(Continued).

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per.	A. D.		
4775	62	St. James writes his Epistle to the Jewish Christians in general, to caution them against the prevalent Evils of the Day—to rectify the Errors into which many had fallen, by misinterpreting St. Paul's doctrine of Justification, and to enforce various Duties	THE GENERAL EPISTLE OF ST. JAMES.
....	....	St. Paul remains at Rome for two years, during which time the Jews do not dare to prosecute him before the Emperor,	
			Ac. 28. 30, 31.

PERIOD XXIII.—FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIFTH AND LAST JOURNEY OF ST. PAUL TO THE COMPLETION OF THE CANON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

4775	62	St. Paul, while waiting in Italy for Timothy, writes the Key to the Old Testament—the Epistle to the Hebrews—to prove to the Jews, from their own Scriptures, the Humanity, Divinity, Atonement, and Intercession of Christ—the Superiority of the Gospel to the Law—and the real Object and Design of the Mosaic Institution, . .	THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.
or	or		
4776	63		
4776-7	63-4	After his Liberation, St. Paul Visits Italy, Spain, Britain, and the West.	
....	....	He then proceeds to Jerusalem.	
4778	65	From Jerusalem to Antioch in Syria.	
....	....	From Antioch to Colosse.	
....	....	From Colosse to Philippi.	
....	....	From Philippi to Corinth.	
....	....	From Corinth to Troas.	
....	....	From Troas to Miletum.	
....	....	From Miletum to Rome.	
....	....	St. Paul is imprisoned at Rome in the general Persecution by Nero.	
4778	65	St. Paul, in the Anticipation of the near approach of Death, writes his Second Epistle to Timothy, exhorting him, as his last request, to the faithful Discharge of his Duty, in all times of Apostacy, Persecution, and Dissension,	THE SECOND EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY.
or	or		
4779	66		
....	....	St. Peter writes his First Epistle to the Jews, who, in the time of Persecution, had taken Refuge in the heathen Countries mentioned in the Inscription, and also to the Gentile Converts, to encourage them to suffer cheerfully for their religion; and to enforce upon them the Necessity of leading a holy and blameless Life, that they may not put to shame the Calumnies of their Adversaries,	THE FIRST EPISTLE GENERAL OF ST. PETER.

PERIOD XXIII.—(Continued).

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per.	A. D.		
4779	66	St. Peter, under the Impression of approaching Martyrdom, writes to the Jewish and Gentile Christians dispersed in the Countries of Pontus, Galatia, Capadocia, &c., to confirm the Doctrines and Instructions of his former Letter, to Caution them against the errors of the false Teachers, by reminding them of the Judgments of God on Apostates, and to encourage them under Persecution, by the Consideration of the happy Deliverance of those who trusted in him, and the final Dissolution both of this World and of the Jewish Dispensation,	THE SECOND EPISTLE GENERAL OF ST. PETER.
....	....	Jude writes his Epistle to caution the Christian Church against the dangerous Tenets of the false Teachers, who had now appeared, subverting the Doctrine of Grace to the Encouragement of Licentiousness; and to exhort them to a steadfast Adherence to the Faith and Holiness,	
....	....	Martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul.	THE GENERAL EPISTLE OF JUDE.
4783	70	Destruction of Jerusalem.	
4809	96	St. John writes the Apocalypse to supply the place of a continued Succession of Prophets in the Christian Church, till the second coming of Christ to Judge the World,	THE BOOK OF REVELATION.
....	....	St. John writes his First Epistle to confute the errors of the false Teachers, and their different Sects—against the Doceta, who denied the Humanity of Christ, asserting that his Body and Sufferings were not real, but imaginary—against the Corinthians and Ebionites, who contended that he was a mere Man, and that his Divinity was only adventitious, and therefore separated from him at his Passion—against the Nicolaitanes or Gnostics, who taught that the Knowledge of God and Christ was sufficient for Salvation; that being justified by Faith, and freed from the Restraints of the Law, they might indulge in Sin with impunity;—He cautions Christians from being seduced by these Doctrines and Practices, by condemning them in the strongest Terms—he contrasts them with the Truths and Doctrines of the Gospel, in which they had been instructed, and in which they are exhorted to continue,	
....	....	St. John writes his Second Epistle to caution a Christian Mother and her Children against the Seductions and pernicious Errors of the false Teachers, supposed to be a sect of the Gnostics,	THE FIRST EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN.
....	....	St. John writes his Third Epistle to Gaius, to praise him for his steadfast faith and kindness to some Christian Brethren and strangers, and to recommend them again to his protection and benevolence—to rebuke and to caution him against the presumptuous arrogance of Diotrephes, who had denied his authority, and disobeyed his injunctions, and to recommend Demetrius to his attention, and the imitation of the church,	
....	....	St. John sanctions the Books of the New Testament, and completes the Canon of Scripture, by writing his Gospel, at the request of the Church of Ephesus.	THE SECOND EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN.
			THE THIRD EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN.

TABLE OF THE PSALMS AND PROPHECIES:

SHOWING AFTER WHAT SCRIPTURE ANY PSALM OR PROPHECY SHOULD
BE READ IN THE CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER ; ALSO,
THE PROBABLE OCCASION ON WHICH IT WAS COMPOSED.

*This Table is also from Townsend's Chronological Arrangement. Where no Date is given
in the Table, the Occasion and Period are Unknown.*

P S A L M S .

Date.	Psalms.	Probable Occasion on which each Psalm was composed.	After what Scripture.
B. C.			
444	1	Written by Ezra, as a Preface to the Book of Psalms, .	Ne. 13. 3.
1044	2	On the Delivery of the Promise by Nathan to David— a Prophecy of Christ's kingdom, }	2 Sa. 7. 29.
1024	3	On David's Flight from Absalom, }	2 Sa. 15. 29.
1023	{ 4	During the Flight from Absalom, }	2 Sa. 17. 29.
	5		
	6	Inserted towards the end of David's life, }	1 Ch. 28. 21.
1024	7	On the reproaches of Shimei, }	2 Sa. 16. 14.
	8	Inserted towards the end of David's life, }	1 Ch. 28. 21.
1063	9	On the victory over Goliath, }	1 Sa. 18. 4.
539	10	During the Babylonish captivity, }	Dan. 7. 28.
1062	11	When David was advised to flee to the mountains, }	1 Sa. 19. 3.
	12	Inserted towards the end of David's life, }	1 Ch. 28. 1.
	{ 13		
539	{ 14	During the Babylonish Captivity, }	Dan. 7. 28.
	15		
1044	16	On the Delivery of the Promise by Nathan to David, }	2 Sa. 7. 29.
1060	17	On the Murder of the Priests by Doeg, }	1 Sa. 22. 19.
1019	18	On the conclusion of David's Wars, }	2 Sa. 22. 51.
	19	Inserted towards the end of David's Life, }	1 Ch. 23. 21.
1038	{ 20	On the War with the Ammonites and Syrians, }	2 Sa. 10. 19.
	21		
1044	22	On the Delivery of the Promise by Nathan to David, }	2 Sa. 7. 29.
	23	Inserted towards the end of David's Life, }	1 Ch. 28. 21.
	24		
539	{ 25	During the Babylonish Captivity, }	Dan. 7. 28.
	26		
	27		
	28	Inserted towards the end of David's Life, }	1 Ch. 28. 21.
	29		
1017	30	On the Dedication of the Threshingfloor of Auranah, }	1 Ch. 21. 30.
1060	31	On David's Persecution by Saul, }	1 Sa. 23. 12.
1035	{ 32	On the Pardon of David's Adultery, }	2 Sa. 12. 15.
	33		
1060	34	On David's leaving the City of Gath, }	1 Sa. 21. 15.
1060	35	On David's Persecution by Doeg, }	1 Sa. 22. 19.
	36		
539	{ 37	During the Babylonish Captivity, }	Dan. 7. 28.
	38		
	39	Inserted towards the end of David's life, }	1 Ch. 23. 21.
	40		
	41		
1023	{ 42	On David's resting by the River Jordan in his Flight }	2 Sa. 17. 29.
	43	from Absalom, }	
710	44	On the Blasphemous Message of Rab-shakeh, }	2 Ki. 19. 7.
1044	45	On the Delivery of the Promise by Nathan to David, }	2 Sa. 7. 29.
896	46	On the Victory of Jehoshaphat, }	2 Ch. 20. 26.

P S A L M S—(Continued).

Date.	Psalms.	Probable Occasion on which each Psalm was composed.	After what Scripture.
B. C.			
1004	47	On the Removal of the Ark into the Temple, . . .	2 Ch. 5. 10.
515	48	On the Dedication of the Second Temple, . . .	Ez. 6. 22.
539	{ 49 50	During the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Dan. 7. 28.
1034	51	Confession of David after his Adultery, . . .	2 Sa. 12. 15.
1060	52	On David's Persecution by Doeg, . . .	1 Sa. 22. 19.
539	53	During the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Dan. 7. 28.
1060	54	On the Treachery of the Ziphim to David, . . .	1 Sa. 23. 23.
1023	55	During the Flight from Absalom, . . .	2 Sa. 17. 29.
1060	56	When David was with the Philistines in Gath, . . .	1 Sa. 21. 15.
1858	57	On David's Refusal to Kill Saul in the Cave . . .	1 Sa. 24. 22.
1058	58	Continuation of Psalm 57, . . .	1 Sa. 24. 22.
1061	59	On the Soldiers of Saul surrounding the House of David, . . .	1 Sa. 19. 17.
1040	60	On the Conquest of Edom by Joab, . . .	1 Ki. 11. 20.
	61	Inserted towards the end of David's Life . . .	1 Ch. 28. 21.
1023	62	On David's Persecution by Absalom, . . .	2 Sa. 17. 29.
1058	63	Prayer of David in the Wilderness of Engedi, . . .	1 Sa. 24. 22.
1060	64	On David's Persecution by Saul, . . .	1 Sa. 22. 19.
	65	Inserted towards the end of David's Life, . . .	1 Ch. 28. 21.
535	66	On laying the Foundation of the Second Temple, . . .	Ez. 3. 13.
539	67	During the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Da. 7. 28.
1045	68	On the First Removal of the Ark, . . .	2 Sa. 6. 11.
	69	Inserted towards the end of David's Life, . . .	1 Ch. 28. 21.
1023	{ 70 71	Daring Absalom's Rebellion, . . .	2 Sa. 17. 29.
1015	72	On Solomon being made King by his Father, . . .	1 Ch. 29. 19.
710	73	On the Destruction of Sennacherib, . . .	2 Ki. 19. 19.
588	74	On the Destruction of the City and Temple, . . .	Je. 39. 10.
710	{ 75 76	On the Destruction of Sennacherib, . . .	2 Ch. 32. 23.
539	77	During the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Da. 7. 28.
	78	Inserted towards the end of David's Life, . . .	1 Ch. 28. 21.
588	79	On the Destruction of the City and Temple, . . .	Je. 39. 10.
539	80	During the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Da. 7. 28.
515	81	On the Dedication of the Second Temple, . . .	Ez. 6. 22.
897	82	On the Appointment of Judges by Jehoshaphat, . . .	2 Ch. 19. 7.
588	83	On the Desolation caused by the Assyrians, . . .	Je. 39. 40.
535	84	On laying the Foundation of the Second Temple, . . .	Ez. 3. 13.
536	85	On the Decree of Cyrus for the Restoration of the Jews, . . .	Ez. 1. 4.
	86	Inserted towards the end of David's Life, . . .	1 Ch. 28. 21.
536	87	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Ez. 3. 7.
1571	88	During the Affliction in Egypt, . . .	Ex. 2. 25.
539	89	During the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Da. 7. 28.
1489	90	On the Shortening of Man's Life, &c., . . .	Nu. 14. 45.
1015	91	After the Advice of David to Solomon, . . .	1 Ch. 28. 19.
539	{ 92 93	During the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Da. 7. 28.
588	94	On the Destruction of the City and Temple, . . .	Je. 39. 10.
	95	Inserted towards the end of David's Life, . . .	1 Ch. 28. 21.
1044	96	On the Removal of the Ark from the House of Obed-edom, . . .	1 Ch. 16. 43.
1004	{ 97 98 99 100	On the Removal of the Ark into the Temple, . . .	2 Ch. 5. 10.
	101	Inserted towards the end of David's Life, . . .	1 Ch. 28. 21.
538	102	On the near termination of the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Da. 9. 27.
1035	103	On the Pardon of David's Adultery, . . .	2 Sa. 12. 15.
	104	Inserted towards the end of David's Life, . . .	1 Ch. 28. 21.
1044	{ 105 106	On the Removal of the Ark from the House of Obed-edom, . . .	1 Ch. 16. 43.
536	107	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Ez. 3. 7.
1040	108	On the Conquest of Edom by Joab, . . .	1 Ki. 11. 20.
1060	109	On David's Persecution by Doeg, . . .	2 Sa. 22. 19.
1044	110	On the Promise by Nathan to David, . . .	2 Sa. 7. 29.

PSALMS—(Continued).

Date.	Psalms.	Probable Occasion on which each Psalm was composed.	After what Scripture.
B. C.			
536	{ 111 112 113 114 }	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Ez. 3. 7.
896	115	On the Victory of Jehoshaphat,	2 Ch. 20. 26.
536	{ 116 117 }	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Ez. 3. 7.
1044	118	On the Promise by Nathan to David,	2 Sa. 7. 29.
444	119	Manual of Devotion by Ezra,	Ne. 13. 3.
	120		
	121	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Ch. 23. 21.
	122		
539	123	During the Babylonish Captivity,	Da. 7. 28.
	124	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Ch. 28. 21.
536	125	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Ez. 3. 7.
536	126	On the Decree of Cyrus for the Restoration of the Jews,	Ez. 1. 4.
536	{ 127 128 }	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Ez. 3. 7.
535	129	{ On the Opposition of the Samaritans to the Rebuild- ing of the Temple, }	Ez. 4. 24.
539	130	During the Babylonish Captivity,	Da. 7. 28.
	131	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Ch. 28. 21.
1051	132	Before the Second Removal of the Ark,	1 Ch. 15. 14.
	133	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Ch. 28. 21.
536	134	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity, . . .	Ez. 3. 7.
1004	{ 135 136 }	On the Dedication of the Temple,	2 Ch. 5. 14.
539	137	During the Babylonish Captivity,	Da. 7. 28.
519	138	On the Rebuilding of the Temple,	Ez. 6. 13.
1048	139	Prayer of David when made King over all Israel, . .	1 Ch. 13. 4.
1060	140	On David's Persecution by Doeg,	1 Sa. 22. 19.
1055	141	Prayer of David when driven from Judea,	1 Sa. 27. 1.
1060	142	Prayer of David in the Cave of Adullam,	1 Sa. 22. 1.
1023	{ 143 144 }	During the War with Absalom,	2 Sa. 17. 29.
1015	145	David, when old, reviews his past Life,	2 Ch. 28. 10.
	{ 146 147 148 149 150 }	On the Dedication of the Second Temple,	Ez. 6. 22.

P R O P H E C I E S .

Date.	Prophecy.	Probable Occasion or Period in which the Prophecy was Written.	After what Scripture.
B. C.	ISAIAH.		
758	1. 1.	General Preface to the Prophecies of Isaiah,	2 Ch. 26. 21.
740	2, to end.	On the Desolate state of Judea on Pekah's invasion,	{ 2 Ch. 28. 19. Ob. 21.
758	2; 3; 4; 5; 6.	Designation of Isaiah to the Prophetic Office,	2 Ch. 26. 21.
742	{ 7; 8; 9; 10. 1-4.	On the Invasion of Judea by Rezin and Pekah,	2 Ki. 16. 4.
715	{ 5, to end. 11; 12; 13; 14 1-27.	On the first invasion of Palestine by the Army of Sennacherib,	{ Is. 23. 18.
726	28, to end.	On the death of Ahaz, and the accession of Hezekiah,	{ 2 Ch. 28. 27.
726	15; 16.	On the approaching invasion of Moab by Shalmaneser,	{ 2 Ch. 31. 21.
742	17.	Against Damascus on the invasion of Rezin,	Is. 10. 4.

PROPHECIES—(Continued.)

Date.	Prophecy.	Probable Occasion or Period in which the Prophecy was Written.	After what Scripture.
B.C.	ISAIAH.		
721	18; 19.	{ On the approaching Captivity of the Ten Tribes, and against Egypt,	2 Ki. 18. 8.
713	20.	{ On the Capture of Ashdod,	2 Ki. 18. 16.
713	21.	{ On the appearance of the Medes and Persians in Sennacherib's Army. . . .	Is. 22. 14.
713	22. 1-14.	{ On the expected appearance of Sennacherib's Army,	Is. 27. 13.
698	15, to end.	{ On the Luxury and Pride of Shebna,	2 Ki. 21. 16.
715	23.	{ On the Exultation of the Tyrians after the Retreat of Shalmaneser,	Na. 3. 19.
715	24; 25; 26; 27.	{ On the Desolation by Sennacherib's Army. . . .	Is. 14. 27.
740	28.	{ To the Ten Tribes, after the Destruction of Damascus,	2 Ki. 16. 9.
713	29; 30; 31.	{ On Hezekiah's Alliance with Egypt,	Is. 20. 6.
713	32; 33; 34; 35;	{ On Hezekiah's Recovery,	2 Ki. 20. 11.
713	36; 37.	{ History of Sennacherib's Invasion,	
713	38. 1-8.	{ History of Hezekiah's Sickness,	
713	9-20.	{ Hezekiah's Thanksgiving on his Recovery,	Is. 35. 10.
713	21, 22.	{ Recovery of Hezekiah,	
713	39.	{ Visit of Merodach Baladin,	
710 to 699	{ 40; 41; to end of the Book.	{ Written in the latter years of the Reign of Hezekiah, while the Kingdom enjoyed Peace after the Destruction of Sennacherib's Army,	2 Ki. 19. 37.
	JEREMIAH.		
628	{ 1; 2. 3. 1-5.	{ On the Designation of Jeremiah to the Prophetic Office,	2 Ch. 34. 7.
612	6, to end.	{ On the Backsliding after the Reformation by Josiah,	2 Ch. 35. 19.
612	4; 5; 6.	{ On the Sorrows of the approaching Captivity,	Je. 3. 25.
612	7; 8; 9; 10.	{ On the near approach of the Captivity,	Hab. 3. 19.
610	11; 12.	{ To remind the People of Josiah's Covenant,	Je. 10. 25.
609	{ 13; 14; 15; 16; }	{ Appeals to the People before the Captivity,	2 Ki. 23. 37.
609	{ 17; 18; 19; 20. }	{ On Jeremiah's Imprisonment by Pashur,	Je. 19. 15.
588	21.	{ Jeremiah repeats his Predictions to Zedekiah,	Je. 37. 21.
609	22. 1-23.	{ On the approaching Fate of Shallum and Jehoiakim,	Je. 20. 18.
599	24, to end.	{ On the approaching Captivity of Jehoiachin,	2 Ki. 24. 9.
599	23.	{ On the Overthrow of the Temporal Kingdom of the Jews,	Je. 22. 30.
599	24.	{ On Jehoiachin being carried to Babylon,	Je. 52. 3.
606	25.	{ On the immediate Approach of Nebuchadnezzar's Army,	Je. 35. 19.
608	26.	{ Apprehension of Jeremiah,	Je. 22. 23.
595	27; 28.	{ On the approaching Ruin of Zedekiah and of the surrounding Nations,	Je. 31. 40.
597	29.	{ Letter from Jeremiah to the Captives at Babylon,	Je. 24. 10.
597	30; 31.	{ Prediction of the Restoration of the Jews,	Je. 29. 32.
589	32; 33.	{ Imprisonment of Jeremiah, and Purchase of the Field of Hananeel,	Je. 34. 10.
590	34. 1-10.	{ On the Commencement of the Siege of Jerusalem,	Je. 37. 4.
589	11, to end.	{ In the Recall of the Hebrew Slaves to their former Servitude,	Je. 37. 10.
606	35.	{ On the Rechabites taking Refuge in Jerusalem,	Je. 46. 12.
606	36. 1-8.	{ First Reading of the Roll by Baruch,	Je. 95. 38.
605	9, to end.	{ Second Reading of the Roll by Baruch,	2 Ki. 24. 4.
590	37. 1-4.	{ Zedekiah sends for Jeremiah,	2 Ki. 37. 4.
589	5.	{ Part of the Narrative of the Siege of Jerusalem,	Je. 33. 26.
589	6-10.	{ Prediction of the Return of Pharaoh's Army,	Je. 47. 7.
588	11, to end.	{ Jeremiah attempts to Escape from Jerusalem,	Je. 34. 22.
588	38.	{ Jeremiah is committed to the Dungeon of Malchiah,	Je. 21. 14.
590	39. 1.	{ Commencement of the Siege of Jerusalem,	2 Ch. 36. 21.
588	2.	{ Capture of Jerusalem,	

PROPHECIES—(Continued.)

Date	Prophecy.	Probable Occasion or Period in which the Prophecy was Written.	After what Scripture.
B.C.	JEREMIAH.		
588	3.	Part of the History of the Capture of Jerusalem,	Je. 52. 6.
588	4-9.	Flight of Zedekiah,	
588	10.	Account of those who were left in Judea by Nebuzaradan,	Je. 52. 16.
588	11-14.	Jeremiah committed to the care of Nebuzaradan,	Je. 52. 11.
588	15, to end.	The Promise to Ebed-melech,	Je. 38. 28.
588	{ 40. 41. 1-10.	Conduct of Jeremiah after his Capture by Nebuzaradan—Conspiracy of Ishmael against Gedaliah.	2 Ki. 25. 22.
581	11, to end.	Johanan rescues the Captives from Ishmael,	Je. 41. 10.
587	{ 42. 43 1-7.	Jeremiah reproves Johanan,	Je. 41. 10.
587	8, to end.	On the Arrival of Jeremiah in Egypt,	Je. 43. 7.
587	44.	Predictions of Jeremiah at Tahpanhes,	Je. 46. 28.
606	45.	Address to Baruch on Reading the Roll,	Je. 38. 8.
606	46. 1-12.	On the Defeat of Pharaoh-nechoh at Carchemish,	Je. 26. 24.
587	13, to end.	On the Arrival of Jeremiah in Egypt,	Je. 43. 13.
589	47.	Before the Conquest of Gaza by Pharaoh,	Je. 37. 5.
595	48; 49.	On the Ruin of the surrounding Nations by Nebuchadnezzar,	Je. 28. 17.
595	50; 51.	On Seraiah's going to Babylon,	Je. 49. 30.
599	52. 1-3.	Part of the Life of Zedekiah,	2 Ch. 36. 10.
588	4.	Nebuchadnezzar commences the Siege of Jerusalem,	
588	5-11.	Part of the History of the Siege of Jerusalem,	
588	12-14.	Burning of the Temple of Jerusalem,	Je. 52. 27.
588	15. 16.	Account of those who were left in Judea by Nebuchadnezzar,	Je. 52. 28.
588	17-23.	Account of the Jewish Spoils,	Je. 52. 14.
588	21-27.	Murder of the Chief Priest after the Capture of Jerusalem,	Je. 39. 14.
587	28-30.	Recapitulation of the Captivities,	Je. 44. 30.
561	31, to end.	Release of Jehoiachin,	Dan. 4. 37.
588	LAMENTATIONS.	Jeremiah laments the Desolation of Judea,	2 Ki. 25. 21.
	EZEKIEL.		
595	{ 1; 2. 3. 1-21.	Commission of Ezekiel,	Dan. 1. 22
595	{ 22, to end. 4; 5; 6; 7;	Prediction of the Destruction of Jerusalem,	Eze. 3. 21.
594	{ 8; 9; 10; 11. 1-21.	On the Idolatries which occasioned the Babylonish Captivity,	Eze. 7. 27.
594	{ 22, to end. 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19;	On the approaching Ruin of Zedekiah, the False Prophets, and the Jewish Nation,	Eze. 11. 21.
593	20; 21; 22; 23.	On Ezekiel's being consulted by the Jewish Elders,	Eze. 19. 14.
591	24.	On the Commencement of the Siege of Jerusalem,	Eze. 23. 49.
587	25.	On hearing of the Capture of the City,	Eze. 33. 33.
587	26; 27; 28.	Prophecy of the Destruction of Tyre,	Eze. 25. 17.
589	29. 1-16.	On Pharaoh's Retreat before Nebuchadnezzar,	Eze. 24. 27.
572	{ 17, to end. 30. 1-19.	After the Siege of Tyre—Final Prediction against Egypt,	Eze. 48. 35.
588	{ 20, to end. 31.	On Pharaoh's Retreat before Nebuchadnezzar,	Eze. 29. 16.
587	{ 32. 1-16. 17, to end.	On hearing of the Fall of Jerusalem—Against Egypt,	Eze. 23. 26.
587	33. 1-20.	To the Captives in Babylon,	Eze. 32. 32.
587	21, to end.	On hearing of the Fall of Jerusalem,	Je. 52. 30.

PROPHECIES—(Continued).

Date.	Prophecy.	Probable Occasion or Period on which the Prophecy was Written.	After what Scripture.
B.C.	EZEKIEL.		
587	34; 35; 36; 37; {	Appeal to the Heads of the Jewish Nation	} Je. 33. 20. Eze. 37. 28. Eze. 39. 29.
587	38; 39;	after the Fall of Jerusalem,	
574	40; <i>to end of Book.</i>	Prophecy of Gog and Magog, Vision of the future Spiritual Temple,	
	DANIEL.		
606	1. 1-7.	Capture of Daniel by Nebuchadnezzar,	Je. 45. 5.
606	8, <i>to end.</i>	Condition of Daniel at Babylon,	La. 5. 22.
570	2.	Nebuchadnezzar's First Dream,	Eze. 30. 19.
570	3.	The Golden Image set up,	Dan. 2. 49.
569	4.	Nebuchadnezzar's Second Dream,	Dan. 3. 30.
539	5.	Belshazzar's Feast,	Ps. 123.
537	6.	Daniel is cast into the Den of Lions,	Ps. 102.
541	7.	Daniel's Vision of the Four Living Creatures,	Je. 52. 34.
539	8.	Daniel's Vision of the Ram and the He Goat,	Dan. 5. 31.
538	9.	Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks,	Dan. 8. 27.
534	10; 11; 12.	{ On the Interruption to the Building of the Second Temple. }	{ Ps. 129.
	HOSEA.		
809	1; 2; 3.	{ In the Distress of Israel in the Reign of Jeroboam the Second, }	{ 2 Ki. 14. 27.
776	4.	{ On the State of the Country during the Interregnum after the Death of Jeroboam the Second, }	{ 2 Ki. 14. 29.
739	5; 6.	On Ahaz's Alliance with Tiglath-pileser,	2 Ch. 28. 25.
725	{ 7. <i>to end of the Book.</i> }	On the Revolt of Hosea from Assyria,	2 Ki. 17. 4.
	JOEL.		
787	1; 2; 3.	On Uzziah's increasing his Army,	2 Ch. 26. 15.
	AMOS.		
793	1. to 7. 1-9.	In the Reign of Jeroboam the Second,	Hos. 3. 5.
784	{ 10. <i>to end of the Book.</i> }	On being accused of a Conspiracy against Jeroboam the Second,	{ 2 Ki. 14. 28.
740	OBADIAH.	Against Edom, on their assisting Pekah,	2 Ch. 28. 19.
	JONAH.		
787	1; 2; 3; 4.	{ Soon after the Accomplishment of Jonah's First Prophecy, 2 Ki. 14. 25, }	{ Am. 7. 9.
	MICAH.		
753	1; 2.	{ On the Continuance of Idolatry in the Reign of Jotham, }	{ 2 Ki. 15. 35.
722	{ 3. <i>to end of the Book.</i> }	Written to support the Reformation by Hezekiah.	{ Is. 16. 14,
	NAHUM.		
720	1; 2; 3.	{ Against Nineveh, immediately after the Captivity of the Ten Tribes, }	{ Is. 19. 25.
	HABAKKUK.		
612	1; 2; 3.	On the Backsliding after the Reformation by Josiah,	{ Je. 6. 30.
	ZEPHANIAH.		
624	1; 2; 3.	To assist the Reformation by Josiah,	1 Ch. 34. 32.
	HAGGAI.		
520	1. 1-11.	{ On Resuming the Building of the Second Temple, }	{ Ez. 5. 1.
520	{ 12. <i>to end.</i> }	To encourage the Builders of the Second Temple,	{ Ez. 5. 2.
520	{ 2. 1-9. }	Address to the Builders of the Second Temple,	{ Zec. 1. 6.
	10. <i>to end.</i>		

PROPHECIES—(Continued).

Date.	Prophecy.	Probable Occasion or Period on which the Prophecy was Written.	After what Scripture.
B.C.	ZECCHARIAH.		
520	1. 1-6.	Exhortation to Repentance,	Ha. 2. 9.
520	{ 7, to end. }	Address to the Builders of the Second Temple,	Ha. 2. 23.
519	{ 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; }	To the Messengers from Babylon,	Ps. 138.
457	{ 7; 8. }	Probably about the Time of Ezra's Reforma- tion,	{ Ez. 10. 44.
	{ 9, to end of the Book. }		
	MALACHI.		
443	{ 1; 2. }	On the Corruptions introduced after the Ref- ormation by Nehemiah,	{ Ps. 119.
400	{ 3. 1-16. }	After the Completion of the Reformation by Nehemiah,	{ Ne. 13. 31.
	{ 16, to end. }		
	{ 4. }		

CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES

OF THE

HIGH PRIESTS OF THE HEBREWS,

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO THE SUBVERSION OF THEIR
STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

1. Succession, taken from several places of the Holy Scriptures.	2 Succession taken from 1 Ch. 6. 3-15.	3. Succession taken from Josephus, Ant. Jud. lib. x. c. 8, lib. xx. c. 10.	4. Succession, taken from the Jewish Chronicle, entitled Seder Olam.
1. Aaron, the brother of Moses, created High Priest, A. M. 2514, died 2552.	1. Aaron.	1. Aaron.	1. Aaron.
2. Eleazar's, created in 2552, died about 2571.	2. Eleazar.	2. Eleazar.	2. Eleazar.
3. Phinehas, 2571, died 2590.	3. Phinehas.	3. Phinehas.	3. Phinehas.
4. Abiezer, or } Abishua. } These were un- 5. Bukki. } der the Judges.	4. Abishua.	4. Abiezer.	4. Eli.
6. Uzzi. }	5. Bukki.	5. Bukki.	5. Ahitub.
7. Eli, of the race of Ithamar, created in 2848, died in 2888.	6. Uzzi.	6. Uzzi.	6. Abiathar.
8. Ahitub I.	7. Zerariah.	7. Eli.	7. Zadok.
9. Ahiah. He lived in 2911, or 2912.	8. Meraioth.	8. Ahitub.	8. Ahimaaz, under Rehoboam.
10. Ahimelech, or Abiathar. He was murdered by Saul, 2944.	9. Amariah.	9. Ahimelech.	9. Azariah, under Abiah.
11. Abiathar, Ahimelech, or Ahimelech, under David, from 2944 to 2989.	10. Ahitub I.	10. Abiathar.	10. Jehoachash, under Jehoshaphat.
12. Zadok I., under Saul, David, and Solomon, from 2944 to about 3000.	11. Zadok I.	11. Zadok.	11. Jehoiarib, under Jehoram.
13. Ahimaaz, under Rehoboam, about 3030.	12. Ahimaaz.	12. Ahimaaz.	12. Jehoshaphat, un- der Ahaziah.
14. Azariah, under Jehoshaphat; perhaps the same as Ama- riah (2 Chronicles 19. 11).	13. Azariah.	13. Azariah.	13. Jehoiadah, } under Josh.
	14. Johanan (1 Ch. 6. 9, 10).	14. Joram.	14. Phadaiah. }

HIGH PRIESTS—(Continued).

1. Succession, taken from several places of the Holy Scriptures.	2 Succession taken from 1 Ch. 6. 3-15.	3. Succession taken from Josephus, Ant. Jud. lib. x. c. 8. lib. xx, c. 10.	4. Succession, taken from the Jewish Chronicle, entitled Seder Olam.
15. Johanan, perhaps Jehoiada, in the reign of Joash (2 Ch. 24. 15), in 3126. He died at the age of 130.	5. Azariah.	15. Issus.	15. Zedekiah, under Amaziah.
16. Azariah, perhaps the same with Zechariah, son of Jehoiada, who was killed in 3164.	16. Amariah.	16. Axiara.	16. Joel, under Uzzi-ah.
17. Amariah, perhaps Azariah, under Uzziah, in 3221.	17. Ahitub II.	17. Phideus.	17. Jotham, under Joatham.
18. Ahitub II. } Under Jotham	18. Zadok II.	18. Sudeas.	18. Uriah, under Ahaz.
19. Zadok II. } king of Judah.	19. Shallum.	19. Julius.	19. Neriah, under Hezekiah.
20. Uriah, under Ahaz, 3265.	20. Hilkiah.	20. Jotham.	20. Hosaiah, under Manasseh.
21. Shallum, the father of Azariah, and grandfather to Hilkiah,	21. Azariah.	21. Uriah.	21. Shallum, under Amon.
22. Azariah, who lived in the time of Hezekiah (2 Ch. 31. 10), 3278.	22. Seraiah.	22. Neriah.	22. Hilkiah, under Josiah.
23. Hilkiah, under Hezekiah.	23. Jehzadak.	23. Odeas.	23. Azariah, under Jehoiakim and Zedekiah.
24. Eliakim, or Joakim, under Manasseh, and at the time of the siege of Bethulia, in 3348. He continued to live under Josiah to 3380, and longer. He is also called Hilkiah. (Baruch i. 7).	24. Joshua.	24. Saldam.	24. Jehozadak, after the taking of Jerusalem.
25. Azariah, perhaps Neriah, the father of Seraiah and of Baruch.		25. Hilkah.	25. Jesus, son of Jozadak, after the captivity.
26. Seraiah, the last High Priest before the captivity, put to death in 3414.		26. Seraiah.	
27. Jozadak, during the captivity of Babylon, from 3414 to 3469.		27. Jozadak.	
28. Joshua, or Jesus the son of Jozadak. He returned from Babylon in 3468.		28. Jesus, or Joshua.	

THE FOLLOWING SUCCESSION IS COLLECTED FROM EZRA, NEHEMIAH, AND JOSEPHUS.

29. Joachim, under the reign of Xerxes. Jos. Ant. 1. ii. c. 5.
30. Eliasib, Joasib, Chasib, under Nehemiah, A. M. 3550.
31. Joiada, or Juda. Neh. 12. 10.
32. Jonathan, or John.
33. Jaddua, or Jaddus, who received Alexander the Great at Jerusalem, in 3673, and died in 3682.
34. Onias I., made High Priest in 3681, governed twenty-one years, and died in 3702.
35. Simon I., called the Just, made High Priest in 3702 or 3703, and died in 3711.
36. Eleazar, made High Priest in 3712. Under this pontiff the translation of the Septuagint is said to have been made, about the year 3727. He died in 3744.
37. Manasseh, made High Priest in 3745, died in 3771.
38. Onias II., made High Priest in 3771, died in 3785.

HIGH PRIESTS—(Continued).

39. Simon II., made High Priest in 3785, died in 3805.
40. Onias III., made High Priest in 3805, deposed 3829, died in 3834.
41. Jesus, or Jason, made High Priest in 3830, deposed in 3831.
42. Onias IV., otherwise called Menelaus, made High Priest in 3832, died in 3842.
43. Lysimachus, vicegerent of Menelaus, killed in 3834.
44. Alcimus, or Jacimus, or Joachim, made High Priest in 3842, died in 3844.
45. Onias V. He did not exercise his pontificate at Jerusalem, but retired into Egypt, where he built the temple Onion, in 3854.
46. Judas Maccabæus, restored the altar and the sacrifices in 3840, died in 3843.
47. Jonathan, the Asmonæan, brother to Judas Maccabæus, created High Priest in 3843, died in 3860.
48. Simon Maccabæus, made High Priest in 3860, died in 3869.
49. John Hyrcanus, made High Priest in 3869, died in 3898.
50. Aristobulus, king and pontiff of the Jews, died in 3899.
51. Alexander Jannæus, also king and pontiff during twenty-seven years, from 3899 to 3926.
52. Hyrcanus was High Priest for the space of thirty-two years in the whole, from 3926 to 3958.
53. Aristobulus, brother to Hyrcanus, usurped the High Priesthood, and held it three years and three months, from 3935 to 3940.
54. Antigonus, his son, also usurped the High Priesthood, in prejudice to the rights of Hyrcanus, and possessed it for three years and seven months, from 3964 to 3967, when he was taken by Sossius.
55. Ananeel of Babylon, made High Priest by Herod, in 3968 till 3970.
56. Aristobulus, the last of the Asmonæans. He did not enjoy the pontificate a whole year. He died in 3970. Ananeel was made High Priest a second time, in 3971.
57. Jesus, the son of Phabis, deposed in 3981.

SUCCESSION OF THE HIGH PRIESTS AFTER THE CAPTIVITY.

58. Simon, son of Boethus, made High Priest in 3981, deposed in 3999.
59. Matthias, son of Theophilus, made High Priest in 3999. Ellem was substituted in his place for a day, because of an accident that happened to Matthias, which hindered him from performing his office that day.
60. Joazar, son of Simon, son of Boethus, made High Priest in 4000, the year of the birth of Jesus Christ, four years before the commencement of the vulgar era.
61. Eleazar, brother to Joazar, made High Priest in 4004, of Christ 4, of the vulgar era 1.
62. Jesus, son of Siah, made High Priest in the year of the vulgar era 6. Joazar was made a second time in 7, and deposed in 13.
63. Ananus, son of Seth, for eleven years, from 4016 to 4027, of the vulgar era 24.
64. Ishmael, son of Phabi, in 24.
65. Eleazar, son of Ananus, made High Priest in 24.
66. Simon, son of Camithus, made High Priest in 25.
67. Joseph, surnamed Caiaphas, made High Priest in 26, and continued till 35.
68. Jonathan, son of Ananus, made High Priest in 35, and continued till 37.
69. Theophilus, son of Jonathan, made High Priest in 37, and continued till 41.
70. Simon, surnamed Cantharus, and son of Simon Boethus, made High Priest in 41.
71. Matthias, son of Ananus, made High Priest in 42.
72. Elioneus, made High Priest in 44, and continued till 45. Simon, son of Cantharus, was a second time made High Priest, A. D. 45, and deposed the same year.
73. Joseph, son of Caneus, made High Priest in A. D. 45, till 57.
74. Ananias, the son of Nebodeus, made High Priest in the year of the vulgar era 47, and enjoyed the Priesthood till 63.
75. Ismail, ordained High Priest A. D. 63.
76. Joseph, surnamed CabeI, in 63.
77. Ananus, the son of Ananus, in 63.
78. Jesus, the son of Ananus, in 64.
79. Jesus, the son of Gamaliel, in 64.
80. Matthias, the son of Theophilus, made High Priest in the year of the vulgar Christian era 70.
81. Phannias, the son of Samuel, made High Priest in the year 70, in which year Jerusalem and the Temple were destroyed by the Romans, and a final period was put to the Jewish Priesthood.

TABLE

OF

PLACES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT CITED IN THE NEW.

In this Table, V stands for the Old Testament ; H for Hebrew ; G for the Greek Version or Septuagint ; and N for neither or doubtful.

MATTHEW.

1.23, from	Isaiah 7.14	-----V
2.6, "	Micah 5.2	-----N
.15, "	Hosea 11.1	-----H
.18, "	Jeremiah 31.15	-----H
.33, "	Judges 13.5	-----N
3.3, "	Isaiah 40.3	-----G
4.4, "	Deuteronomy 8.3	-----G
.6, "	Psalms 81.11, 12	-----N
.7, "	Deuteronomy 6.16	-----G
.10, "	Deuteronomy 6.13	-----N
.15,16, "	Isaiah 9.1, 2	-----N
5.21, "	Exodus 20.13, Levit. 24.21	-----N
.31, "	Deuteronomy 24.1	-----V
.33, "	Numbers 30.2	-----N
.38, "	Exodus 21.24	-----V
.43, "	Leviticus 19.18	-----N
8.17, "	Isaiah 53.4	-----H
9.13, "	Hosea 6.6	-----H
11.10, "	Malachi 3.1	-----H and N
.14, "	Malachi 4.5	-----H
12.4, "	1 Samuel 21.6	-----V
.5, "	Numbers 28.9	-----V
.18, &c. from	Isaiah 42.1	-----G and N
13.15, from	Isaiah 1.6, 9.20	-----G
.35, "	Psalms 78.2	-----G and N
15.4, "	Exodus 20.12, 21.17	-----V
8.9, "	Isaiah 29.13	-----G
19.4, "	Genesis 1.27	-----V
.5, "	Genesis 2.24	-----V
.7, "	Deuteronomy 24.1	-----V
21.5, "	Zechariah 9.9	-----N
.9, "	Psalms 118.25, 26	-----V
.13, "	Isaiah 56.7 partim, Jeremiah 7.11 partim	-----N
.16, "	Psalms 8.2	-----V
.42, "	Psalms 118.22, 23	-----V
22.24, "	Deuteronomy 25.5	-----V
.32, "	Exodus 3.6	-----V
.37, "	Deuteronomy 6.5	-----N
.39, "	Leviticus 19.18	-----V
.44, "	Psalms 110.1	-----V

MATTHEW.

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 25.21, „ Matthew 5.44, Romans 12.20.
 26.11, „ 2 Peter 2.22.

ISAIAH.

- 1.9, comp. Romans 9.29.
 5.1, „ Mat. 21.33, Mrk 12.1, Lu. 20.9.
 6.3, „ Revelations 4.8.
 .9, „ Mat. 13.14, Mrk 4.12, Lu. 8.10.
 6.9, „ Jhn 12.40, Acts 28.26, Ro. 11.8.
 7.14, „ Matthew 1.23, Luke 1.31.
 8.18, „ Hebrews 2.13.
 9.1, „ Matthew 4.16.
 10.22, „ Romans 9.27.
 11.4, „ 2 Thess. 2.8, Revelation 1.16.
 21.9, „ Revelation 14.8, 18.2.
 22.13, „ 1 Corinthians 15 32.
 .22, „ Revelation 3.7.
 25.8, „ Revelation 7.17.
 28.11, „ 1 Corinthians 14.21.
 .16, „ Matt. 21.42, Acts 4.11, Rom.
 9.33, Eph. 2.20, 1 Pet. 2.6-8.
 29.13, „ Matthew 15.8, 9, Mark 7.6.
 .14, „ 1 Corinthians 1.19.
 33.18, „ 1 Corinthians 1.20.
 40 3, „ Matt. 3.3, Mark 1.3, Luke 3.4,
 John 1.23.
 .6, „ James 1.10, 1 Peter 1.24.
 .13, „ Romans 11.34, 1 Corinth. 2.16.
 41.4, „ Revelation 1.17.
 42.1, „ Matthew 12.18.
 43.19, „ 2 Cor. 5.17, Revelation 21.5.
 44.6, „ Revelation 22.13.
 45.9, „ Romans 9.20.

ISAIAH.

- 45.23, comp. Romans 14.11, Philipp. 2.10.
 49.6, „ Luke 2.32, Acts 13.47, 26.8.
 .8, „ 2 Corinthians 6.2.
 .10, „ Revelation 7.16.
 50.6, „ Matthew 26.67, 27.26.
 52.5, „ Romans 2.24.
 .7, „ Romans 10.15.
 .11, „ 2 Corinthians 6.17, Rev. 18.4.
 .15, „ Romans 15.21.
 53 1, „ John 12.38, Romans 10.16.
 .4, „ Matthew 8.17.
 .5, „ Romans 4.25, 1 Corin. 15.3, 1
 Peter 2.24.
 .7, „ Acts 8.32.
 .9, „ 1 Peter 2.22.
 .12, „ Mark 15.28, Luke 22.37.
 54.1, „ Galatians 4.27.
 .13, „ John 6.45, 1 Corinthians 2.10.
 55.1, „ Jhn 4.14, 7.37, Rev. 21.6, 22.17.
 .3, „ Acts 13.34.
 56.7, „ Matthew 21.13, Mark 11.17,
 Luke 19.46.
 59.7, „ Romans 3.15.
 .17, „ Ephesians 6.14, 7, 1 Thes. 5.8.
 .20, „ Romans 11.26.
 60.11, „ Revelation 21.25.
 60.19, „ Revelation 21.23, 22.5.
 61.1, „ Luke 4.18.
 62.11, „ Matthew 21.5, John 12.15.
 64.4, „ 1 Corinthians 2.9.
 65.1, „ Rom. 9.24-26, 10.20, Eph. 2.13.
 .2, „ Romans 10.21.
 .17, „ 2 Peter 3.13, Revelation 21.1.
 66.1, „ Acts 7.48, 49, 17.21.
 .24, „ Mark 9.44-48.

JEREMIAH.

- 7.11, comp. Matthew 21.27, Luke 19.46.
 9.24, „ 1 Corinthians 1.31, 2 Co. 10.17.
 10.7, „ Revelation 15.4.
 17.10, „ Romans 8.27, Revelation 2.23.
 31.9, „ 2 Corinthians 6.18, Rev. 21.7.
 .15, „ Matthew 2.17, 18.
 .31, „ Hebrews 8.8, 10.10.
 51 8, „ Revelation 14.8, 18.2.

EZEKIEL.

- 3.1-3, comp. Revelation 10.9.
 20.11, 13, 21, comp. Romans 10.5, Gala. 3.12.
 32.8, comp. Matthew 24.29.
 36.23, „ Romans 2.24.

DANIEL.

- 9.27, comp. Matt. 24.15, Mark 13.14, Luke
 21.20.

HOSEA.		NAHUM.	
1.10,	comp. Romans 9.25.	1.15,	comp. Romans 10.16.
2.23,	" Romans 9.26, 1 Peter 2.10.	HABAKKUK.	
6.6,	" Matthew 9.13, 12.7.	1.5,	comp. Acts 13.41.
10.8,	" Luke 23.30, Rev. 6.16, 9.6.	2.4,	" John 13.36, Romans 1.17, Galatians 3.11, Hebrews 10.38.
11.1,	" Matthew 2.15.	HAGGAI.	
13.14,	" 1 Corinthians 15.54,55.	2.6,	comp. Hebrews 12.26.
JOEL.		ZECHARIAH.	
2.28,	comp. Acts 2.17.	8.16,	comp. Ephesians 4.25.
.32,	" Romans 10.13.	9.9,	" Matthew 21.5, John 12.15.
AMOS.		11.11,12,	" Matthew 26.15. 27.9,10.
5.25,	comp. Acts 7.42.	12.10,	" John 19.34,37, Revelation 1.7.
6.1,	" Luke 6.24.	13.7,	" Matthew 26.31, Mark 14.27.
9.11,	" Acts 15.16,17.	MALACHI.	
JONAH.		1.2,3,	comp. Romans 9.13.
2.17,	comp. Matt. 12.40, 16.4, Luke 11.30.	3.1,	" Matthew 11.10, Mark 1.2, Luk. 1.76, 7.27.
3.4-9,	" Matthew 12.41, Luke 11.32.	4.5,	" Matthew 11.14, 17.11, Mark 9.11, Luke 1.17.
MICAH.		.6,	" Luke 1.17.
5.2,	comp. Matthew 2.6, John 7.42.		
7.6,	" Matthew 10.21, 35.36, Luke 12.53, 21.16.		

TABLE OF THE PSALMS,

CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR SEVERAL SUBJECTS, AND ADAPTED TO THE PURPOSES OF PRIVATE DEVOTION.

I.—PRAYERS.

1. Prayers for pardon of sin: Psalms 6; 25; 38; 51; 130. Psalms styled penitential: 6; 22; 38; 51; 102; 130; 143.

2. Prayers composed when the Psalmist was deprived of an opportunity of the public exercise of religion: Psalms 42; 43; 61; 84.

3. Prayers in which the Psalmist seems extremely dejected, though not totally deprived of consolation under his afflictions: Psalms 13; 22; 69; 77; 88; 143.

4. Prayers in which the Psalmist asks help of God, in consideration of his own integrity and the uprightness of his cause: Psalms 7; 17; 26; 35.

5. Prayers expressing the firmest trust and confidence in God under afflictions: Psalms 3; 16; 27; 31; 54; 56; 57; 61; 62; 71; 86.

6. Prayers composed when the people of God were under affliction or persecution: Psalms 44; 60; 74; 79; 80; 83; 89; 94; 102; 123; 137.

7. The following are likewise prayers in time of trouble and affliction: Psalms 4; 5; 11; 23; 41; 55; 59; 64; 70; 109; 120; 140; 141; 143.

8. Prayers of intercession: Psalms 20; 67; 122; 132; 144.

II.—PSALMS OF THANKSGIVING.

1. Thanksgivings for mercies vouchsafed to particular persons: Psalms 9; 18; 22; 30; 34; 40; 75; 103; 108; 116; 118; 133; 144.

2. Thanksgivings for mercies vouchsafed to the Israelites in general: Psalms 46; 48; 65; 66; 68; 76; 81; 85; 98; 105; 124; 126; 129; 135; 136; 149.

III.—PSALMS OF PRAISE AND ADORATION, DISPLAYING THE ATTRIBUTES OF GOD.

1. General acknowledgments of God's goodness and mercy, and particularly his care and protection of good men: Psalms 23; 34; 36; 91; 100; 103; 107; 117; 121; 145; 146.

2. Psalms displaying the power, majesty' glory, and other attributes of the Divine Being : Psalms 8 ; 19 ; 24 ; 29 ; 33 ; 47 ; 50 ; 65 ; 66 ; 76 ; 77 ; 93 ; 95 ; 96 ; 97 ; 99 ; 104 ; 111 ; 113 ; 114 ; 115 ; 134 ; 139 ; 147 ; 148 ; 150.

IV.—INSTRUCTIVE PSALMS.

1. The different characters of good and bad men—the happiness of the one, and the misery of the other—are represented in the following Psalms : 1 ; 5 ; 7 ; 9 ; 10 ; 11 ; 12 ; 14 ; 15 ; 17 ; 21 ; 25 ; 32 ; 34 ; 36 ; 37 ; 50 ; 52 ; 53 ; 58 ; 72 ; 75 ; 84 ; 91 ; 92 ; 94 ; 112 ; 119 ; 121 ; 125 ; 127 ; 128 ; 133.

2. The excellence of God's laws : Psalms 19 ; 119.

3. The vanity of human life : Psalms 39 ; 49 ; 90.

4. Advice to magistrates : Psalms 82 ; 101.

5. The virtue of humility : Psalm 131.

V.—PSALMS MORE EMINENTLY AND DIRECTLY PROPHETICAL.

Psalms 2 ; 16 ; 22 ; 40 ; 45 ; 68 ; 72 ; 87 ; 110 ; 118.

VI.—HISTORICAL PSALMS.

Psalms 78 ; 105 ; 106.

DIVISION OF PALESTINE AMONG THE TWELVE TRIBES,

WITH THAT ADOPTED BY THE ROMANS DURING THE FIRST THREE CENTURIES OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA, AND WITH THAT ADOPTED BY THE TURKS AT THE PRESENT DAY.

CANAANITISH DIVISION.	ISRAELITISH DIVISION.	ROMAN DIVISION.	TURKISH DIVISION.
Sidonians, -----	{ Tribe of Ashur (in Libanus) -----	Upper Galilee, -	{ <i>Tzaffad</i> (ancient Galilee). <i>Belad Shekyf</i> (ancient Trachonitis, with Belad-Haran, Auranitis, &c.)
Unknown, -----	{ Naphtali (N. W. of the lake of Gennesareth), -----		
Perizzites, -----	{ Zebulun (N.W. of the lake of Gennes'th), -----	Lower Galilee, -	<i>Areta</i> .
The same, -----	{ Issachar (Valley of Esdraclon, Mount Tabor), -----		
Hivites, -----	{ Half-tribe of Manasseh (Dora and Cesarea), -----	Samaria, -----	Nablous.
The same, -----	{ Ephraim (Shechem, Samaria) -----		
Jebusites, -----	{ Benjamin (Jericho, Jerusalem), -----	Judea, -----	{ <i>El-Kuds</i> (Jerusalem, Jericho, &c.) <i>El-Kahlil</i> (Hebron and the S. of Judea). <i>Gaza or Palestine</i> (the sea-coast).
Amorites, Hittites, --	{ Judah (Hebron, Judea Proper), -----		
Philistines, -----	{ Simeon (S. W. of Judah), -----	Perea, -----	{ <i>El-Ghaur</i> (ancient Perea). <i>El-Sharrat</i> (S. and S. E. of the Dead Sea; with <i>El-Djibal</i> , the ancient Gebalene).
Moabites, -----	{ Dan (Joppa), -----		
Ammonites, Gilead, -	{ Reuben (Perea, Heshbon), -----		
Kingdom of Bashan,	{ Gad (Decapolis, Ammonites), -----		
	{ Half-tribe of Manasseh (Gaulonitis Batanea), -----		

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